



DELHI UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

STUDIES IN HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC LAW

EDITED BY THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE OF
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Volume LXVIII]

[Whole Number 163

THE ORIGINS OF THE ISLAMIC STATE

BEING A TRANSLATION FROM THE ARABIC
ACCOMPANIED WITH ANNOTATIONS
GEOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC NOTES OF THE

KITÂB FUTÛH AL-BULDÂN

OF

al-Imâm abu-l 'Abbâs Aḥmad ibn-ʿĀbir al-Balādhuri

BY

PHILIP KHURÛ HITTÏ, PH.D.

*On the permanent staff of the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, Syria,
Gustav Göttheil Lecturer in Columbia University*

VOL. I



New York

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., AGENTS

LONDON: P. S. KING & SON, LTD.

1916

COPYRIGHT, 1916

BY

**THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE OF
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK**

TO

MY TEACHER, FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE,
PROFESSOR RICHARD J. H. GOTTHEIL, PH.D.
OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

FOREWORD

INTEREST in the Nearer East has increased our desire to know as accurately as is possible the beginnings of the faith and of the various states that have played so important a part in its history. The Arabs themselves have had, from the earliest times, a keen sense for historical tradition and an equally keen desire to preserve that tradition in writing. There is, perhaps, no people of earlier times that has left us so large an amount of documentary evidence as to its beginnings as they have. The evidence, of course, needs sifting and sorting according to the canons of criticism we have learned to employ in all such cases. But, this work cannot be done by Oriental scholars alone, whose time is often taken up largely with the philological and literary examination of the texts that have come down to us. It is, therefore, eminently a part of their duty to render these texts accessible to students of history who are not masters of the Arabic language.

Dr. Hitti has undertaken this task in connection with the record of one of the earliest Arab historians whose work has been preserved. Since its publication in 1866 by Professor de Goeje, al-Balâdhuri's "*Futûh al-Buldân*" has been recognized as one of our chief authorities for the period during which the Arab state was in process of formation. This task of translating has not been a simple one: proof is that the attempt has not been made before this. The style of al-Balâdhuri is often cryptic and unintelligible. This is perhaps due to the fact that the work, as it has reached us, is a shortened edition of a much larger one

which, though existent up to the seventeenth century, has not been found in any of the collections of manuscripts to which we have access. In its present form, the work mentions often men and matters that probably were treated of in the longer recension, but of which now we know nothing. Dr. Hitti's translation is, therefore, in a certain sense also, a commentary and an exposition. As such, I trust that it will be found useful to Orientalists as well as to students of history. His fine sense for the niceties of Arabic expression has often enabled him to get through a thicket that is impenetrable to us Westerners.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, JANUARY, 1916.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
FOREWORD	
INTRODUCTION	
Arabic Historiography with Special Reference to al-Balâdhuri.	1
PART I—ARABIA	
CHAPTER I	
Al-Madinah	15
CHAPTER II	
The Possessions of the banu-an-Naḍir	34
CHAPTER III	
The Possessions of the banu-Ḳuraizah	40
CHAPTER IV	
Khaibar	42
CHAPTER V	
Fadak	50
CHAPTER VI	
Wâdi-l-Ḳura and Taimâ'	57
CHAPTER VII	
Makkah	60
CHAPTER VIII	
The Wells of Makkah	77
CHAPTER IX	
The Floods in Makkah	82
CHAPTER X	
Aṭ-Ṭâ'if	85
CHAPTER XI	
Tabâlah and Jurash	91
CHAPTER XII	
Tabûk, Ailah, Adhruḥ, Maḡna and al-Jarbâ'	92
CHAPTER XIII	
Dûmat al-Jandal	95

	PAGE
CHAPTER XIV	
The Capitulation of Najrân	98
CHAPTER XV	
Al-Yaman	106
CHAPTER XVI	
'Umân	116
CHAPTER XVII	
Al-Bahrain	120
CHAPTER XVIII	
Al-Yamâmah	132
CHAPTER XIX	
The Apostasy of the Arabs in the Caliphate of abu-Bakr aş-Şiddîk	143
CHAPTER XX	
The Apostasy of the banu-Walî'ah and al-Ash'ath ibn-Kais ibn-Ma'dikarib ibn-Mu'âwiyah-l-Kindi	153
CHAPTER XXI	
Al-Aswad al-'Ansi and those in al-Yaman who Apostatized with him	159

PART II -SYRIA

CHAPTER I	
The Conquest of Syria	165
CHAPTER II	
The Advance of Khâlid ibn-al-Walid on Syria and the Places he Reduced on his Way	169
CHAPTER III	
The Conquest of Buşra	173
CHAPTER IV	
The Battle of Ajnâdin (or Ajnâdain)	174
CHAPTER V	
The Battle of Fihl in the Province of the Jordan	176
CHAPTER VI	
The Province of the Jordan	178
CHAPTER VII	
The Battle of Marj aş-Suffar	182
CHAPTER VIII	
The Conquest of Damascus and its Province	186
CHAPTER IX	
Hims	200

CONTENTS

	IX
	PAGE
CHAPTER X	
The Battle of al-Yarmūk	207
CHAPTER XI	
Palestine	213
CHAPTER XII	
The Province of Ḳinnasrīn and the Cities called al-'Awāsim	223
CHAPTER XIII	
Cyprus	235
CHAPTER XIV	
The Samaritans	244
CHAPTER XV	
Al-Jarājīmah	246
CHAPTER XVI	
The Frontier Fortresses of Syria	253

PART III—MESOPOTAMIA

CHAPTER I	
The Conquest of Mesopotamia [al-Jazīrah] .	269
CHAPTER II	
The Christians of the banu-Taghlib ibn-Wā'il	284
CHAPTER III	
The Fortifications of the Mesopotamian Frontier,	287
CHAPTER IV	
Arabic made the Language of the State Registers	301

PART IV—ARMENIA

CHAPTER I	
The Conquest of Armenia	305

PART V—NORTHERN AFRICA

CHAPTER I	
The Conquest of Egypt and al-Maghrib [Mauritania]	335
CHAPTER II	
The Conquest of Alexandria	346
CHAPTER III	
The Conquest of Barkah and Zawilah	352
CHAPTER IV	
The Conquest of Tripoli	359

	PAGE
CHAPTER V	
The Conquest of Ifrikiyah	356
CHAPTER VI	
The Conquest of Tanjah [Tangiers]	362

PART VI—ANDALUSIA

CHAPTER I	
The Conquest of Andalusia	365

PART VII—ISLANDS IN THE SEA

CHAPTER I	
The Conquest of Certain Islands in the Sea	375

PART VIII—NUBIA

CHAPTER I	
Terms made with Nubia	379
CHAPTER II	
The Ḳarâṭis	383

PART IX—AL-'IRÂḲ AND PERSIA

CHAPTER I	
The Conquest of as-Sawād	387
The Caliphate of abu-Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddiq.	
CHAPTER II	
The Caliphate of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb	401
CHAPTER III	
The Battle of Ḳuss an-Nâṭif, or the Battle of al-Jisr	403
CHAPTER IV	
The Battle of Mihrân or an-Nukhailah	405
CHAPTER V	
The Battle of al-Ḳâdisiyah	409
CHAPTER VI	
The Conquest of al-Madâ'in	417
CHAPTER VII	
The Battle of Jalûlâ'	420
CHAPTER VIII	
The Founding of al-Kûfah	434

CONTENTS

xi

	PAGE
CHAPTER IX	
Wāsiṭ al-'Irāk	449
CHAPTER X	
Al-Baṭā'ih	453
CHAPTER XI	
Madinat as-Salām	457
CHAPTER XII	
Arabic made the Language of the Register	465

PART X—MEDIA [AL-JIBĀL]

CHAPTER I	
Ḥulwān	469
CHAPTER II	
The Conquest of Nihāwand	471
CHAPTER III	
Ad-Dinawar, Māsabadhān and Mihrijānkaṣṣaf	478
CHAPTER IV	
The Conquest of Hamadhān	481
CHAPTER V	
Ḳumm, Ḳāshān and Iṣbahān	485
CHAPTER VI	
The Death of Yazdajird ibn-Shahriyār ibn-Kisra ibn-Abarwiz ibn-Hurmuz ibn-Anūshirwān	490
INDEX	495
ERRATA	517

INTRODUCTION

ARABIC HISTORIOGRAPHY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AL-BALÂDHURI

ALTHOUGH rudimentary elements of historiography can be traced back to the description of the "days", *i. e.*, the battles between the tribes, and such stories as the "Ma'rib dam", "the owners of the elephant" and the digging of the "Zamzam well"—all of pre-Islamic antiquity—, yet Arabic historical writing, in the strict sense of the term, is a branch of Islamic literature. Interest in Muḥammad necessitated the compilation of traditions (Ar. *ḥadīth*) relating to the life and campaigns of the Prophet and his companions. The communistic theocracy of warriors under the early caliphs, and particularly 'Umar's system of assigning state pensions to Moslems according to their kinship to the Prophet, gave impetus to the study of genealogy in which even pagan Arabs, who attached special importance to descent, were interested. The elucidation of passages in poetry, one of the earliest and most fully-developed modes of expression among the Arabs, and the necessity of determining persons and places referred to in their religious literature made philologists apply themselves to historical research. The three sources of Arabian history therefore are: (1) pre-Islamic stories, (2) traditions relative to the life and campaigns of the Prophet and the companions, and (3) genealogical lists and poetical compositions. The earliest books of history are: biography (*sīrah*), books of campaigns (*maghāzī*), and books of genealogy and classes (*ansâb wa-ṭabaqât*).

The domains of theology, law and history in their early rise overlap and are not sharply defined from one another.

No student of Arabic literature fails to be impressed with the fact that the bearers of the torch of learning among the Arabs were in most cases of foreign and particularly of Persian stock. This is to be explained by the fact that public opinion considered it contemptible for the Arab to busy himself with the pursuit of knowledge to the neglect of the noble art of warring. To this general tendency, however, studying anecdotes, transmitting traditions, and remembering stories—especially if they commemorated the deeds of heroes, orators and poets, formed a conspicuous example. We read in al-Mas'ûdi ¹ that Mu'âwiyah the founder of the Umayyad dynasty "devoted one-third of the night to the reading of the news and battles of the Arabs and non-Arabs." We also read in *al-Bayân* ² that al-Manşûr the Abbasid caliph after long hesitation decided to put abu-Muslim al-Khurâsâni to death as a result of hearing an anecdote about Šapor the Persian king. One of the favorite sayings in early Islam was the following found in *al-Ikd al-Farid* ³: "For kings the study of genealogy and histories, for warriors the study of battles and biography, and for merchants the study of writing and arithmetic."

The chief source from which history writing flowed was tradition (*ḥadīth*). It was a pious custom that when Moslems met, one should ask for news (*ḥadīth*), and the other should relate a saying or anecdote of Muḥammad. Each event is related in words of eyewitnesses or contemporaries and transmitted to the final narrator through a chain of intermediate reporters. The authenticity of the reported fact

¹ Vol. v, p. 77, Paris, 1869.

² al-Jāhiz, vol. ii, pp. 154-155, Cairo, 1313 A. H.

³ Vol. i, p. 198, Cairo, 1293 A. H.

depends on (1) the continuity of the chain and (2) the confidence in each reporter. Thus would al-Balâdhuri start his narrative regarding the campaign of the Prophet against Najrân:¹ "Bakr ibn-al-Haitham related to me, that 'Abdallâh ibn-Şâlih related to him, on the authority of al-Laith ibn-Sa'd, on the authority of Yûnus ibn-Ziyâd al-Aili, on the authority of az-Zuhri, who said. . . ."

This form of historic composition is unique in the case of the Arabs and meets the most essential requirements of modern historiography, namely, "back to the source" and "trace the line of authorities." The system, however, has its drawbacks in that it crystallized the record of events and rendered deviation from the trodden path sacrilegious. Aside from the use of judgment in the choice of *isnâd*—the series of authorities—the Arabian authors exercised very little power of analysis, criticism, comparison or inference, their golden rule being "what has been once well said need not be told again." Aṭ-Ṭabari, in the introduction to his great work, gives expression to that principle, where, conscious of the exception that many of his readers might take to some of his reports, he pleads,² "We only transmit to others what has been transmitted to us."

Another way of handling traditions is that in which the compiler combines different traditions into one continuous whole, prefixing a statement of his authorities or contenting himself by interrupting the narrative, wherever need may be, by citing the particular authority. While al-Balâdhuri is an exponent of the former type and spares no pains in basing every fact, whenever possible, on an independent *isnâd*, yet he sometimes resorts to the other method as he himself acknowledges in the first lines of his *Futûḥ* (p. 15):

¹ *Futûḥ al-Bulḍân*, p. 98.

² Vol. i, p. 7, ed. De Goeje, Leiden, 1879-1881.

"I have been informed by certain men learned in tradition, biography and the conquest of the lands whose narratives I transmitted, abridged and pieced up together into one whole," etc. Where his store of authorities fails him, al-Balâdhuri introduces his narratives by "they said," or "he said," or "it was said."

On a geographical basis, Moslem tradition may be grouped into two categories: (1) that of al-Madinah as represented by Muḥammad ibn-Ishâk and al-Wâkidi, and (2) that of al-'Irâk. Notwithstanding the fact that al-Balâdhuri lived in Baghdâd, the tradition of al-Madinah, which for obvious reasons is more reliable than that of al-'Irâk, forms the basis of his works.

History, whose domain in the time of the first four caliphs was not sharply defined, made its full appearance, and was recorded for the first time under the sway of the Umayyads. According to *al-Fihrist*,¹ Mu'âwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyân² summoned from al-Yaman one, 'Âbid ibn-Sharyah, and asked him about past events, histories of the Arabs and foreign kings and "ordered that the answers be recorded." This "book of the kings and past events," however, is lost.

The early favorite forms of writing history were biography, genealogy and description of campaigns. The oldest biography is *Sîrat Rasûl Allâh* written for al-Manşûr by ibn-Ishâk (d. 151/767). This we do not possess in its original form but only in the recension of ibn-Hishâm (d. 213/834). Genealogy borders on biography and, calling for elucidation, both lead on to history. Genealogical books were first written in the Umayyad period. The genealogical list served as an army roll. The study of tradition

¹ p. 89, ed. Flügel.

² caliph 41-60/661-680.

necessitated the study of the life and character of the reporter on whom the authenticity of the report depends. Thus the reporters were classified into classes (*ṭabaḳāt*). The most famous writer of *ṭabaḳāt* was ibn-Sa'd (d. 230), the secretary of al-Wāḳidi and the compiler of *Kitāb aṭ-Ṭabaḳāt al-Kabīr*.

Campaigns playing an important rôle in the life of Muḥammad and the early caliphs soon began to assert their claim for special attention and were treated in special books. Besides, the necessity of recording and studying the campaigns arose from the fact that in levying a tax (*kharāj*) on the conquered land, those in authority were first confronted with the task of determining whether it was taken "by peace", "by capitulation", or "by force", and what the terms in each case were. This gave rise to many books on campaigns (*maghâzi*), one of the oldest of which is al-Wāḳidi's (d. 207/822). Some books were issued treating of the conquest of one city, most of which books have been lost. Given a number of books on the conquest of different cities, the next step would be to compile them into one whole. That step was taken by al-Balādhuri—the last great historian of Moslem campaigns.

Before the Abbasid period no books on general history were attempted. In the golden age of the Abbasid caliphate and under Persian influence, historiography flourished and developed a new form of composition. The translation of such books as the Pehlevi *Khuday-Nama* by ibn-al-Muḳaffa' into the Arabic *Kitāb al-Mulūk*, coupled with the fact that the Moslem commonwealth was now richly recruited by Persian converts, made the idea of chronological collocation of events, for which the school of al-Madinah had paved the way, develop to the plan of a complete series of annals. The first to undertake such a history was aṭ-Ṭabari. Thus the historian who at the rise of Islam was a tradition-

ist or reporter becomes now a chronicler. The annalistic method of aṭ-Ṭabari was followed by ibn-al-Athir and abu-l-Fida.

Al-Mas'ûdi inaugurated a new system of writing history. Instead of grouping events around years as center, he grouped them around kings, dynasties and races. His system was followed among others by ibn-Khaldûn, but did not win so much favor as that of aṭ-Ṭabari.

The first record we have regarding the life of al-Balâdhuri is that of *al-Fihrist*.¹ Other sources for his life are Yâkût, *Mu'jam al-Udabâ'*, (pp. 127-132),² and al-Kutubi, *Fatwât al-Wafayât* (Vol. I, pp. 8-9, Bûlâk, 1283). Ibn-Khallikân refers to him on more than one occasion but does not give his biography.³ From these sources we learn that Aḥmad ibn-Yahya ibn-Jâbir al-Balâdhuri was a native of Baghdâd descended from Persian stock. His grandfather, Jâbir, was secretary to al-Kharrîb, minister of the finances of Egypt under the caliph ar-Rashîd. Aḥmad was an intimate friend of the caliph al-Mutawakkil and al-Musta'in and tutored 'Abdallâh, the brilliant son of al-Mu'tazz. He distinguished himself in poetry—especially satires, tradition and genealogy. The year 279/892 saw his death, mentally deranged as a result of drinking the juice of the anacardiac (*balâdhur*); hence his surname al-Balâdhuri. Besides writing *Futûḥ al-Buldân*, which is a digest of a larger work that has been lost, he wrote *Ansâb al-Ashrâf*,⁴ of which only two volumes are preserved, one in the Schefer collection of the

¹ p. 113, ed. Flügel.

² Leiden, 1907, ed. Margoliouth.

³ See also de Goeje's introduction to al-Balâdhuri; and Hamaker, *Specimen Catalogi*, p. 7 seq.

⁴ *Lineage of Nobles*. See Hâjji Khalifah, vol. i, pp. 455 and 274, ed. Flügel, Leipzig, 1835.

Bibliothèque Nationale,¹ and the other has been autographed by Ahlwardt.² Al-Mas'ûdi³ quotes al-Balâdhuri's *ar-Radd-'ala ash-Shu'ûbiyah* (Refutation of ash-Shu'ûbiyah),⁴ which book is also lost.

Of the works of al-Balâdhuri the one that claims our special attention is *Futûḥ al-Buldân*.⁵ The book shares with other books of Arabic history the advantage of tracing the report back to the source. Being a synopsis of a larger work, its style is characterized by condensation whereby it gains in conciseness but loses in artistic effect and clearness. Certain passages are mutilated and ambiguous. It is free from exaggeration and the flaws of imagination. Throughout the work the sincere attempt of the author to get to the fact as it happened and to record it as it reached him is felt. The chapters on colonization, soldier's pay, land tax, coinage and the like make it especially valuable.

The book does not escape the weaknesses common to Arabian histories. The "*ipse dixit*" which was a source of strength was also a source of weakness. Once the words supposed to have been uttered by a contemporary or eyewitness are ascertained, the author feels his duty fulfilled, and his function as a historian degenerates into that of a reporter. The personal equation is not only reduced but the personality of the author is almost eliminated, appearing only as a recipient of a tradition. Scarcely an opinion or remark is made. The intellect is not brought to bear on the data.

¹ De Goeje, *ZDMG*, XXXVIII, 382-406.

² Greifswald, 1883. Cf. Nöldeke, *GGA*, 1883, p. 1096 *seq.*; Thorbecke, *Lbl. Or. Phil.*, vol. i, pp. 155-156.

³ Vol. iii, pp. 109-110.

⁴ Goldziher, *Muhammedanische Studien*, vol. i, p. 166.

⁵ ed. De Goeje, Leiden, 1866. See Nöldeke, *GGA*, 1863, 1341-1349.

A weak characteristic of Arabic historians is their utter disregard of the social side of national life. Political history to them is history *par excellence*. It should, however, be said, to the credit of al-Balâdhuri, that while from a modern standpoint he is defective in that respect, still he stands superior to other historians.

As one reads *Futûḥ al-Buldân* and is struck by the fact that a long chapter is devoted to the "digging of the wells of Makkah",¹ whereas the conquest of Tripoli, Africa, is dismissed with a few words,² he cannot help feeling his sense of proportion suffer. Most of the two chapters entitled "The Founding of al-Kûfah"³ and "of al-Baṣrah"⁴ are devoted to the explanation of the names given to baṭhs, canals and castles and only a small part relates to actual colonization.

One might also add that Arabic historians were not very sensitive on the question of indecency of language. In general the language of *Futûḥ* is clean, with the exception of the case of al-Mughîrah, the governor of al-Baṣrah under 'Umar.⁵

According to 'Hâjî Khalfâ,⁶ the first writers on biography and campaigns were, among others, 'Urwah ibn-az-Zubair (d. 93) and Wahb ibn-Munabbih (d. 114); and we read⁷ that Muḥammad ibn-Muslim az-Zuhri wrote a book of campaigns. These works are all lost and the first biography we have is that of ibn-Hishâm (d. 213) based on ibn-Ishâk (d. 151). Az-Zubair and az-Zuhri, as well as ibn-Ishâk, are among the sources of al-Balâdhuri.

That in most cases the same tradition that underlies the

¹ pp. 77-82.

² pp. 355.

³ pp. 434-448.

⁴ pp. 346-372 in De Goeje's edition.

⁵ pp. 344-345 in De Goeje's edition.

⁶ Vol. v, p. 646.

⁷ In vol. v, pp. 154 and 647.

life of Muḥammad according to ibn-Hishām is made use of by al-Balādhuri in the first chapters of his *Futūḥ* is made evident by a comparison of the chapters on the banu-an-Naḍir, Khaibar and Tabūk.¹ Al-Balādhuri makes no mention of ibn-Hishām but quotes ibn-Ishāk eleven times. The *isnād* in Balādhuri being longer, it might be conjectured that he did not get his material at first hand from ibn-Ishāk's work but through subsequent reporters. Al-Madā'ini lived from 135-215 (753-830). He wrote a "history of the caliphs" and a book of "campaigns", both of which are lost and are known only by excerpts through al-Balādhuri, aṭ-Ṭabari and Yāqūt. Of these, al-Balādhuri alone has over forty citations from him.

Al-Wāḳidi (d. 207/823) wrote 28 books recorded in *al-Fihrist*,² only a few of which have come down to us. Having lived at Baghdād his works were certainly accessible to al-Balādhuri, who quotes him on 80 different occasions and more than any other source. Most of the quotations are made through ibn-Sa'd, the secretary of al-Wāḳidi, and one of al-Balādhuri's teachers. A comparison between the campaigns against banu-an-Naḍir³ and banu-Kurayzah⁴ in al-Balādhuri, and the corresponding ones in al-Wāḳidi's *Kitāb al-Maghāzi*,⁵ shows many points of contact but no absolute interdependence.

Ibn-Sa'd (d. 230) being the disciple of al-Wāḳidi and the professor of al-Balādhuri acted as a connecting link between the two. In his *Futūḥ*, al-Balādhuri has 48 citations from him, many of which were communicated by word of mouth and were recorded verbatim by al-Balādhuri. In his book

¹ Cf. Hishām, p. 652 and Balādhuri, p. 34; Hishām, p. 779 and Balādhuri, p. 42.

² p. 99.

³ p. 34.

⁴ p. 40.

⁵ pp. 353 and 371, ed. von Kremer, Calcutta, 1836.

aṭ-Ṭabaḳāt (the *Book of Classes*), many striking similarities to the traditions of al-Balādhuri are noticed.

Ad-Dīnawari (d. 282/896) was another contemporary of al-Balādhuri. He wrote a number of books of which only one of importance has come down to us, *i. e.*, *al-Akhhbār aṭ-Ṭiwāl*.¹ Contrary to al-Balādhuri, al-ʿIrāḳ tradition is the basis of his work. It is probable that neither of the two authors was familiar with the work of the other.

In addition to these, al-Balādhuri quotes many other authorities of whom the most favorite ones are: Ḥammād ibn-Salamah, Bakr ibn-al-Haitham, ʿĀmir ash-Shaʿbi, Sufyān ibn-Saʿīd ath-Thauri, ʿAmr ibn-Muḥammad an-Nāḳid and Hishām ibn-al-Kalbi, most of whose works are either unknown to us or have entirely disappeared.

The most illustrious writer on history after al-Balādhuri was aṭ-Ṭabari (d. 310). According to *al-Fihrist* and ibn-Khallikān, he traveled in Egypt, Syria and al-ʿIrāḳ in quest of learning and died in Baghdād. Aṭ-Ṭabari makes no mention of al-Balādhuri.

In the introduction to his remarkable work, *Murūj adh-Dhahab*, al-Masʿūdi (d. 346) cites scores of books from which he drew his material, and among which he mentions al-Balādhuri's paying it a high tribute in these words, "We know of no better work on the history of the Moslem conquests".²

Not only did later historians draw freely from al-Balādhuri but subsequent geographers used him extensively as a source. The remarkable work of Yākūt, *Muʿjam al-Bul-dān*, reproduces a great part of the book. Mukaddasi quotes him,³ and so al-Hamadhāni,⁴ and al-Masʿūdi.⁵

¹ ed. Vladimir Guirgass, Leiden, 1888.

² al-Masʿūdi, p. 14, Paris, 1861.

³ *Aḥsan at-Taḳāsim*, 313.

⁴ *Kitāb al-Bul-dān*, 303, 321.

⁵ *Kitāb at-Tanbih*, 358, 360.

The above-sketched attempt to view al-Balādhuri in his historic setting warrants the conclusion that the tradition recorded by him was mostly communicated to him by word of mouth and partly through books that have mostly been lost, and that it was a source for al-Mas'ūdī and Yâḡūt, and through them for many subsequent Arabic historians and geographers.

PART I
ARABIA

CHAPTER I

AL-MADĪNAH

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE COMPASSIONATE, THE 2
MERCIFUL, WHOSE HELP I SOLICIT!

The Prophet in al-Madīnah. Says Aḥmad ibn-Yahya ibn-Jābir:—

I have been informed by certain men learned in tradition, biography, and the conquest of the lands, whose narratives I transmitted, abridged and pieced up together into one whole, that when the Messenger of Allah emigrated from Makkah to al-Madīnah he was entertained as the guest of Kalthûm ibn-Hidm ibn-Amrū'i-l-Ḳais ibn-al-Ḥārith ibn-Zaid ibn-'Ubaid ibn-Umayyah ibn-Zaid ibn-Mālik ibn-'Auf ibn-'Amr ibn-'Auf ibn-Mālik ibn-al-ʿAus¹ in Ḳubā'.² So much, however, of his discourse was carried on in the home of Sa'd ibn-Khaithamah ibn-al-Ḥārith ibn-Mālik of [the tribe of] banu-as-Sālim ibn-Amru'i-l-Ḳais ibn-Mālik ibn-al-ʿAus that some thought he was the guest of the latter.³

Ḳubā' Mosque. Of the *Companions* of the Prophet, the early *Emigrants* together with those of the *Anṣār*⁴ who had joined him had already built a mosque at Ḳubā' to pray in, prayer at that time being directed towards Bait-al-Maḳdis [Jerusalem]. Now, when the Prophet arrived in

¹ Ibn-Ḥajar, *Kitāb al-Isābah*, vol. iii, pp. 613-614.

² A suburb of al-Madīnah; see Yāqūt, *Mu'jam al-Buldān*, vol. iv, pp. 23-24.

³ Ibn-Hishām, *Sīrat Rasūl Allāh*, p. 334.

⁴ The Helpers—originally applied to the early converts of al-Madīnah.

Ḳuhâ', he led them in prayer in it. That is why the people of Ḳubâ' say that it is the one meant by Allah when he says: "There is a mosque founded from its first day in piety. More worthy that thou enter therein."¹ Others report that the "mosque founded in piety" is that of the Prophet [in al-Madinah].

Abu-'Āmir ar-Râhib. 'Affân ibn-Muslim aṣ-Ṣaffâr from 'Urwah² who gave the following explanation to the text: "There are some who have built a mosque for mischief and 3 for infidelity, and to disunite the 'Believers,' and in expectation of him who, in time past, warred against Allah and his Messenger":—The mosque of Ḳubâ' was built by Sa'd ibn-Khaithamah and its site was owned by Labbah³ where she used to tie up her donkey. The dissenters therefore said: "Should we pray on a spot where Labbah used to tie up her donkey? Never. Rather shall we select for ourselves some other place for prayer until abu-'Āmir⁴ comes and leads our service." Now, abu-'Āmir had fled from the face of Allah and his Prophet to Makkah and thence to Syria where he was converted to Christianity. Hence the text revealed by Allah: "There are some who have built a mosque for mischief and for infidelity and to disunite the 'Believers,' and in expectation of him who, in time past, warred against Allah and his Messenger"—referring to abu-'Āmir.

Rauḥ ibn-'Abd-al-Mu'min al-Maḥri from Sa'id ibn-Jubair:—Banu-'Amr ibn-'Auf erected a mosque in which the

¹ Koran, 9: 109.

² The series of authorities introducing a tradition have been cut short throughout the translation, only the first and last authorities being mentioned.

³ "Lajja" in F. Wüstenfeld, *Geschichte der Stadt Medina*, p. 131.

⁴ Ibn-Hishâm, pp. 561-562; and *Geschichte der Stadt Medina*, p. 53.

Prophet led them in prayer. This aroused the jealousy of their brothers banu-Ghanm ibn-'Auf who said, "If we, too, could erect a mosque and invite the Prophet to pray in it as he prayed in our friends'! Abu-'Amir, too, may pass here on his way from Syria and lead us in prayer." Accordingly, they erected a mosque and sent an invitation to the Prophet to come and pray in it. But no sooner had the Prophet got up to start, than the following text was revealed to him: "There are some who have built a mosque for mischief and for infidelity and to disunite the 'Believers,' and in expectation of him who, in time past, warred against Allah and his Messenger," the one meant being abu-'Amir, "never set thou foot in it. There is a mosque founded from its first day in piety. More worthy it is that thou enter therein. Therein are men who aspire to purity and Allah loveth the purified. Which of the two is best? He who hath founded his building on the fear of Allah and the desire to please him," etc., referring to the mosque of Kūbā'. 4

Muḥammad ibn-Hātim ibn-Maimūn from al-Ḥasan:—When the text, "Therein are men who aspire to purity" was revealed, the Prophet communicated with those who prayed in the mosque of Kūbā' asking about the meaning of the purity mentioned in connection with their name, and they replied, "We, Prophet of Allah, wash after voiding excrement and urine."

"The mosque founded in piety." Muḥammad ibn-Hātim from 'Amir:—Some of the people of Kūbā' used to wash with water the place of exit of the excrement.¹ Hence the text, "They aspire to purity."

'Amr ibn-Muḥammad an-Nāḥid and Aḥmad ibn-Hishām from Sahl ibn-Sa'd:—Two men in the time of the Prophet disagreed regarding the "mosque founded in piety," the one

¹ Cf. az-Zamakhshari, *Karshāf*, vol. i, p. 564 (ed. Lees).

contending it was the Prophet's mosque, the other, the *Ḳubâ'* mosque. They finally came and asked the Prophet to which he replied, "It is this mosque of mine."¹

'Amr ibn-Muḥammad from ibn-'Umar:—The "mosque founded in piety" is the mosque of the Prophet.

Muḥammad ibn-Ḥātim from Ubai ibn-Ka'b:—In answer to a question directed to the Prophet regarding the "mosque founded in piety," the Prophet replied: "It is this my mosque."

Hudbah ibn-Khālīd from Sa'īd ibn-al-Musaiyib who said regarding the "mosque founded in piety" that the great mosque of the Prophet is the one meant.

A tradition to the same effect is reported by 'Alī ibn-'Abdallāh al-Madīnī on the authority of Khārijah ibn-Zaid ibn-Thābit and by 'Affān on the authority of Sa'īd ibn-al-Musaiyib, and by Muḥammad ibn-Ḥātim ibn-Maimūn as-Samīn on the authority of 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān ibn-abi-Sa'īd al-Khudrī's father.

Ḳubâ' mosque was later enlarged and added to. When 'Abdallāh ibn-'Umar entered it for prayer, he always turned his face to the "polished column"²; and that was the place where the Prophet always prayed.

The Prophet arrives at al-Madīnah. The Prophet spent in *Ḳubâ'* Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, riding away on Friday for al-Madīnah. Friday prayer he performed in a mosque erected by banu-Sālim ibn-'Auf ibn-'Amr ibn-'Auf ibn-al-Khazraj, that being the first Friday on which he led public prayer. Then the Prophet passed by the houses of the *Anṣār* one by one³ and each one of them offered to entertain him. He kept his way, however, until

¹ Baiḍāwī, *Anwār at-Tanzīl*, vol. i, p. 401.

² *Geschichte der Stadt Medina*, p. 65.

³ Ibn-Hishām, p. 336.

he arrived at the site of his mosque in al-Madinah where his camel knelt.¹ He dismounted. Then came abu-Aiyûb Khâlîd ibn-Zaid . . . ² ibn-al-Khazraj who took off the saddle of the Prophet's camel. The Prophet took up his abode at abu-Aiyûb's.³ Certain Khazrajis invited the Prophet, but he retorted, "Man is where his camel's saddle is." He remained at abu-Aiyûb's for seven months. He took up his residence there after [Friday-] prayer, one month since his departure [from Makkah]. The *Anṣâr* presented to the Prophet all the unoccupied parts of their lands, saying, "O Prophet of Allah, take our own dwellings if thou wish." 6 But he said, "No!"

The mosque of the Prophet. Abu-Umâmah ⁴ As'ad ibn-Zurârah ibn-'Udas ibn-'Ubaid ibn-Tha'labah ibn-Ghanm ibn-Mâlik ibn-an-Najjâr, *Naḥīb*-in-chief,⁵ used to conduct Friday prayers for his Moslem followers in a mosque of his own in which the Prophet, too, used to pray. The Prophet, thereafter, requested As'ad to sell him a piece of land contiguous to this mosque. The land was in the hands of As'ad but belonged to two orphans in his custody whose names were Sahl and Suhail sons of Râfi' ibn-abi-'Amr ibn-'Ā'îh ibn-Tha'labah ibn-Ghanm.⁶ As'ad proposed to offer it to the Prophet and to pay its price to the orphans himself. But the Prophet refused and paid for its price ten *dinârs*,⁷

¹ Ibn-Sa'd, *Kitâb at-Ṭabaḥât*, vol. i¹, p. 160.

² In this and in other cases to come, the genealogical table has been cut short in the translation.

³ Ad-Diyârbakrî, *al-Khamîs*, vol. i, p. 386.

⁴ *Geschichte der Stadt Medina*, p. 60.

⁵ *Naḥīb* is the superintendent of a people who takes cognizance of their actions and is responsible for them; ibn-Hajar, vol. i, pp. 61-63.

⁶ Ibn-Hishâm, p. 503.

⁷ A gold coin worth about ten shillings.

which money he secured from abu-Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddīq. By the Prophet's orders, bricks were prepared and used for building the mosque. Its foundations were laid with stones; its roof was covered with palm branches; and its columns were made of trunks of trees.¹ When abu-Bakr became caliph he introduced no changes in the mosque. When 'Umar was made caliph he enlarged it and asked al-'Abbās ibn-'Abd-al-Muṭṭalib to sell his house that he might add it to the mosque. Al-'Abbās offered the house as a gift to Allah and the Moslems; and 'Umar added it to the mosque.

In his caliphate, 'Uthmān ibn-'Affān reconstructed the mosque with stone and gypsum, making its columns of stone, and its roof of teak-wood. 'Uthmān also added to the mosque and carried to it small pebbles from al-'Aḳik.² The first caliph to plant in it *maḳṣûrah*³ was Marwān ibn-al-Ḥakam ibn-abi-l-'Āṣi ibn-Umayyah who made his *maḳṣûrah* of carved stones. No change was thereafter introduced in the mosque until al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwān succeeded his father. This al-Walid wrote to his *'āmīl* [lieutenant, governor] in al-Madinah, 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, ordering him to destroy the mosque and reconstruct it. Meanwhile, he forwarded to him money, mosaic, marble, and eighty Greek and Coptic artisans from Syria and Egypt. Accordingly, the *'āmīl* rebuilt it and added to it, entrusting the supervision of its work and the expenditure for it to Ṣāliḥ ibn-Kaisān, a freedman of Su'da, a freedmaid of the family of Mu'aikib ibn-abi-Fāṭimah ad-Dausi. This took place in the year 87, some say 88.⁴ After this, no caliph

¹ Al-Hamadhāni, *Kitāb al-Buldān*, p. 24.

² Hamadhāni, *Kitāb al-Buldān*, p. 25.

³ See *JAOS.*, vol. xxvii, pp. 273-274, Gottheil, "a distinguished family of Fatimite Cadis"; and *Geschichte der Stadt Medina*, p. 71.

⁴ *Geschichte der Stadt Medina*, p. 73.

made changes in the mosque down to the time of al-Mahdi's caliphate.

According to al-Wākidi, al-Mahdi sent 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Shabīb al-Ghassāni and another¹ descended from 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Azīz to al-Madinah to reconstruct its mosque and increase it in size. The governor of al-Madinah was at that time Ja'far ibn-Sulaimān ibn-'Ali. It took these two one year to carry out the undertaking. One hundred cubits [Ar. *dhirā'*] were added to the rear, making its length 300 cubits and its width 200.

According to 'Ali ibn-Muḥammad al-Madā'ini, al-Mahdi appointed Ja'far ibn-Sulaimān to the governorship of Makkah, al-Madinah and al-Yamāmah. Ja'far enlarged the mosques of Makkah and al-Madinah, the work in the latter being completed in the year 162. Al-Mahdi had visited Makkah before the pilgrimage season, in the year [1]60, and ordered that the *maḥṣūrah* be supplanted and that it be put on the same level with the mosque.

In the year 246, caliph Ja'far al-Muṭawakkil ordered that the mosque of al-Madinah be repaired. Much mosaic was subsequently carried to it; and the year 247 marked the completion of the work.

'Amr ibn-Ḥammād ibn-abī-Ḥanīfah from 'Ā'ishah:—The Prophet said: "All districts or cities were conquered by force, but al-Madinah was conquered by the Koran."

The inviolability of al-Madinah. Shaibān ibn-abī-Shaibah-I-Ubulli from al-Ḥasan:—The Prophet said: "Every prophet can make a place inviolable, so I have made al-Madinah inviolable as Abraham had made Makkah. Between its two *Ḥarrahs*,² its herbage shall not be cut, its trees 8

¹ 'Abdallāh ibn-'Aṣīm; De Goeje's edition of Balādhuri, p. 7, note b.

² The word means tracts of black stones, i. e., the volcanic region in the vicinity of al-Madinah.

shall not be felled,¹ nor should weapons be carried in it for fight. He, therefore, who does that or harbors in his home one who has done so, may be cursed of Allah and his angels and all men. From him no repentance or ransom shall be accepted."

Rauḥ ibn-'Abd-al-Mu'min al-Baṣri-l-Maḥri from abu-Hurairah :—The Prophet said: "My Lord, Abraham was thy servant and messenger, and so am I thy servant and messenger. And I have made inviolable all that lies between its two stony tracts as Abraham had made Makkah inviolable." Abu-Hurairah used to say: "By him who holds my life in his hands, even if I should find the deer in Baṭihān² I would not care for them."

Shaibān ibn-abi-Shaibah from Muḥammad ibn-Ziyād's grandfather (a freedman of 'Uthmān ibn-Maẓ'ūn and the holder of a piece of land belonging to the Maẓ'ūn family in *Harrah*) who said :—"Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb with his robe on his head would sometimes call on me at midnight, take a seat and converse with me. I would then bring him cucumbers and vegetables. But one day he said: 'Go not: I have made thee superintendent of this place. Let no one beat a tree with a stick [that its leaves may fall] or cut off a tree (referring to the trees of al-Madinah); and if thou find anyone doing it, take away his rope and ax.' When I asked him, 'Shall I take his robe?' he answered, 'No'."

Abu-Mas'ūd ibn-al-Kattāt from Ja'far ibn-Muḥammad's father :—The Prophet declared inviolable all trees growing between Uhud and 'Air, allowing [only] the driver of the water-carrying camel to cut *al-ghada*³ trees and use them for repairing his ploughs and carts.

¹ Al-Bukhārī, *al-Jāmi' as-Ṣaḥīḥ*, vol. i, p. 40.

² Also Baṭhān or Buthān; see al-Hamdāni, *Ṣifat Jaṣirat al-'Arab*, p. 124, line 9.

³ "Of the genus *Euphorbia* with a woody stem, often 5 or 6 ft. in height, and innumerable round green twigs"—Palgrave's *Travels*, vol. i, p. 38.

Hima ar-Rabadhah. Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from Zaid ibn-Aslam's father who said:—"I heard 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb say to one¹ whom he placed in charge of *Hima*² ar-Rabadhah and whose name Bakr forgot, 'Stretch not thy wing³ to any Moslem. Beware the cry of the oppressed, for it is answered. Admit [to the *Hima*] the owner of the small herd of camels and sheep but keep off the cattle of ibn-'Affān and ibn-'Auf; for if their cattle should perish they resort to sowing, whereas if the cattle of this poor man perish, he comes to me crying, "O, commander of the believers! O, commander of the believers!" To offer grass is easier for the Moslems than to offer money in gold and silver.⁴ By Allah, this is their land for which they fought in pre-Islamic time and which was included in their terms when they became Moslem. They would, therefore, certainly feel that I oppress them; and had it not been for the cattle [secured by declaring a place *Hima*] to be used in the cause of Allah, I would never make a part of a people's land *Hima*.'" *✧*

Hima an-Naḳī'. Al-Kāsim ibn-Sallām abu-'Ubaid from ibn-'Umar:—The Prophet declared an-Naḳī' *hima* and reserved it for the Moslem cavalry.⁵ Abu-'Ubaid told me that it is an an-Naḳī' [and not al-Baḳī', as some have it] and that the *ḥandaḳūḳ* plant [sweet trefoil] grows in it.

Mus'ab ibn-'Abdallah az-Zubairi from Sa'd ibn-abi-

¹ Whose name was Hunai; Bukhārī, vol. ii, p. 263.

² Reservation, pasture land reserved for the public use of a community or tribe to the exclusion of everyone else. Rabadhah was a district and a village 5 miles from al-Madinah.

³ Treat leniently, see ibn-al-Athir, *an-Nihāyah*, vol. iii, p. 26.

⁴ i. e., it is easier to let the owner of the little herd feed his flock on the *Hima* than to give him money for sustaining his children.

⁵ *Geschichte der Stadt Medina*, p. 155; Wākidi, *Kitāb al-Maghāsi*, pp. 183-184. Naḳī' lay 20 parasangs from Madinah.

Wakkâs:—The latter once found a young servant felling trees in the *hima* [reserved land]. He beat the servant and took his ax. The servant's mistress, or a woman of his kin, went to 'Umar and accused Sa'd. 'Umar ordered that the ax and the clothes be returned. But Sa'd refused saying, "I will not give up spoils given me by the Prophet whom I heard say, 'Whomever ye find cutting trees in the *hima*, ye should beat and deprive of what he has.'" From the ax Sa'd made a shovel which he used in his property to the end of his life.

Al-Ghâbah. Abu-l-Ḥasan al-Madâ'ini from ibn-Ju'dubah and abu-Ma'shar:—When the Prophet was at Zuraib (probably on his return from the expedition of dhu-Ḳard) banu-Ḥârithah of the *Anṣâr* said to him referring to the site of al-Ghâbah [forest], "This is the place for our camels to go loose, and for our sheep to graze, and for our women to go out." The Prophet then ordered that he who had cut off a tree should replace it by planting a small shoot. Thus was al-Ghâbah planted with trees.

Wâdi-Mahzûr. 'Abd-al-A'la ibn-Ḥammâd an-Narsi from abu-Mâlik ibn-Tha'labah's father:—The Prophet decreed in the case of Wâdi-Mahzûr ¹ that the water be shut off on the 10 the surface until it rises to the two ankles, at which it should be conducted to the other place, thus preventing the owner of the higher property from holding the water from the owner of the lower one.

Ishâk ibn-abi-Isrâ'il from 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân ibn-al-Ḥârith:—The Prophet decreed in the case of the Mahzûr torrent that the owner of the higher property should hold the water until it rises to the two ankles, at which he must let it go to the holder of the lower land.

¹ One of the valleys of Madinah, see al-Bakri, *Kitâb Mu'jam Ma-sa'at'jam*, vol. ii, p. 562.

'Amr ibn-Ḥammād ibn-abi-Ḥanifah from 'Abdallāh ibn-abi-Bakr ibn-Muḥammad ibn-'Amr ibn-Ḥazm al-Anṣārī's father :—The Prophet decreed in the case of Mahzūr torrent and Mudhainib ¹ that the water be shut in until it reaches the two ankles, then the upper supplies the lower. According to Mālik, the Prophet passed a similar judgment in the case of Baṭīḥān torrent.

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad al-'Ijli from abu-Mālik ibn-Tha'labah ibn-abi-Mālik's father :—The Prophet was called upon to decide in the case of Mahzūr, the valley of banu-Ḳuraizah, upon which he decreed that water rising above the two ankles cannot be shut in by the higher owner from the lower owner.

Al-Ḥusain from Ja'far ibn-Muḥammad's father :—The Prophet decreed in the case of Mahzūr torrent that the owners of palm trees have right to the ankle-high water, sowers have right to the water as high as the two straps of the sandal, after which the water is sent to the lower owners.

Ḥafṣ ibn-'Umar ad-Dūri from 'Urwah :—The Prophet said : " Baṭīḥān is one of the channels of Paradise." 11

'Ali ibn-Muḥammad al-Madā'ini abu-l-Ḥasan from Ju'dubah and others :—In the caliphate of 'Uthmān, al-Madinah was threatened with destruction by the Mahzūr torrent, which necessitated the erection of a dam by 'Uthmān. Abu-l-Ḥasan added that in the year 156 the torrent brought a terrifying volume of water. The governor at that time. 'Abd-aṣ-Ṣamad ibn-'Ali ibn-'Ābdallāh ibn-al-'Abbās, sent 'Ubaidallāh ibn-abi-Salamah-l-'Umri who, with a big crowd, started after the afternoon prayer to see the torrent which had, by that time, covered the *ṣadaqah*-lands ² of the Prophet. An old woman from al-'Āliyah-

¹ " Mudhainib " in al-Bakri, pp. 518, 562.

² Mawardi, *al-Aḥkām as-Sulṭāniyah*, p. 292. *Ṣadaqah* is a portion which a man gives from his property to the poor by way of propitiation. It is primarily superogatory, whereas *sakāt* is obligatory.

region¹ pointed out to them a spot to which she had often heard people refer. There they dug and the water found exit through which it passed to *Wâdi-Baṭihân*. From Mahzûr to Mudhainib is a water-course which empties its water in it.

The Prophet calls al-Madinah Ṭaybah. Muḥammad ibn-Abân al-Wâsiṭi from al-Ḥasan:—The Prophet invoked Allah's blessing on al-Madinah and its inhabitants calling it Ṭaybah.²

Abu-'Umar Ḥafṣ ibn-'Umar ad-Dûri from 'Ā'ishah, *the mother of the believers*:—When the Prophet emigrated to al-Madinah, a disease spread among the Moslems in it. Among those taken seriously ill were abu-Bakr, Bilâl and 'Āmir ibn-Fuhairak. During his illness, abu-Bakr often repeated the following verse:³

"One in the morning may lie amidst his family
and death may be nearer to him than his sandal's strap."⁴

Bilâl often repeated the following:

"O, would I that I spent a night
at Fakh where *idhkkhir* and *jaḥl*⁵ plants surround me!
And would that I some day visit Majannah-water to drink it,
and see Shâmah and Ṭafil [Mts.]!"

'Āmir ibn-Fuhairah used to repeat the following:

"I have found death before I tasted it,
verily the death of the coward comes from above."⁶
[Man struggles according to his own ability,
like the bull that protects his skin with his horn."⁷

¹ Yâkût, *s.v.* 'Āliyah.

² Al-Hamadhâni, *Kitâb al-Buldân*, p. 23; *Geschichte der Stadt Medina*, p. 10.

³ Hishâm, p. 414; Azraqi, *Akhbâr Makkah*, p. 383.

⁴ Cf. Freytag, *Arabum Proverbia*, vol. i, p. 492, no. 63.

⁵ *Idhkkhir* a small plant of sweet smell used for roofing houses. *Jaḥl* a weak plant with which the interstices of houses are stopped up.

⁶ Freytag, *Proverbia*, vol. i, p. 7, no. 10.

⁷ Az-Zamakhshari, *al-Fâ'iq*, vol. ii, pp. 5-6.

This was reported to the Prophet and he prayed: "Make al-Madinah, O Allah, wholesome for us as thou hast made Makkah for us, and bless for us its *ṣâ'* and *mudd*¹ [grain measures]!"

The water-course of al-Ḥarrah. Al-Walid ibn-Ṣâliḥ from 'Urwah:—One of the *Anṣâr* had a dispute with az-Zubair ibn-al-'Auwâm regarding the water-courses that run from al-Ḥarrah to the plain. The Prophet said, "Zubair, use the water, then turn it to thy neighbor."²

Al-'Aḳiḳ as fief. Ḥusain ibn-'Ali ibn-al-Aswad al-'Ijli from Hishâm ibn-'Urwah's father:—As 'Umar was parceling al-'Aḳiḳ into fiefs, he came to a part of it regarding which he remarked, "I never gave such a land in fief." To this Khauwât ibn-Jubair replied, "Give it out to me." And 'Umar did.

Al-Ḥusain from Hishâm ibn-'Urwah's father:—'Umar gave al-'Aḳiḳ in fief from its upper to its lower end.

Al-Ḥusain from Hishâm ibn-'Urwah:—'Umar accompanied by az-Zubair set out to distribute fiefs, and as 'Umar was giving them out, he passed by al-'Aḳiḳ and said: "Where are the seekers of fiefs? I have not yet today passed by a more fertile land." Az-Zubair said: "Give it out to me." And 'Umar did.

A similar tradition was communicated by al-Ḥusain from Hishâm ibn-'Urwah's father.

Khalaf ibn-Hishâm al-Bazzâr from Hishâm ibn-'Urwah's father who said:—"Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb gave out as fief to Khauwât ibn-Jubair al-Anṣârî a piece of dead land. This we bought from him."

A similar tradition was communicated to me by al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad on the authority of Hishâm's father.

¹ Wâḳidi, *al-Maghâsi*, p. 14; al-Azraqi, p. 382.

² One tradition occurring here and defining certain terms in the previous tradition has been omitted in the translation. Evidently it is a gloss.

Other fiefs. Al-Ḥusain from 'Urwah:—Abu-Bakr gave out as fief to az-Zubair the land lying between al-Jurf¹ and Ḳanāh.² Abu-l-Ḥasan al-Madā'ini told me that Ḳanāh is a valley stretching from at-Ṭā'if to al-Arḥaḍiyah and Ḳarḳarat al-Kudr and thence it comes to Sudd-Ma'ūnah from which it runs by the end of al-Ḳadūm and ends at the head of *Ḳubūr ash-Shuhadā'* [martyrs' tombs] at Uhud.

Abu-'Ubaid al-Ḳāsim ibn-Sallām from certain learned men:—The Prophet gave out as fief to Bilāl ibn-al-Ḥārith al-Muzani certain mines³ in the Furu' district.

'Amr an-Nāḳid and ibn-Sahm al-Anṭāki from abu-'Ḳrimah the freedman of Bilāl ibn-al-Ḥārith al-Muzani:—The Prophet gave out as fief to Bilāl a piece of land having a mountain and mines. The sons of Bilāl sold a part of it to 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Azīz in which one mineral (or he may have said two) appeared. The sons of Bilāl thereupon said: "What we sold thee is not the minerals but the tillable land." Then they brought forth a statement written for them by the Prophet on a palm leaf which 'Umar kissed and with which he rubbed his eye saying to his steward: "Find out what the income and the expenses are, retain what thou hast expended, and give them back the balance."

Abu-'Ubaid from Bilāl ibn-al-Ḥārith:—The Prophet gave out all al-'Aḳīḳ as fief to Bilāl.

The zakāt on the metals. Mus'ab az-Zubairi from Mālik ibn-Anas:—The Prophet assigned as fief to Bilāl ibn-al-Ḥārith certain mines in the Furu' district. On this, all our learned men agree. Nor do I know of any disagree-

¹ Called 'Arṣat al-Baḳal in al-Wāḳidi's days, see Wāḳidi, tr. Wellhausen, pp. 103-104.

² A valley near Mount Thaib, one day's journey from Madinah.

³ The mines of al-Ḳabaliyah, see al-Muṭarrizi, *Kitāb al-Mughrib*, vol. ii, p. 108.

ment among our followers regarding the fact that in the case of mines the *zakât* is one-fourth of the tithe. It is reported that az-Zuhri often repeated that in the case of mines *zakât* is binding. It is moreover reported that he said that the *zakât* is one-fifth. That is what the people of al-'Irâk say who at present impose on the mines of al-Furu', Najrân, dhu-l-Warwah, Wâdi-l-Kura and others one-fifth in accordance with the view of Sufyân ath-Thauri, abu-Hanifah, abu-Yûsuf and the school of al-'Irâk.¹

'Ali's fiefs. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from Ja'far ibn-Muḥammad:—The Prophet assigned to 'Ali as fief four pieces of land, i. e., the two Fuḳairs, Bi'r-Kais, and ash-Shajarah.²

A similar tradition was communicated to me by al-Ḥusain on the authority of Ja'far ibn-Muḥammad.

'Amr ibn-Muḥammad an-Nākid from Ja'far ibn-Muḥammad's father:—'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb assigned to 'Ali as fief Yanbu',³ and another piece was added to it.

A similar tradition was communicated to me by al-Ḥusain on the authority of Ja'far ibn-Muḥammad's father.

The well of 'Urwah, the reservoir of 'Amr and the canal of Banât-Nā'ilah, etc. The next tradition was communicated to me by one in whom I trust on the authority of Mus'ab ibn-'Abdallāh az-Zubairi:—The well of 'Urwah ibn-az-Zubair is named after 'Urwah ibn-az-Zubair; the 'Amr reservoir is named after 'Amr ibn-az-Zubair; the canal of Banât-Nā'ilah is named after children of Nā'ilah, daughter of al-Farāfiṣah-l-Kalbīyah and wife of 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân ('Uthmân had taken possession of this canal and conveyed

¹ Mālik ibn-Anas, *al-Mudawwanah*, vol. ii, p. 47; ash-Shāfi'i, *Kitāb al-Umm*, vol. ii², p. 36.

² Yāqūt, vol. iii, pp. 260-261.

³ Yāqūt, vol. iv, pp. 1038-1039.

its water to a piece of land at al-'Arṣah¹ which he cultivated and worked); the land of abu-Hurairah is ascribed to abu-Hurairah ad-Dausi; and aṣ-Ṣahwah in Mt. Juhainah is the *ṣadaqah* of 'Abdallah ibn-'Abbās.

Kaṣr-Nafis. It is said that the Nafis castle is ascribed to Nafis at-Tājir [the merchant] ibn-Muḥammad ibn-Zaid ibn-'Ubaid ibn-al-Mu'alla ibn-Laudhān ibn-Ḥārithah ibn-Zaid of al-Khazraj, the allies of banu-Zuraik ibn-'Abd-Ḥārithah of al-Khazraj. This castle stands in Ḥarrat-Wākīm at al-Madinah. 'Ubaid ibn-al-Mu'alla died as martyr 15 in the battle of Uḥud. Others say it is Nafis ibn-Muḥammad ibn-Zaid ibn-'Ubaid ibn-Murrah, Mu'alla's freedman. This 'Ubaid and his father were among the captives of 'Ain at-Tamr. 'Ubaid ibn-Murrah died in the battles of al-Ḥarraḥ. His surname was abu-'Abdallāh.

'Ā'ishah well. The 'Ā'ishah well is ascribed to 'Ā'ishah ibn-Numair ibn-Wākif, 'Ā'ishah being a man's name of al-Aus.

Al-Muṭṭalib well and al-Murtafi' well. Al-Muṭṭalib well on the 'Irāk road is ascribed to al-Muṭṭalib ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-Ḥanṭab ibn-al-Ḥārith ibn-'Ubaid ibn-'Umar ibn-Makhzūm. Ibn-al-Murtafi' well is ascribed to Muḥammad ibn-al-Murtafi' ibn-an-Naḍir al-'Abdari.

The Sûk in al-Madinah. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from 'Aṭa ibn-Yasâr, the freedman of Maimûnah, daughter of al-Ḥārith ibn-Ḥazn ibn-Bujair of al-Hilâl tribe:—When the Prophet wanted to found a market in al-Madinah he said: "This is your market and no *kharāj* will be assessed on it."

The 'Arim dam. Al-'Abbās ibn-Hishām al-Kalbi from his grandfather and Sharḳi ibn-al-Ḳuṭāmi-l-Kalbi:—When Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem,² expelled of the

¹ See Yâkût, *al-Mushtarik*, p. 159.

² Bait al-Maqdis or al-Bait al-Muqaddas. See ibn-Khurdādhbih, *Kitāb al-Masālik*, pp. 78 and 79.

Israelites those whom he expelled, and carried away those whom he carried into captivity, some Israelites fled away to al-Ḥijāz and settled in Wādi-l-Ḳura, Taima', and Yathrib. At that time there lived in Yathrib a tribe of Jurhum and a remnant of al-'Amâlik who lived on date-planting and wheat-growing. Among these, the Israelites settled and associated with them, and kept increasing in number, as Jurhum and al-'Amâlik were decreasing, until the former drove the latter from Yathrib and established their authority over it, taking possession of their cultivated and pasture lands. This was their condition for a long time. Then it came to pass that those of the people of al-Yaman descended from Saba ibn-Yashjub ibn-Ya'rub ibn-Ḳaḥṭân were filled with the spirit of oppression and tyranny and ignored the grace of their God in regards to the fertility and luxury he bestowed on them. Consequently, Allah created rats that began to bore the dam, which stood between two mountains and had pipes which the people could open when they wished and get as much water as they wanted. This is the 'Arim dam.¹ The rats went on working on the dam until it was 16 broken through. Thus did Allah let their gardens sink and their trees disappear, changing them into *khamt*,² tamarisk and some few jujube trees.³

The wanderings of al-Azd. Seeing what happened, Muzaikīyah i. e. 'Amr ibn-'Āmir . . . ibn-Amru'i-l-Ḳais . . . ibn-Ya'rub ibn-Ḳaḥṭân sold all the property and cattle he possessed, summoned the Azd and started together to the land of the tribe of 'Akk. There they settled. 'Amr remarked: "To seek herbage before knowledge is weakness." The tribe of 'Akk were distressed at the fall of their best

¹ Koran, 34: 15.

² A tree with bitter fruit.

³ GGA, 1863, p. 1348.

lands into the hands of al-Azd and asked the latter to evacuate the land. Thereupon a one-eyed and deaf man of al-Azd, named Jidh', made an attack on a 'Akk party and destroyed them. This resulted in a war between al-Azd and 'Akk. The Azd, after being defeated, returned and charged, in reference to which Jidh' composed the following verse:

"We are the descendants of Mâzin—there is no doubt,
the Ghassân of Ghassân versus the 'Akk of 'Akk,
and they shall see whether we or they are the weaker."

(Previous to this al-Azd had settled near a spring called Ghassân. Hence their name, Ghassân.)¹ Al-Azd now set off until they arrived in the land of Ḥakam ibn-Sa'd al-'Ashirah . . . ibn Ya'rub ibn-Kaḥṭān. There they fought and won the victory over Ḥakam. But it occurred to them to move, and they did, leaving a small band behind. The next place they came to was Najrān. Here they met resistance from the inhabitants of the place but finally won the victory. After settling in Najrān they departed with the exception of a few who had special reasons to stay. Al-Azd then arrived in Makkah which was populated with the Jurhum tribe. They made their abode in Baṭn-Marr. Tha'labah the son of 'Amr Muzaiḳiya demanded of Jurhum that the plain of Makkah be given to his people. This request having been refused, a battle ensued in which Tha'labah got control of the plain. Tha'labah and his people, however, realized after this that the place was unwholesome, and found it hard to make their living in it; so they dispersed, one band of them leaving for 'Umān, another for as-Sarāt, another for al-Anbār and al-Ḥirah, another for Syria and one band chose Makkah for abode. This made Jidh' say: "Every time ye go to a place, ye al-Azd, some of you

17

¹ Near Sudd-Ma'rib in al-Yaman; Hishām, p. 6.

detach¹ themselves from the rest. Ye are on the point of becoming the tail among the Arabs." That is why those who settled in Makkah were called Khuzâ'ah.² Then came Tha'labah ibn-'Amr Muzaiḳīya with his son and followers to Yathrib whose people were Jews. They settled outside the city where they grew and increased in number and became so strong as to drive the Jews from Yathrib. Thus they came to live inside the city and the Jews outside of it.

Al-Aus and al-Khazraj. Al-Aus and al-Khazraj are the sons of Hārithah ibn-Tha'labah³ ibn-'Amr Muzaiḳīya ibn-'Āmir, and their mother was Ẓailah, daughter of al-Arḳam. Some say she was a Ghassanide of al-Azd tribe, others say⁴ she was of 'Udhrah tribe.

In pre-Islamic times, the Aus and the Khazraj saw many battles which made them trained in warfare. They became so used to fighting that their valor spread far, their courage became well known, their bravery was often cited and their name became a source of terror in the hearts of the Arabs, who feared them. Their possessions were well guarded against encroachment, and their neighbor was well protected; and all that was preparatory to the fact that Allah wanted to have them support his Prophet and to honor them by lending him aid.

It is reported that at the arrival of the Prophet in al-Madinah he wrote an agreement and made a covenant with the Jews of Yathrib.⁴ The Jews of Ẓainukā', however, were the first to violate the covenant, and the Prophet expelled them from al-Madinah. The first land that the Prophet conquered was that of the banu-an-Naḍir.

¹ Ar. *inkhaza'a*. see *an-Nihāyah* under *khaza'a*.

² Azraḳī, p. 55.

³ Hishām, p. 140; *Geschichte der Stadt Medina*, p. 56.

⁴ One of the names of Madinah.

CHAPTER II

THE POSSESSIONS OF THE BANU-AN-NAḌIR

Banu-an-Naḍir besieged. The Prophet once accompanied by abu-Bakr, 'Umar and 'Usaid ibn-Ḥuḍair came to the banu-an-Naḍir who were Jews and solicited their aid for raising the bloodwit of two men of the banu-Kilāb ibn-Rabi'ah who had made peace with him and who were killed by 'Amr ibn-Umaiyyah aḍ-Damri.¹ The Jews intended to drop a stone on him but the Prophet left them and sent them word ordering them to evacuate his city [Yathrib] because of their perfidy and violation of covenant. The Jews refused to comply, and announced hostility.² Upon this the Prophet marched and besieged them for fifteen days, at the close of which they capitulated, agreeing to evacuate his town and to be entitled to whatever the camels could carry with the exception of coats of mail and armor, the Prophet taking their land, palm-trees, coats of mail and other arms. Thus did all the possessions of the banu-an-Naḍir become the property of the Prophet. The Prophet used to sow their land planted with palm-trees and thus provided for his family and wives for one year. With what could not be consumed, he bought horses and arms. 18

Fiefs assigned. Of the land of banu-an-Naḍir, the Prophet gave fiefs to abu-Bakr, 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān ibn-'Auf, abu-

¹ Hishām, p. 652; Ibn-Sa'd, vol. ii², p. 40; Al-Wāḍidi, *al-Maghāsi*, p. 353.

² Al-Ya'qūbi, *Ta'rikh*, vol. ii, p. 49.

Dujānah ¹ Simāk ibn-Kharashah as-Sā'idi and others. This occurred in the year 4 of the Hegira.

Mukhairik. According to al-Wākidi, one of the banu-an-Naḍir, Mukhairik, was a learned rabbi and he believed in the Prophet and offered him all that he possessed, which was seven palm-gardens surrounded with walls. This the Prophet set apart as *ṣadaqah*-land. The seven gardens are: al-Mithab, aṣ-Ṣāfiyah, ad-Dalāl, Ḥusna, ² Barqah, al-A'wāf, Mashrabat umm-Ibrāhīm, ³ Ibrāhīm being the son of the Prophet and his mother being Māriyah, the Copt.

Other versions of the conquest. Al-Ḳāsim ibn-Sallām, from az-Zuhri:—The attack on the banu-an-Naḍir, the Jews, took place six months after the battle of Uḥud. The Prophet pressed the siege until they agreed to evacuate the city stipulating that they take with them whatever utensils their camels could carry with the exclusion of the coats of mail. Hence the text revealed by Allah: "All that is in the heavens and all that is on the earth praiseth Allah! And He is the mighty, the wise! He it is who caused the unbelievers among the people of the Book", etc., ⁴ to "put the wicked to shame."

The next tradition was communicated to us by al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad on the authority of Muḥammad ibn-Ishāk ⁵ regarding the above text which Allah hath revealed to his Messenger:—Those referred to are banu-an-Naḍir. By "Ye pressed not towards it with horse or camel. But Allah giveth his Messengers authority over whomsoever He will-eth", ⁶ Allah showed that it is wholly assigned to the

¹ Ya'kūbi, vol. ii, p. 50.

² "Al-Ḥasna" in *Geschichte der Stadt Medina*, p. 150.

³ Wākidi, tr. Wellhausen, p. 166.

⁴ Koran, 59: 1.

⁵ Hishām, pp. 654 and 655.

⁶ Baiḍāwī, vol. ii, pp. 322-323.

Prophet and to no one else. The Prophet then parcelled 19
out the land among the *Emigrants*. But when Sahl ibn-
Ḥunaif and abu-Dujānah mentioned their poverty, he gave
them a share. As for the text: "The spoil taken from the
people of the villages and assigned by Allah to his Mes-
senger, it belongeth to Allah and to the Messenger," etc.,
to the end of the text, it means that Allah made another
division among the Moslems.

According to a tradition I received from Muḥammad
ibn-Ḥātim as-Samīn on the authority of ibn-ʿUmar, the
Prophet burnt and cut down the palm-trees of the banu-an-
Nāḍir in reference to which Ḥassān ibn-Thābit says:

"The leading men of the banu-Luʿai would have regarded it easy,
to bring about the great fire at Buwairah."¹

According to ibn-Jurajj, it was in this connection that
Allah revealed the text: "Whatever palm-trees ye have cut
down or left standing on their stems was by Allah's per-
mission and to put the wicked to shame."

A similar tradition was communicated to us by abu-ʿUbaid
on the authority of ibn-ʿUmar.

Abu-ʿAmr ash-Shaibāni, among other reporters, holds
that the above-quoted verse was composed by abu-Sufyān
ibn-al-Ḥārith ibn-ʿAbd-al-Muṭṭalib and that its wording is
as follows:

"The leading men of the banu-Luʿai would have regarded it hard,
to bring about the great conflagration of Buwairah."

(According to other reports it is Buwailah [and not
Buwairah]).² Ḥassān ibn-Thābit in answer to that wrote
the following:

¹ Al-Bakri, under Buwairah; Ibn-Hishām, pp. 712-713.

² Yāqūt, vol. i, p. 765.

"May Allah perpetuate the conflagration
and make the fire rage in its parts.

They were given the Book but they lost it.

Thus with respect to the Taurât they are blind and erring."¹

The Prophet's special share. 'Amr ibn-Muhammad an-Nâkid from Mâlik ibn-Aus ibn-al-Ḥadathân:—It was stated by 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb that the possessions of the banu-an-Naḍir were assigned by Allah to the Prophet, the Moslems having not "pressed toward them with horse or camel." 20 Thus they were wholly his property. The Prophet used to spend their annual income on his family and invest what was left in horses and arms to be used in the cause of Allāh.

Hishâm ibn-'Ammâr ad-Dimashqî from Mâlik ibn-Aus ibn-al-Ḥadathân:—'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb told him [Mâlik] that the Prophet had three special shares which he appropriated for himself; namely, the possessions of the banu-an-Naḍir, Khaibar and Fadak. The possessions of the banu-an-Naḍir he reserved for use in case of misfortunes that might befall him. Those of Fadak were reserved for wayfarers. Those of Khaibar he divided into three portions, two of which he divided among the Moslems and the third he reserved for his and his family's expenses, distributing what was left after the expenses to the needy among the *Emigrants*.

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from az-Zuhri:—The possessions of the banu-an-Naḍir were among the things that Allah assigned to his Prophet. The Moslems "pressed not towards them with horse or camel." They were therefore wholly the property of the Prophet; and he divided them among the *Emigrants*, giving nothing of them to the *Anṣâr* with the exception of two persons who were needy, i. e., Simâk ibn-Kharashah abu-Dujânah, and Sahl ibn-Ḥunaif.

¹ Cf. Ḥassân ibn-Thâbit, *Diwân*, p. 46.

Al-Ḥusain from al-Kalbi:—When the Prophet secured the possessions of the banu-an-Naḍir, who were the first he made to evacuate the land, Allah said: "He it is who caused the unbelievers among the 'People of the Book' to quit their homes and join those who had evacuated previously."¹ Thus these possessions were among the spoils towards which the Moslems "pressed not with horse or camel." The Prophet then said to the *Anṣâr*: "Your brethren, the *Emigrants* have no possessions. If ye therefore desire, I will divide these [newly acquired possessions] and what ye already possess among you and the *Emigrants*. But if ye desire, keep ye your possessions and I will divide these [newly acquired ones] among the *Emigrants* alone." To this the *Anṣâr* replied: "Divide these among them and give them from our possessions whatever thou wishest." Because of this the text was revealed: "They prefer them before themselves, though poverty be their own lot."² Thereupon abu-Bakr said: "May Allah give you the good recompense, ye *Anṣârs* your case and ours is like that referred to by al-Ghanawi where he said,

'May Allah recompense in our behalf the Ja'far,
who when our feet slipped in al-Waḥātāin and we fell,
took ungrudging care of us
although our mothers would have murmured if they were in their
place.

21

The rich are many and every hungry man
goes to places kept warm and sheltered."

The fief of az-Zubair. Al-Ḥusain from Hishâm ibn-'Urwah's father:—The Prophet assigned as fief to az-Zubair ibn-'Auwâm a piece of the banu-an-Naḍir's land planted with palm-trees.

Al-Ḥusain from Hishâm ibn-'Urwah's father:—The Pro-

¹ Koran, 59: 2.

² Kor., 59: 9.

phet gave out of the land of the banu-an-Naḍir in fief and he gave a fief to az-Zubair.

Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd,¹ the secretary of al-Wāḳidi, from Anas ibn-'Iyāḍ, and 'Abdallāh ibn-Numair from Hishām ibn-'Urwah's father :—The Prophet assigned as fief to az-Zubair a piece of the banu-an-Naḍir's land planted with palm-trees. Abu-Bakr assigned to az-Zubair as fief al-Jurf. Anas in his tradition says the land was dead. 'Abdallāh ibn-Numair says in his tradition that 'Umar gave az-Zubair as fief all of al-'Aḳīḳ.

¹ Ibn-Sa'd, vol. ii², p. 41.

CHAPTER III

THE POSSESSIONS OF THE BANU-*Ḳ*URAIḌAH

The subjection of the banu-Ḳuraizah. The Prophet besieged banu-Ḳuraizah for a few days in dhu-l-*Ḳ*a'dah, and a few days in dhu-l-Ḥijjah, of the year 5, the whole time being fifteen days.¹ These banu-Ḳuraizah were among those who had assisted in the fight against the Prophet in the battle of al-Khandak [the moat] also called battle of al-Aḥzâb [the confederates]. Finally they surrendered and he installed Sa'd ibn-Mu'âdh al-Ausi as their ruler. The latter decreed that every adult² be executed, that women and children be carried as captives and that all that they possessed be divided among the Moslems.³ The Prophet approved of the decree saying: "What thou hast decreed is in accordance with the decree of Allah and his Prophet."

Gabriel appears to the Prophet. 'Abd-al-Wâhid ibn-Ghiyâth from 'Ā'ishah:—When the Prophet was done with the battle of al-Aḥzâb, he went into the wash-room in order to wash. There Gabriel appeared to him and said, "Muḥammad, thou hast laid down thy arms; but we have not yet. Hasten against the banu-Ḳuraizah." 'Ā'ishah upon this said to the Prophet: "O Prophet of Allah, I have seen him [Gabriel] through a hole in the door with the dust around his head!"⁴ 22

¹ Dhu-l-*Ḳ*a'dah 23—dhu-l-Ḥijjah 9; cf. Wâkidi, tr. Wellhausen, p. 210; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1487.

² Literally "every one on whose beard the razor could be used."

³ Wâkidi, *Maghâsi*, p. 373.

⁴ Wâkidi, *Maghâsi*, p. 371; Ibn-Sa'd, vol. iii¹, p. 55; Ibn-Hishâm, p. 684.

The adults executed. ‘Abd-al-Wāḥid ibn-Ghiyāth from Kathir ibn-as-Sā’ib:—Banu-Ḳuraizah were presented to the Prophet with the result that those of them who had attained to puberty¹ were executed and those who had not attained to puberty were spared.

Huyai ibn-Akḥṭab put to death with his son. Wahb ibn-Baḳīyah from al-Ḥasan:—Ḥuyai ibn-Akḥṭab made a covenant with the Prophet agreeing never to assist anyone against him and mentioned Allah as surety for the covenant. When he and his son were brought before the Prophet on the day of Ḳuraizah, the Prophet remarked: “The one mentioned as surety has done his part.” By the order of the Prophet the heads of the man and his son were cut off.²

The division of the booty. Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from Ma‘mar who said:—I once asked az-Zuhri whether the banu-Ḳuraizah had any lands, to which he replied directly, “The Prophet divided it among the Moslems into different shares.”

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from ibn-‘Abbās:—The Prophet divided the possessions of the banu-Ḳuraizah and Khaibar among the Moslems.³

The conquest according to az-Zuhri. Abu-‘Ubaid al-Ḳāsim ibn-Sallām from az-Zuhri:—The Prophet pressed the siege against banu-Ḳuraizah until they surrendered to Sa’d ibn-Mu‘ādh who decreed that their men be executed, their children be taken as captives and their possessions be divided. Accordingly, a certain number of men were put to death on that day.

¹ Literally every one who “had the dreams and hair” that mark adolescence.

² Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1494.

³ Wākidi, Wellhausen, pp. 220-221.

CHAPTER IV

KHAIBAR

23

The capitulation of Khaibar. The Prophet invaded Khaibar¹ in the year 7. Its people contended with him, delayed him and resisted the Moslems. So the Prophet besieged them for about one month.² They then capitulated on the terms that their blood would not be shed, and their children be spared, provided that they evacuate the land, which he permitted the Moslems to take together with the gold and silver and arms—except what was on the person of the banu-Khaibar, and that they keep nothing secret from the Prophet. They then told the Prophet, "We have special experience in cultivation and planting palm-trees," and asked to be allowed to remain in the land. The Prophet granted them their request and allowed them one-half of the fruits and grains produced saying: "I shall keep you settled so long as Allah keeps you."

'Umar expels the people of Khaibar. During the caliphate of 'Umar ibn-al-Khattâb, a pestilence spread among them and they mistreated the Moslems. 'Umar, thereupon, made them evacuate the land, dividing what they had among those of the Moslems who already had a share in it.

The terms made. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from Muḥammad ibn-Ishâk who said:—"I once asked ibn-Shihâb about Khaibar and he told me that he was informed that the

¹ Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 503.

² Diyârbakri, *Ta'rikh al-Khamis*, vol. ii, p. 47.

Prophet captured it by force after a fight, and that it was included among the spoils which Allah assigned to his Prophet. The Prophet took its fifth and divided the land among the Moslems. Those of its people who surrendered did ¹ so on condition that they leave the land; but the Prophet asked them to enter into a treaty, which they did."

Huyai hides a bag full of money. 'Abd-al-A'la ibn-Hammâd an-Narsi from ibn-'Umar:—The Prophet came to the people of Khaibar and fought them until he drove them to their castle and captured their land and palm-trees. They then capitulated on the terms that their blood be not shed, that they evacuate the land and be entitled to all that their camels could carry, and that the Prophet be entitled to the gold and silver and arms.² The Prophet made it a condition for them that they hold nothing secret or hidden from him, otherwise they are no more within his protection or covenant. They, however, hid a leather bag in which were kept money and jewels belonging to Huyai ibn-Akḥṭab. This bag Huyai had brought to Khaibar on the occasion of the expulsion of the banu-an-Naḍir. The Prophet asked Sa'yah ibn-'Amr saying, "What has become of the bag which Huyai brought from the banu-an-Naḍir?" To this Sa'yah answered, "Wars and expenses have emptied it." But the Prophet remarked, "It was a short time and a big sum of money. Moreover, Huyai was killed before that." The Prophet then turned Sa'yah over to az-Zubair and the latter put him to the torture. At last Sa'yah said: "I saw Huyai roaming about in a deserted place yonder." Search was made in the deserted place and the bag was found. The Prophet, thereupon, put the two sons of abu-l-Huḳaiḳ to death, one of whom was the husband of Şafiyah,³ the daugh-

¹ Hishâm, p. 779.

² Ibn-Sa'd, vol. ii², pp. 79-80.

³ who became one of the wives of Muḥammad, see an-Nawâwi, *Tahdhīb al-Asmâ'*, pp. 846-847.

ter, of Huyai ibn-Akhtab. Moreover, he captivated their children and women and divided their possessions because of their breach of faith.

'Abdallāh ibn-Rawāḥah estimates the produce. The Prophet also wanted to expel the banu-Khaibar from the land but they said, "Let us stay in the land to repair it and manage it." The Prophet and his companions having no slaves to manage it, and they having no time to do it themselves, he gave them Khaibar on condition that they have one-half of every palm-tree or plant . . . ¹ as it occurred to the Prophet. 'Abdallāh ibn-Rawāḥah used to come every year and estimate by conjecture the quantity of dates upon the palm-trees and rent them one-half. Banu-Khaibar accused him to the Prophet charging him with partiality in estimation and offered to bribe him. To this he ['Abdallāh] replied saying, "Do ye enemies of Allah mean to give me unlawful money? ² By Allah, I have been sent to you by one whom of all men I love best. As for you, I hate you more than monkeys and pigs. My hatred to you and love to him, however, shall never stand in the way of my being just to you." They then said, "Through this [justice] have heavens and earth been established!"

The green spot in the eye of Safiyah, the Prophet's wife. Once the Prophet, noticing a green spot in the eye of Safiyah, daughter of Huyai, asked her about it, and she said, "As my head lay in the lap of ibn-abi-l-Ḥuḳaik, I saw in my sleep as if a moon fell in my lap. When I told him of what I saw he gave me a blow saying, 'Art thou wishing to have the king of Yathrib?' " ³ Safiyah added, "Of all men the Prophet was the one I disliked most, for he had killed

¹ Text not clear.

² Kor., 5: 67 and 68.

³ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1582.

my husband, father and brother. But he kept on saying, 'Thy father excited the Arabs to unite against me and he did this and that,' until all hatred was gone away from me."

The Prophet used to give annually each of his wives 80 camel-loads of dates and 80 loads of barley from Khaibar. 25

'Umar divides Khaibar. It was stated by Nâfi' that during the caliphate of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb, the people of Khaibar mistreated the Moslems and deceived them and broke the hands of the son of 'Umar¹ by hurling him from the roof of a house. Consequently, 'Umar divided the land among those of the people of Ḥudaibiyah who had taken part in the battle of Khaibar.

The forts of Khaibar. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from 'Abdallâh ibn-abi-Bakr ibn-Muḥammad ibn-'Amr ibn-Ḥazm:—The Prophet besieged the people of Khaibar in their two fortresses—al-Waṭiḥ and Sulâlim. When they felt that their destruction was sure, they requested the Prophet to let them off and spare their lives. This he did. The Prophet had already taken possession of all their property² including ash-Shikk, an-Naṭât and al-Katibah together with all their forts except what was in the above-mentioned two."

"Speedy victory." The following tradition regarding the text: ³ "And rewarded them with a speedy victory" was transmitted by al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad on the authority of 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân ibn-abi-Laila:—Khaibar and another are meant who could not be subdued by the Persians and Greeks.

The division of Khaibar. 'Amr an-Nâkid from Bushair ibn-Yasâr:—The Prophet divided Khaibar into thirty-six shares and each share into a hundred lots. One-half of the shares he reserved for himself to be used in case of

¹ Hishâm, p. 780.

² Six fortresses mentioned by Ya'qûbi, vol. ii, p. 56.

³ Kor., 48: 18.

accident or what might befall him, and the other half he distributed among the Moslems. According to this, the Prophet's share included ash-Shikk with an-Natât and whatever was included within them. Among the lands turned into *wakf*¹ were al-Katibah and Sulâlim. When the Prophet laid his hands on these possessions, he found that he had not enough '*âmils*'² for the land. He therefore turned it over to the Jews on condition that they use the land and keep only one-half of its produce. This arrangement lasted throughout the life of the Prophet and abu-Bakr. But when 'Umar was made caliph, and as the money became abundant in the lands of the Moslems, and the Moslems became numerous enough to cultivate the land, 'Umar expelled the Jews to Syria and divided the property 26 among the Moslems.

Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from az-Zuhri:—When the Prophet conquered Khaibar the fifth share of it [reserved for himself] was al-Katibah; as for ash-Shikk, an-Natât, Sulâlim and al-Watîh they were given to the Moslems. The Prophet left the land in the hands of the Jews on condition that they give him one-half of the produce. Thus the part of the produce assigned by Allah to the Moslems was divided among the Moslems until the time of 'Umar who divided the land itself among them according to their shares.

Abu-'Ubaid from Maimûn ibn-Mihrân:—The Prophet besieged the inhabitants of Khaibar between twenty and thirty days.

Al-Husain ibn-al-Aswad from Bushair ibn-Yasâr:—The Prophet divided Khaibar into thirty-six shares—eighteen for the Prophet to meet the expenses of accidents, visitors,

¹ Unalienable legacy to the Moslem general community.

² Governors whose chief function it was to collect taxes and conquer more lands.

and delegates, and the remaining eighteen shares to be divided each among one hundred men.¹

Al-Ḥusain from Bushair ibn-Yasār:—Khaibar was divided into thirty-six shares, each one of which was subdivided into one hundred lots. Eighteen of these shares were divided among the Moslems including the Prophet, who had in addition eighteen shares to meet the expenses of visitors and delegates and accidents that might befall him.

'Abdallāh ibn-Rawāḥah estimates the produce. 'Amr an-Nākid and al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from ibn-'Umar:—The Prophet sent ibn-Rawāḥah to Khaibar who made a conjectural estimation of the palm-trees and gave the people their choice to accept or refuse, to which they replied: "This is justice; and upon justice have heaven and earth been established."

The sons of abu-l-Ḥukayk put to death. Ishāk ibn-abī-lsrā'īl from an inhabitant of al-Madinah:—The Prophet 27 made terms with the sons of abu-l-Ḥukayk stipulating that they conceal no treasure. But they did conceal; and the Prophet considered it lawful to shed their blood.

Abu-'Ubaid from Maimūn ibn-Mihrān:—The people of Khaibar were promised security on their lives and children on condition that the Prophet get all that was in the fort. In that fort were the members of a family strongly opposed to the Prophet. To them the Prophet said: "I am aware of your enmity to Allah and to his Prophet, but this is not to hold me from granting you what I granted your companions. Ye, however, have promised me that if ye conceal a thing your blood will become lawful to me. What has become of your utensils?" "They were all"—they replied, "used up during the fight." The Prophet then gave word to

¹ Cf. Wāḥidi, tr. Wellhausen, p. 285; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1588; Athir, vol. ii, p. 171.

his *Companions* to go to the place where the utensils were. The vessels were disinterred and the Prophet struck off their heads.

'Abdallâh ibn-Rawâḥah. 'Amr an-Nâḳid and Muḥammad ibn-aṣ-Ṣabbâḥ from ibn-'Abbâs:—The Prophet turned Khaibar over with its soil and palm-trees to its inhabitants allowing them half of the produce.

Muḥammad ibn-aṣ-Ṣabbâḥ from ash-Sha'bi:—The Prophet turned Khaibar over to its inhabitants for one-half of the produce and sent 'Abdallâh ibn-Rawâḥah to estimate the dates (or perhaps he said the palm-trees). This he estimated and divided into two halves and asked them to choose whichever one they wanted. Upon this they said, "It is by this that heavens and earth have been established."

A certain friend of abu-Yūsuf from Anas:—'Abdallâh ibn-Rawâḥah said to the people of Khaibar, "If ye wish, I will estimate and let you choose; otherwise, ye estimate and let me choose." Upon this they said, "It is by this that heavens and earth have been established."

The division of Khaibar. Al-Ḳâsim ibn-Sallâm from az-Zuhri:—The Prophet took Khaibar by force as a result of a fight; and after taking away one-fifth, he divided the remaining four-fifths among the Moslems.

The Jews of Khaibar expelled. 'Abd-al-A'la ibn-Ḥammâd an-Narsi from ibn-Shihâb:—The Prophet said: "There can be no two religions at the same time in the Arabian peninsula."¹ 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb investigated until he found it certain and assured that the Prophet had said, "There can be no two religions at the same time in the Arabian peninsula." Accordingly, he expelled the Jews of Khaibar.

¹ Gottheil, "*Dhimmi and Moslems in Egypt*," in *O. T. and Semitic Studies*, vol. ii, p. 351.

The Prophet gives his share. Al-Walid ibn-Ṣāliḥ from al-Wāḳidi's *sheikhs*:—The Prophet assigned his share in Khaibar as a means of subsistence, bestowing on each one of his wives 80 camel-loads of dates and 20 loads of barley; on his uncle al-'Abbās ibn-'Abd-al-Muṭṭalib 200 loads; and on abu-Bakr, 'Umar, al-Ḥassān, al-Ḥusain and others including the banu-al-Muṭṭalib ibn-'Abd-Manāf a certain number of loads. To this end, he drew up for them a document.

Al-Walid from Aflaḥ ibn-Ḥumaid's father who said:—"I was made by 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz governor of al-Karibah; and we used to give the heirs of the recipients of the Prophet's bestowals their due, those heirs being numbered and recorded by us.

'Umar divides Khaibar. Muḥammad ibn-Ḥātim as-Samīn from Nāfi':—The Prophet turned Khaibar over to the hands of its people on condition that they give him one-half of the produce. Thus they held it during the life of the Prophet, abu-Bakr and the early part of the caliphate of 'Umar. Then 'Abdallāh ibn-'Umar visited them for some purpose and they attacked him in the night. He ['Umar], therefore, turned them out of Khaibar and divided it among those of the Moslems who were present [in its battle] giving a share to the Prophet's wives. To the latter he said, "Whichever of you likes to have the fruit can have it, and whichever likes the estate can have it, and whatever ye choose will be yours and your heirs' after you."

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from ibn-'Abbās:—Khaibar was divided into 1580 shares. The Moslems were 1580 men, of whom 1540 had taken part in the battle of al-Ḥudaibiyah and forty were with Ja'far ibn-abi-Ṭālib in Abyssinia.

The fief of az-Zubair. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from ibn-'Urwah's father:—The Prophet gave as fief to az-Zubair 29 lands in Khaibar planted with palm- and other trees.

CHAPTER V

FADAK

The capitulation of Fadak. As the Prophet departed from Khaibar, he sent to the people of Fadak ¹ Muḥaiyiṣah ibn-Mas'ūd al-Anṣārī inviting them to Islam. Their chief was one of their number named Yūsha' ibn-Nūn the Jew. They made terms with the Prophet, agreeing to give up one-half of the land with its soil.² The Prophet accepted. Thus one-half was assigned wholly to the Prophet because the Moslems "pressed not against it with horse or camel."³ The Prophet used to spend the income on the wayfarers.

'Umar expels the inhabitants. The inhabitants of Fadak remained in it until 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb became caliph and expelled the Jews of al-Ḥijāz. On that occasion he sent abu-l-Haitham Mālik ibn-at-Taiyihān (some say an-Naiyihān), Sahl ibn-abi-Ḥaithamah al-Anṣārī, and Zaid ibn-Thābit al-Anṣārī, who estimated justly the value of one-half of its soil. This value 'Umar paid to the Jews and expelled them to Syria.

Sa'id ibn-Sulaimān from Yahya ibn-Sa'id:—The people of Fadak made terms with the Prophet agreeing to give one-half of the land and the palm-trees. When 'Umar expelled them, he sent some one to estimate their share in land and palm-trees and he gave them their value.

¹ Yâkūt, vol. iii, pp. 856-857.

² Not only the produce.

³ Athir, vol. ii, p. 171; Mas'ūdi, *Kiṭāb at-Tanbīh*, p. 258.

Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from az-Zuhri:—"Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb gave the people of Fadak the price of one-half of their land and palm-trees.

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from az-Zuhri, 'Abdallāh ibn-abi-Bakr and certain sons of Muḥammad ibn-Maslamah:—Only a remnant of the Khaibar was spared. They betook themselves to the fortifications and asked the Prophet to save their lives and let them go off. The people of Fadak having heard of that surrendered on the same conditions.¹ Thus Fadak became the special share of the Prophet, for the Moslems "pressed not against it with horse and camel."

A similar tradition was transmitted to us by al-Ḥusain from 'Abdallāh ibn-abi-Bakr, with one addition, that among those who were intermediary between the two parties was Muḥaiyiṣah ibn-Mas'ūd.

Al-Ḥusain from 'Umar:—The Prophet had three portions appropriated to himself exclusive of his men: the land of banu-an-Naḍir which was unalienable and to meet the expenses of the accidents that might befall him, Khaibar which he divided into three parts, and Fadak the income of which was reserved for wayfarers.

The wives of the Prophet demand an inheritance. 'Abdallāh ibn-Ṣālīḥ al-ʿIjlī from 'Urwah ibn-az-Zubair:—The wives of the Prophet delegated 'Uthmān ibn-'Affān to ask abu-Bakr to give them their inheritance from the share of the Prophet in Khaibar and Fadak. But 'Ā'ishah said to them, "Do ye not fear Allah? and have ye not heard the Prophet say—'What we leave as *ṣadaqah* cannot be inherited?' This property therefore is the property of the people of Muḥammad to meet the expenses of the accidents and guests, and when I die it goes to the one in authority after me." On hearing this, the other wives desisted from their request.

¹ Diyārbakri, vol. ii, pp. 57 and 64.

A similar tradition was communicated to us by Aḥmad ibn-Ibrāhīm ad-Daurākī on the authority of 'Urwah.

The banu-Umayyah confiscate Fadak. Ibrāhīm ibn-Muḥammad ibn-'Ar'arah from al-Kalbi:—The banu-Umayyah confiscated Fadak and violated the law of the Prophet in regard to it. But when 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz became caliph, he reinstated the land in its old condition.

Fāṭimah demands Fadak. 'Abdallāh ibn-Maimūn al-Mukattib from Mālīk ibn-Ja'wanah's father:—Fāṭimah said to abu-Bakr, "The Prophet assigned to me Fadak; thou shouldst therefore give it to me."¹ 'Alī ibn-Abi-Ṭālib acted as a witness in her favor. But abu-Bakr asked for another witness; and umm-Aiman testified in her favor. Abu-Bakr, thereupon, said "Thou, daughter of Allah's Prophet, knowest that no evidence can be accepted unless it is rendered by two men or a man and two women." Upon this she departed. 31

Rauḥ al-Karābisi from one supposed by Rauḥ to have been Ja'far ibn-Muḥammad:—Fāṭimah said to abu-Bakr, "Give me Fadak, the Prophet has assigned it to me." Abu-Bakr called for evidence and she presented umm-Aiman and Rabāḥ, the Prophet's freedman, both of whom testified in her favor. But abu-Bakr said, "In such a case no evidence could be accepted unless it be rendered by a man and two women."

Ibn-'Ā'ishah at-Taimi from umm-Hāni:—Fāṭimah, the Prophet's daughter, called on abu-Bakr and asked: "Who will inherit thee when thou art dead?" to which he replied, "My son and family." "Why then," asked she, "hast thou—and not we—inherited the Prophet's possessions?" "Daughter of Allah's Prophet," answered abu-Bakr, "by Allah, I have inherited from thy father neither gold nor

¹ Bukhārī, vol. iii, p. 131.

silver, neither this nor that." "But," said she, "thou hast inherited our share in Khaibar and our *ṣadaqah* in Fadak." To this abu-Bakr replied, "Daughter of Allah's Prophet, I heard Allah's Prophet say, 'This is but something assigned by Allah as a means of subsistence to use during my life; on my death it should be turned over to the Moslems.'"

'Uthmân ibn-abi-Shaibah from Mughirah:—'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz once summoned the banu-Umaiyyah and addressed them saying: "Fadak belonged to the Prophet and by the income from it he met his own expenses, supplied the needy among the banu-Hâshim and helped the unmarried among them to marry. Fâtimah asked him to bestow it on her, but he refused. After the Prophet's death, abu-Bakr used it in the same way. And so did 'Umar when he became caliph. And now I am going to put it back to its original use; and ye will be my witnesses."

Kura 'Arabiyah. The following tradition was transmitted to us by Suraij ibn-Yûnus from az-Zuhri in explanation of the text, "Against which ye pressed not with horse or camel":¹—The places referred to are *Kura 'Arabiyah*² that belong to the Prophet, i. e., Fadak, and this and that.

'Umar expels the Jews of Fadak. Abu-'Ubaid from az-Zuhri or someone else:—'Umar expelled the Jews of Khaibar and they evacuated the place. As for the Jews of Fadak, they retained half the fruits [produced] and half the soil, in accordance with the conditions on which they made terms with the Prophet. 'Umar paid them the price of half the products and half the soil in gold, silver and pack-saddles, and then expelled them.

The khuṭbah of 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz. 'Amr an-Nâkid from abu-Burkân:—The following is taken from the

¹ Kor., 59: 6.

² Bakri, pp. 657-658; Wâkidi, *Maghâsi*, p. 374.

speech of 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz on his installment in the caliphate: "Fadak was among the spoils that Allah assigned the Prophet and the 'Moslems pressed not against it with horse and camel.' When Fâtimah asked him to give her the land, he said, 'Thou hast nothing to demand from me, and I have nothing to give thee.' The Prophet used to spend the income from it on wayfarers. Then came abu-Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthmân and 'Ali who put it to the same use as the Prophet. But when Mu'âwiyah became caliph he gave it as fief to Marwân ibn-al-Ḥakam; and the latter bestowed it on my father and on 'Abd-al-Malik. Thus it was handed down to al-Walid, Sulaimân and myself. When al-Walid became caliph, I asked him to give me his share, which he did. In like manner, I asked Sulaimân for his share and he gave it. Thus I brought it into one whole again. And nothing that I possess is dearer to me than it! Be ye therefore my witnesses, that I have restored it to what it was."

Al-Ma'mûn gives Fadak to the descendants of Fâtimah.

In the year 210, the commander of the believers al-Ma'mûn 'Abdallâh ibn-Hârûn ar-Rashîd ordered that Fadak be delivered to the children of Fâtimah. To that effect he wrote to his 'âmil in al-Madînah, Ḳutham ibn-Ja'far, saying, "Greetings!—The commander of the believers, in his position in the religion of Allah and as caliph [successor] of his Prophet and a near relative to him, has the first right to enforce the Prophet's regulations and carry out his orders and deliver to him, whom the Prophet granted something or gave it as *ṣadaqah*, the thing granted or given as such. In Allah alone does the success as well as the strength of the commander of the believers lie, and to do what makes him win His favor is his [the commander's] chief desire.

The Prophet had given Fâtimah, his daughter, Fadak and bestowed it as *ṣadaqah* on her. That was an evident and

well-known fact on which there was no disagreement among the relatives of the Prophet, who do not cease to lay claim on what was given to Fâtimah as *ṣadaqah* and to which she is entitled. Consequently, the *commander of the believers* has deemed it right to return it to the heirs of Fâtimah and deliver it to them, seeking thereby to win the favor of Allah by establishing his right and justice, and of Allah's Prophet by carrying out his command and his wish regarding his *ṣadaqah*. This the *commander of the believers* ordered recorded in his registers and sent in writing to his *ʿamils*. And since, after the death of the Prophet, it has been customary on every *mausim*¹ to have any person claim a grant, or *ṣadaqah* or promise,² and to have his claim accepted, then Fâtimah's claim on what the Prophet has bestowed on her should—above that of every one else—be accepted as true.

The *commander of the believers* has written to al-Mubârik at-Ṭabari, his freedman, ordering him to give Fadak back to the heirs of Fâtimah, the Prophet's daughter, with all its boundaries and the rights attached to it, and including its slaves and products and other things, all to be delivered to Muḥammad ibn-Yahya ibn-al-Ḥusain ibn-Zaid ibn-ʿAli ibn-al-Ḥusain ibn-ʿAli ibn-abi-Ṭâlib and to Muḥammad ibn-ʿAbdallâh ibn-al-Ḥasan ibn-ʿAli ibn-al-Ḥusain ibn-ʿAli ibn-abi-Ṭâlib, both of whom the *commander of the believers* has put in charge of the land in behalf of its owners.

Know therefore that this is the opinion of the *commander of the believers* and what Allah has inspired him to do as His will, and what He has enabled him to do in the way of winning His favor and His Prophet's favor. Let those under thee know it; and treat Muḥammad ibn-Yahya

¹ Meeting time of the pilgrims, see *an-Nihâyah*, vol. iv, p. 211, and Muṭarrizi, *al-Mughrib*, vol. ii, p. 250.

² Ar. *ʿidat*, see Bukhâri, vol. ii, p. 285; vol. iii, p. 168.

and Muḥammad ibn-ʿAbdallāh as thou hast treated al-Mubārīk aṭ-Ṭabari; and help them in any way that makes for the fertility, interest and productivity of the land. May it be Allah's will, and peace be unto thee.

Written on Wednesday, two days after the beginning of dhu-l-Ḳa'dah, year 210."

Al-Mutawakkil restores Fadak to its old condition. When al-Mutawakkil, however, became caliph, he ordered that the land be reinstated in the condition in which it had been before al-Ma'mūn.

CHAPTER VI

WÂDI-L-ḲURA AND TAIMÂ'

Wâdi-l-Ḳura taken by assault. When the Prophet departed from Khaibar, he came to Wâdi-l-Ḳura ¹ and invited its people to Islam. They refused and started hostilities. The Prophet reduced the place by force; and Allah gave him as booty the possessions of its inhabitants. To the lot of the Moslems fell pieces of furniture and other commodities of which the Prophet took away one-fifth. The Prophet left the land with its palm-trees in the hands of certain Jews on the same rent terms which he had made with the people of Khaibar.² Some say that 'Umar expelled its Jews and divided it among those who fought for its conquest. Others, however, say that 'Umar did not expel them, for it is not included in al-Ḥijâz. Today it is annexed to the administrative district of al-Madinah and is included among its suburbs.

Mid'am condemned to fire. I was informed by certain scholars that the Prophet had a slave, named Mid'am, whom Rifâ'ah ibn-Zaid al-Judhâmi had presented to him. During the invasion of Wâdi-l-Ḳura, Mid'am was shot by an arrow from an unknown quarter as he was putting down the saddle of the Prophet's camel. When someone remarked, "Blessed, O prophet of Allah, is thy slave, for he was shot by an arrow and suffered martyrdom," the Pro-

¹ Yâkût, vol. iv, p. 678.

² Wâkidi, tr. Wellhausen, p. 292.

phet replied, "Nay, the mantle he took from the spoils on the day of Khaibar shall verily burn on him like fire."¹

Shaibân ibn-Farrûkh from al-Ḥasan:—Someone remarked to the Prophet, "Thy lad, so and so, has suffered martyrdom," to which the Prophet replied, "Rather he is dragged to fire in a mantle he unlawfully took from the spoils."

'Abd-al-Wâhid ibn-Ghiyâth from al-Ḥasan:—Some one remarked to the Prophet, "Happy art thou, for thy lad, so and so, has suffered martyrdom!" to which he replied, "Rather he is dragged to fire in a mantle he unlawfully took from the spoils."²

Taimâ' capitulates. When the people of Taimâ' heard how the Prophet had subjugated the people of Wâdi-l-Ḳura, they made terms with him, agreeing to pay poll-tax, and they settled in their homes with their lands in their possession.³ The Prophet assigned 'Amr ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-'Âsi ibn-Umaiyaḥ as governor to Wâdi-l-Ḳura, and assigned Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyân after its conquest, the latter having become Moslem on the day of the conquest of Taimâ'.

'Umar expels the inhabitants. 'Abd-al-A'la ibn-Ḥammâd an-Narsi from 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz:—'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb expelled the people of Fadak, Taimâ' and Khaibar. The fight between the Prophet and the people of Wâdi-l-Ḳura took place in Jumâda II, year 7.

The fief of Ḥamzah ibn-an-Nu'mân. Al-'Abbâs ibn-Hishâm al-Kalbi from his grandfather:—The Prophet gave as fief to Ḥamzah ibn-an-Nu'mân ibn-Haudhah-l-'Udhri his whip's throw⁴ in Wâdi-l-Ḳura. This Ḥamzah was the

¹ Hishâm, p. 765.

² Bukhâri, vol. iii, pp. 129-130.

³ Diyârbakri, vol. ii, p. 65.

⁴ Mawardi, p. 330.

chief of the banu-'Udhrah and the first of the people of al-Ḥijâz to offer the Prophet the *ṣadaqah* of banu-'Udhrah.

The fief of 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân. 'Ali ibn-Muhammad from al-'Abbâs ibn-'Âmir's uncle :—'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân called on Yazid ibn-Mu'âwiyah and said, "O commander of the believers, Mu'âwiyah in his caliphate bought from certain Jews a piece of land in Wâdi-l-Ḳura and made many improvements in it. Thou hast let that land fall into negligence. It is therefore lost, and its income has decreased. Give it therefore as fief to me, and I shall take care of it." To this Yazid replied: "We are not stingy in big things, nor can a trifling escape our eye." 'Abd-al-Malik then said, "Its income is so much . . ." "Thou canst have it," said Yazid.¹ When 'Abd-al-Malik departed Yazid remarked, "It is said that this is the man that will rule after us. If that is right, we would have done him favor and expect to receive something in repay; if it is false, we have granted him a gift."

¹ L. Caetani, *Annali dell Islâm*, vol. ii, p. 50, note 7.

CHAPTER VII

MAKKAH

The cause of its invasion. When the Prophet made arrangements with the *Ḳuraish* in the year of al-Ḥudaibiyah and wrote down the statement of the truce¹ to the effect that he who desires to make a covenant with Muḥammad can do so, and he who desires to make a covenant with *Ḳuraish* can do so; and that he of the *Companions* of the Prophet who comes to *Ḳuraish* should not be returned, and he of the banu-*Ḳuraish* or their allies who comes to the Prophet should be returned, then those of *Kinānah* who were present rose and said, "We will enter into a covenant with *Ḳuraish*, and accept their terms"; but *Khuzā'ah* said, "We will enter into the covenant of Muḥammad and his contract." Since between 'Abd-al-Muṭṭalib and *Khuzā'ah* an old alliance existed, 'Amr ibn-Sâlim ibn-Ḥaṣīrah-l-*Khuzâ'i* composed the following verse:

"O Allah! I am seeking from Muḥammad
the hereditary alliance of our father and his."²

One of the clan of *Khuzā'ah* hearing one of the clan of *Kinānah* sing a poem satirizing the Prophet, attacked him and crushed his head. This incident provoked evil and fighting between the two parties. *Ḳuraish* reinforced banu-*Kinānah* and together they attacked *Khuzā'ah* in the night time, thus violating the covenant and the arrangement.

¹ Wâḳidi, *Maghâsi*, p. 387; Hishâm, pp. 746-747, 803.

² Hishâm, p. 806; Wâḳidi, *Maghâsi*, p. 402; Fâkihi, p. 42.

Thereupon, 'Amr ibn-Sâlim ibn-Ḥaṣīrah-l-Khuzâ'i came to the Prophet and solicited his aid. This led the Prophet to invade Makkah.

The following is taken from a long tradition communicated to us by abu-'Ubaid al-Ḳâsim ibn-Sallâm on the authority of 'Urwah:—Ḳuraish made terms with the Prophet, stipulating that both parties promise each other security against treachery and stealth,¹ so that a man coming on pilgrimage to Makkah or to visit there, or passing on his way between al-Yaman and at-Ṭâ'if is safe; and he of the "polytheists" who passes through al-Madinah on his way to Syria and the East is safe. In this covenant the Prophet included banu-Ka'b; and Ḳuraish included in their covenant their allies of the banu-Kinânah.

Abu-Sufyân as an envoy. 'Abd-al-Wâhid ibn-Ghiyâth from 'Ikrimah:—The banu-Bakr of Kinânah were included in the peace terms of Ḳuraish, and the Khuzâ'ah were included in the peace terms of the Prophet. But a fight took place between the banu-Bakr and Khuzâ'ah at 'Arafah.² Ḳuraish provided banu-Bakr with arms, and gave them water to drink, and shelter. Some of the Ḳuraish objected saying, "Ye have violated the covenant," yet the others replied, "We have not. By Allah, we did not fight. We only gave them provision, water, and shelter."

They, thereupon, said to abu-Sufyân ibn-Ḥarb, "Go and renew the alliance and reconcile the parties" Abu-Sufyân proceeded to al-Madinah where he met abu-Bakr and said to him, "Abu-Bakr, renew the alliance and reconcile the parties."

Abu-Bakr asked him to see 'Umar. Accordingly he met 'Umar and said, "Renew the alliance and reconcile the

¹ Hishâm, p. 747; Caetani, vol. ii, p. 106; Wâkidi, tr. Wellhausen, p. 257, note 1; and *Fâṭih*, vol. ii, p. 114.

² Hishâm, p. 803; Fâkihi, pp. 49 and 144-145; Yâkût, vol. iii, p. 646.

parties," to which 'Umar replied, "May Allah cut off the alliance what is still connected and wear out what is still new." Abu-Sufyân then said, "By Allah I never saw a worse head of a tribe than thou!" Thence he went to Fâtimah who asked him to meet 'Ali. This he did and made the same request. 'Ali replied, "Thou art the *sheikh* of Ẓuraish and its chief. Renew therefore the alliance and reconcile the parties." Abu-Sufyân then clapped his right hand against the left saying, "I have renewed the alliance and reconciled the parties."

He then left and came to Makkah. The Prophet had said, "Abu-Sufyân is coming. He returns satisfied without having effected any result." When he returned to the people of Makkah he told them what had happened and they said, "By Allah we know none more foolish than thou. Thou dost bring us neither war that we may be warned, nor peace that we may feel safe."

Khuzâ'ah then came to the Prophet and complained of what had befallen them. The Prophet said, "I was ordered to secure one of the two towns Makkah or at-Ṭâ'if." Thereupon, the Prophet ordered that the march be commenced. Thus he set out with the *Companions* saying, "O Allah, strike upon their ears [with deafness] that they may not hear,¹ so that we may take them by surprise!" The Prophet pressed the march until he camped at Marr az-Zahrân. Ẓuraish had asked abu-Sufyân to return. When he [abu-Sufyân] got to Marr az-Zahrân and saw the fires and the tents he said, "What is the matter with the people? They seem like the people celebrating the night of 'Arafah." Saying this, he was surrounded by the Prophet's horsemen, who took him prisoner; and he was brought before the Prophet. 'Umar came and wanted to execute him, but al-

¹ Cf. Kor., 18: 10.

'Abbâs prevented him and he [abu-Sufyân] embraced Islâm and presented himself before the Prophet. When the time for morning prayer came, the Moslems bestirred themselves for ablution before prayer. "What is the matter?" said abu-Sufyân to al-'Abbâs ibn-'Abd-al-Muttalib, "Do they mean to kill me?" "No," answered al-'Abbâs, "they have risen for prayer." As they began to pray, abu-Sufyân noticed that when the Prophet knelt they knelt; when he prostrated himself, they prostrated themselves; upon which he remarked, "By Allah I never saw, as I did to-day, the submissiveness of a people coming from here and there—not even in the case of the noble Persians, or the Greeks who have long fore-locks." ¹

Al-'Abbâs asked the Prophet saying, "Send me to the people of Makkah that I may invite them to Islâm." No sooner had the Prophet sent him than he called him back saying, "Bring my uncle back to me, that the 'polytheists' may not kill him." Al-'Abbâs, however, refused to return until he came to Makkah and made the following statement: "O ye people, embrace Islâm and ye shall be safe. Ye have been surrounded on all sides. Ye are confronted by a hard case that is beyond your power." Here is Khâlid in the lower part of Makkah, there is az-Zubair in the upper part of it, and there is the Prophet of Allah at the head of the *Emigrants*, *Anṣâr* and *Khuzâ'ah*." To this Kuraish replied, "And what are Khuzâ'ah with their mutilated noses!"

The entrance into Makkah. 'Abd-al-Wâhid ibn-Ghiyâth from abu-Hurairah :—The spokesman of Khuzâ'ah repeated the following verse before the Prophet :

¹ Fâkihi, p. 155; Wâkidi, *Maghâzi*, p. 405.

² Fâkihi, p. 150; *Fâ'iq*, vol. i, p. 338.

"O Lord, I am seeking from Muḥammad the hereditary alliance between our father and his. Reinforce therefore, with Allah's guidance, a mighty victory, and summon the worshippers of Allah, and they will come for help."¹

Ḥammād states on the authority of 'Ikrimah that Khuzā'ah called the Prophet as he was washing himself, and the Prophet replied, "Here I am!"

According to al-Wāḳidi among others, a band of Ḳuraish took up arms on the day of the conquest [of Makkah] saying, "Never shall Muḥammad enter the city except by force." Accordingly, Khâlid ibn-al-Walid led the fight against them and was the first to receive the order of the Prophet to enter.² So he killed twenty-four men from [the tribe of] Ḳuraish, and four from [the tribe of] Hudhail. Others state that twenty-three men from Ḳuraish were killed on that day and the rest took to flight seeking refuge 39 in the mountain heights which they climbed. Of the *Companions* of the Prophet, Kurz ibn-Jâbir al-Fihri, and Khâlid al-Ask'ar al-Ka'bi suffered martyrdom on that day. According to Hishâm ibn-al-Kalbi, however, the latter of the martyrs was Ḥubaish al-Ash'ar ibn-Khâlid al-Ka'bi³ of the tribe of Khuzā'ah.

Abu-Hurairah describes the conquest. Shaibân ibn-abi-Shaibah-l-Ubulli from 'Abdallâh ibn-Rabâḥ :—A number of deputations came to call on Mu'âwiyah. It was in Ramaḍân, and we used to prepare food for one another. Abu-Hurairah was one of those who often invited us to his dwelling-place. I [ibn-Rabâḥ] therefore prepared a meal and invited them. Then abu-Hurairah asked, "Shall I, O *Anṣâr*, amuse you with a narrative concerning you?" and

¹ Ṭabari, vol. i, pp. 1621-1622.

² Fâkihi, p. 153, *seq.*

³ "Khunais ibn-Khâlid" in Hishâm, p. 817.

he went on to describe the conquest of Makkah as follows: "The Prophet advanced until he came to Makkah. At the head of one of the two wings of the army, he sent az-Zubair, at the head of the other, Khâlid ibn-al-Walid, and of the infantry abu-'Ubaidah ibn-al-Jarrâh. The way they took was through the bottom of the valley. The Prophet was at the head of his cavalry detachment. On seeing me the Prophet called, 'Abu-Hurairah,' and I replied, 'Here I am, Prophet of Allah.' 'Summon the *Anṣâr*,' said he, 'and let no one come but my *Anṣâr*.' I summoned them and they came around. In the meantime, *Ḳuraish* had gathered their mob and followers saying, 'Let us send these ahead. If they win, we will join them; and if defeated, we shall give whatever is demanded.' 'Do ye see' said the Prophet, 'the mob of *Ḳuraish*?' 'We do,' answered the *Anṣâr*. He then made a sign with one hand over the other as if to say, 'kill them.' To this the Prophet added, 'Meet me at aṣ-Ṣafa.' Accordingly we set out, each man killing whom-ever he wanted to kill, until abu-Sufyân came to the Prophet saying, 'O Prophet of Allah, the majority of *Ḳuraish* is annihilated. There is no more *Ḳuraish* after this day.'¹ The Prophet thereupon announced, 'He who enters the house of abu-Sufyân is safe, he who closes his own door is safe, and he who lays down his arms is safe.' On this the *Anṣâr* remarked one to the other, 'The man is moved by love to his relatives and compassion on his clan.' The Prophet at this received the inspiration which we never failed to observe whenever it came. He therefore said: 'O ye *Anṣâr*, ye have said so and so . . . ' 'We have, Prophet of Allah,' replied the *Anṣâr*. 'Nay,' said the Prophet, 'I am the slave of Allah and his Prophet. I have immigrated to Allah and to you. 'My life is your life; my death is your death!'

¹ Fâkihi, p. 154.

Hearing this, the *Anṣār* began to weep saying, 'By Allah, we said what we said only in our anxiety to spare the Prophet of Allah.' The people then crowded to the house of abu-Sufyān and closed its doors laying down their arms. The Prophet proceeded to the 'stone' and laid hold of it. He then made the circuit of the 'House' and came, with a bow in his hand held at its curved part, to an idol at the side of the Ka'bah. He began to stab the eye of the idol saying, 'Truth has come and falsehood has vanished, it is the property of vanity to vanish.'¹ When the circuit was done, he came to aṣ-Ṣafa, climbed it until he could see the 'House,' and he raised his hand praising Allah and praying."

The Prophet's orders. Muḥammad ibn-aṣ-Ṣabbāḥ from 'Ubaidallāh ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-'Utbaḥ:—On the occasion of the conquest of Makkah, the Prophet made the following statement, "Slay no wounded person, pursue no fugitive, execute no prisoner; and whosoever closes his door is safe."

Ibn-Khaṭal proscribed. Al-Wākidi states that the invasion in which the conquest was effected was carried on in the month of Ramaḍān in the year 8. On that occasion the Prophet remained in Makkah to the time of the festival at the end of Ramaḍān, after which he proceeded to invade Ḥunain. To the governorship of Makkah he assigned 'Attāb ibn-Asid ibn-abi-l-'Īṣ ibn-Umaiyyah, and ordered the demolishing of the idols and the effacement of the pictures that stood in the Ka'bah. He also said, "Put ibn-Khaṭal to death, even if ye find him holding the curtains of the Ka'bah." Accordingly, abu-Barzah²-l-Aslami put him to death. According to abu-al-Yaḳẓān, however, the name of ibn-Khaṭal was Ẹais, and the one who put him to death was abu-Shiryāb al-Anṣāri. This ibn-Khaṭal had two female slave-

41

¹ Kor., 17:83.

² Al-Wākidi, p. 414, calls him abu-Bardah; cf. ibn-Duraid, *Kitāb al-Ishṭiqāq*, p. 66; Nawāwi, *Tahdhīb al-Asmā'*, p. 788; Hishām, p. 819.

singers who always sang poems satirizing the Prophet. One of them was killed, and the other lived to the time of 'Uthmân when a rib of hers was broken and caused her death.

Mikyas ibn-Subâbah proscribed. Numailah ibn-'Abdal-lâh al-Kinâni killed Mikyas ibn-Subâbah-l-Kinâni, the Prophet having announced that whosoever finds him may kill him. The Prophet did this for the following reason: Mikyas had a brother, Hâshim ibn-Subâbah ibn-Hâzn, who embraced Islâm and witnessed with the Prophet the invasion made on al-Muraisi'. Hâshim was mistaken by one of the *Ansâr* for a "polytheist" and killed. Mikyas thereupon came to the Prophet and the Prophet decreed that the relatives of the slayer responsible for the bloodwit should pay it. Mikyas received the bloodwit and became Moslem. Later he attacked his brother's slayer, slew him and took to flight, after which he apostatised from Islam and said:

"My soul has been healed by having him lie,
 deep in the blood flowing from his veins his clothes soaked,
 I took revenge on him by force leaving it,
 for the leaders of banu-an-Najjâr, the high in rank, to pay his
 bloodwit,
 thereby I attained my ambition, and satisfied my vengeance,
 and I was the first to forsake Islâm."¹

Al-Huwairith proscribed. 'Ali ibn-abi-Tâlib killed al-Huwairith ibn-Nukaidh ibn-Bujair² ibn-'Abd ibn-Kusai, the Prophet having declared that whosoever finds him may kill him.

Ibn-Khaṭal's slave-singers. Bakr ibn-abi-Haitham from al-Kalbi:—A female slave-singer owned by Hishâm ibn-'Abdal-lâh, i. e., ibn-Khaṭal al-Adrami of the banu-Taim, came to the Prophet in disguise. She embraced Islâm and acknowl-

¹ Mawardi, pp. 229-230.

² Hishâm, p. 819.

edged the Prophet as chief. Not knowing who she was, the Prophet did not molest her. The other singer of *Hilâl* was killed. Both singers, however, used to sing satires against the Prophet.

Ibn-az-Ziba'ra embraces Islam. Ibn-az-Ziba'ra as-Sahmi embraced Islâm before the Moslems had chance to kill him, and sang poems in praise of the Prophet. On the day of the conquest of Makkah the Prophet declared his blood lawful, but he was not molested. 42

The Prophet's khuṭbah. Muḥammad ibn-aṣ-Ṣabbāḥ al-Bazzâz from al-Kâsim ibn-Rabî'ah:—On the day of the battle of Makkah the Prophet delivered the following *khuṭbah* [speech]: "Praise be to Allah who made his promise true, and gave his army victory¹ and all alone defeated the 'confederates.' Verily every privilege of pre-Islamic time and every blood and every claim lie under my feet with the exception of the custody of the 'House'² and the providing of the Pilgrims with beverage."

Khalaf al-Bazzâr from 'Abdallâh ibn-'Abd-ar-Raḥmân's *sheikhs*:—On the day of the conquest of Makkah the Prophet asked Kuraish, "What think ye?"³ to which they replied, "What we think is good, and what we say is good. A noble brother thou art, and the son of a noble brother. Thou hast succeeded." The Prophet then said, "My answer is that given by my brother Joseph,⁴ 'No blame be on you this day. Allah will forgive you; for he is the most merciful of the merciful.' Verily every debt, possession, and privilege of pre-Islam lie under my feet with the exception of the custody of the 'House' and providing the pilgrims with beverage."

¹ Hishâm, p. 821.

² The sanctuary at Makkah; Azraqi, p. 17 *seq.*

³ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1642.

⁴ Kor., 12:92.

Shaibân from 'Abdallâh ibn-'Ubaid ibn-'Umais:—The Prophet said in his *khuṭbah*, "Yea, all Makkah is inviolable. What is between its two rugged mountains was not lawful for any one before me, nor will it be made for any after me. To me it was made lawful for only one hour on one day. Its fresh herbage shall not be cut, its thorny trees shall not be felled, its game shall not be chased, what is found¹ in it shall not be kept unless previous announcement has been made of the find." Al-'Abbâs said, "From this should be excluded the *idhkkhir* plant² to be used by our jewelers, blacksmiths and as a means of cleansing³ our houses." The Prophet then added, "The *idhkkhir* is excluded."

Yûsuf ibn-Mûsa-l-Kaṭṭân from ibn-'Abbâs:—The Prophet said, "The fresh herbage of Makkah shall not be cut, its trees shall not be felled." "With the exception of the *idhkkhir* plant," remarked al-'Abbâs, "which is for the blacksmiths⁴ and for the cleansing of the houses." This the Prophet allowed. 43

'Umar advised not to confiscate the treasure. Shaibân from al-Ḥasan:—'Umar wanted to seize the treasure of the Ka'bah to use it in the cause of Allah. But Ubai ibn-Ka'b al-Anṣârî turned to him and said: "Before thee, 'Commander of the Believers' came thy two companions;⁵ who would have surely done so, if it were an act of virtue."⁶

Makkah inviolable. 'Amr an-Nâkid from Mujâhid:⁷—

¹ Abu-Ishâk ash-Shirâzi, *at-Tanbih*, p. 156.

² A sweet rush resembling papyrus used for roofing houses.

³ Ar. *ṭuhûr*, according to other readings *ḡuhûr* "and for the roofs." See Wâkidi, tr. Wellhausen, pp. 338-339.

⁴ Ar. *ḡuyûn*; Azraqi, p. 85, has *ḡubûr* "graves".

⁵ Muḥammad and abu-Bakr.

⁶ Caetani, vol. ii, p. 129, note 1.

⁷ ibn-Jabr; see an-Nawâwî, p. 540.

"Makkah is inviolable," said the Prophet, "It is not legal either to sell its dwellings or to rent its houses."

The dwelling places of Makkah not to be rented.
Muḥammad ibn-Ḥātim al-Marwazi from 'Ā'ishah who said, "Once I said to the Prophet, 'Build for thee, Prophet of Allah, a house in Makkah that will protect thee against the sun,' to which he replied, 'Makkah is the dwelling place only of those who are already in it.'"

Khalaf ibn-Hishām al-Bazzār from ibn-Juraij who said, "I have read a letter written by 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz in which the renting of houses in Makkah is prohibited."

Abu-'Ubaid from ibn-'Umar:—The latter said: "The whole of *al-Haram* is a place of worship."¹

'Amr an-Nāḳid from 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-abi-Sulaimān:—A message written by 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz to the chief of Makkah reads: "Let not the inhabitants of Makkah receive rent for their houses because it is not legal for them."

The following tradition regarding the text, "Alike for those who abide therein and for the stranger"² "was communicated to us by 'Uthmān ibn-abi-Shaibah from 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān ibn-Sābit:—By the stranger is meant the pilgrims and visitors who go there and who have equal right in the buildings, being entitled to live wherever they want, provided none of the natives of Makkah goes out of his home.

The following tradition regarding the same text was communicated to us by 'Uthmān on the authority of Mujāhid:—The inhabitants of Makkah and other people are alike so far as the dwellings are concerned.

'Uthmān and 'Amr from Mujāhid:—'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb 44 once said to the people of Makkah, "Make no doors for your houses that the stranger may live wherever he wants."

¹ Azraqi, p. 5 seq.

² Kor., 22: 25.

'Uthmân ibn-abi-Shaibah and Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from abu-Ḥaşin.—The latter said, "I once told Sa'id ibn-Jubair in Makkah that I wanted to 'abide therein' to which he replied, 'Thou art already abiding therein' and he read, 'Alike for those who abide therein and for the stranger.'"

The following tradition in explanation of the same text was communicated to us by 'Uthmân on the authority of Sa'id ibn-Jubair:—All people in it are alike whether they are the inhabitants of Makkah or of some other place.

Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wâḳidi:—Many cases were brought before abu-Bakr ibn-Muḥammad ibn-'Amr ibn-Ḥazm regarding the rents of the houses of Makkah, and abu-Bakr in each case judged against the tenant. This too is the view of Mâlik and ibn-abi-Dhi'b.¹ But according to Rabi'ah and abu-az-Zinâd, there is no harm in taking money for renting houses or for selling dwellings in Makkah.¹

Al-Wâḳidi said, "I saw ibn-abi-Dhi'b receiving the rent of his house in Makkah between aş-Şafa and al-Marwah."

It was said by al-Laith ibn-Sa'd, "Whatever has the form of a house its rent is legal for its proprietor. As for the halls, the roads, the courts, and the abodes that are in a state of ruins, he who comes to them first can have them first without rent."

A tradition to the same effect was transmitted to me by abu-'Abd-ar-Raḥmân al-Awdi on the authority of ash-Shâfi'i.

Said Sufyân ibn-Sa'id ath-Thauri: "To rent a house in Makkah is illegal"; and he insisted on that.

According to al-Auzâ'i, ibn-abi-Laila and abu-Ḥanifah. if the rent is made during the nights of the Pilgrimage it is void, but if it is in other nights, whether the one who hires is a neighbor or not, it is all right.

¹ Cf. Ḳuṭb-ad-Din, *al-I'lâm*, p. 17.

According to certain followers of abu-Yûsuf, its rent is absolutely legal. The one "abiding therein" and the "stranger" are alike only as regards making the circuit of the "House."

The plants of the H̥aram. Al-Ḥusain ibn-'Alī ibn-al-Aswad from 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān ibn-al-Aswad:—The latter found no harm in gathering vegetables, cutting, eating or making any other use of anything else planted by man in Makkah be it palm-trees or otherwise. He only disapproved of this being done with trees and plants that grow of their own accord without the agency of man. From this category *al-idhkkhīr* was excluded. According to al-Ḥasan ibn-Ṣāliḥ, 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān allowed it in the case of rotten trees that have decayed and fallen to pieces. 45

According to the view of Mālik and ibn-abi-Dhi'b, as stated by Muḥammad ibn-'Umar al-Wāḳidi, regarding the legality or illegality of felling a tree of the H̥aram, it is wrong at all events; but if the man who does it is ignorant he should be taught and receive no penalty; if he knows but is impious, he should be punished without paying the value of the trees. He who cuts it may have it for his use. According to abu-Sufyān ath-Thauri and abu-Yûsuf, he should pay the value of the tree he cuts and cannot have the wood for his use. The same view is held by abu-Ḥanifah.

According to Mālik ibn-Anas and ibn-abi-Dhi'b, there is no harm in cutting the branches of the *thumām* plant and the ends of the senna plant from the H̥aram to be used as medicine or tooth-picks.

According to Sufyān ibn-Sa'id, abu-Ḥanifah, and abu-Yûsuf, whatever in the H̥aram is grown by man or was grown by him can be cut with impunity; whatever is grown without the agency of man, its cutter should be responsible for its value.

"I once," said al-Wâkidi," asked ath-Thauri and abu-Yûsuf regarding the case of one who plants in the Ḥaram something that is not ordinarily grown and which he tends until it grows high, would it be right for him to cut it. They answered in the affirmative. Then I asked about the case of a tree that may grow of its own accord in his garden and that does not belong to the category of trees planted by man, and they said, 'He can do with it whatever he likes.' "

Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wâkidi :—The latter said, "It has been reported to us that ibn-'Umar used to eat in Makkah vegetables grown in the Ḥaram."

Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from Mu'âdh ibn-Muḥammad :—The latter said, "I have seen on the table of az-Zuhri vegetables grown in the Ḥaram."

"No pilgrim or visitor of the Ḥaram," said abu-Ḥanîfah, "shall have his camel graze in the Ḥaram, nor shall he cut grass for it." The same view is held by Zufar. But Mâlik, ibn-abi-Dhi'b, Sufyân, abu-Yûsuf and ibn-abi-Sabrah are of the opinion that there is no harm in having the animals graze, but the man should not cut the grass for them. Ibn-abi-Laila, however, holds that there is no harm in having someone cut the grass.

'Affân and al'Abbâs ibn-al-Walid an-Narsi from Laith :— 46
'Atâ' found no harm in using the vegetables of the Ḥaram as well as what is planted therein including the branches and the tooth-picks, but Mujâhid disapproved of it.

The history of the Haram-mosque. The Ḥaram-mosque at the time of the Prophet and abu-Bakr had no wall to surround it. When 'Umar, however, became caliph and the number of the Moslems increased, he enlarged the mosque and bought certain houses which he demolished to increase its size. Certain neighbors of the mosque refused to sell their houses and 'Umar had to demolish their houses, the

prices of which he deposited in the treasury of al-Ka'bah until they took them later.¹ Moreover he raised around the mosque a low wall not higher than a man's stature. On this wall the lamps were put. When 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân became caliph, he purchased certain dwellings and thereby enlarged the mosque. Certain people whose dwellings he seized after depositing their prices, met him near the "House" with loud protests, upon which 'Uthmân addressed them as follows: "It is only my compassion on you and my leniency in dealing with you that made you venture to do this against me. 'Umar did exactly what I am doing but ye kept silent and were satisfied." He then ordered them to jail where they remained until 'Abdallâh ibn-Khâlid ibn-Asid² ibn-abî-l-'Îs spoke to him on their behalf and they were released.

It is reported that 'Uthmân was the first to erect the porches of the mosque, which he did on the occasion of enlarging it.

In the days of Abraham, Jurhum and the 'Amâlik, the bottom of the door of the Ka'bah was level with the ground until it was built by Kuraish, at which time abu-Ḥudhaifah ibn-al-Mughîrah said, "Raise, people, the door of the Ka'bah, so that no one may enter without a ladder. Then would no man whom ye do not want to enter be able to do so. In case some one ye hate should come, ye may throw him down, and he will fall injuring those behind." The suggestion was followed by Kuraish.

When 'Abdallâh ibn-az-Zubair ibn-al-'Auwâm fortified himself in the Ḥaram-mosque, taking refuge in it against al-Ḥuşain ibn-Numair as-Sakûni who was fighting with a Syrian army, one of 'Abdallâh's followers carried one day

¹ Azraqi, p. 307.

² or Usaid; see Azraqi, p. 307.

burning fibres of a palm-tree on the top of a lance. The wind being violent, a spark flew and attached itself to the curtains of the Ka'bah and burnt them. As a result, the walls were cracked, and turned black. This took place in the year 64. After the death of Yazid ibn-Mu'āwiyah and the departure of al-Ḥusain ibn-Numair to Syria, ibn-az-Zubair ordered that the stones that had been thrown into it¹ be removed, and they were removed. He then demolished the Ka'bah, and rebuilt it on its old foundation, using stones in the building. He opened two doors on the ground, one to the east, and the other to the west; one for entrance and the other for exit. In building it he found that the foundation was laid on *al-Ḥijr*.² His object was to give it the shape it had in the days of Abraham, as it had been described to him by 'Ā'ishah, *the mother of the believers*, on the authority of the Prophet.³ The doors of the Ka'bah, ibn-az-Zubair plated with gold, and its keys he made of gold. When al-Ḥajjāj ibn-Yūsuf fought on behalf of 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwān and killed ibn-az-Zubair, 'Abd-al-Malik wrote to al-Ḥajjāj ordering him to rebuild the Ka'bah and the Ḥaram-mosque, the stones hurled at it having made cracks in the walls. Accordingly, al-Ḥajjāj pulled the Ka'bah down and rebuilt it according to the shape given it by Kuraish, removing all stones thereof. After this 'Abd-al-Malik often repeated, "I wish I had made ibn-az-Zubair do with the Ka'bah and its structure what he voluntarily undertook to do!"⁴

The cover of the Ka'bah. In pre-Islamic times, the cover

¹ Cf. Ḳuṭb-ad-Din, p. 81.

² The space comprised by the curved wall al-Ḥaṣīm, which encompasses the Ka'bah on the north-west side.

³ Ḳuṭb-ad-Din, p. 81.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 84.

of the Ka'bah consisted of pieces of leather and *ma'âfir*¹ cloth. The Prophet covered it with Yamanite cloths, 'Umar and 'Uthmân clothed it in Coptic cloths, and Yazid ibn-Mu'âwiyah clothed it in Khusruwâni silk.² After Yazid, ibn-az-Zubair and al-Ḥajjāj clothed it in silk. The Umayyads during a certain part of their rule, clothed it in robes offered as tribute by the people of Najrân. The Umayyads used to strip³ the Ka'bah of its old covers when the cloths of silk were put on. At last came al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik who amplified the Ḥaram-mosque and conveyed to it columns of stone and marble, and mosaic. According to al-Wākidi, al-Manṣūr added to the mosque during his caliphate and rebuilt it. This took place in the year 139.

The reconstruction of the two mosques. It has been stated by 'Ali ibn-Muḥammad ibn-'Abdallāh al-Madâ'ini, that Ja'far ibn-Sulaimân ibn-'Ali ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-al-'Abbâs was made by al-Mahdi governor over Makkah, al-Madinah and al-Yamâmah. Ja'far enlarged the two mosques of Makkah and al-Madinah and rebuilt them.

Al-Mutawakkil—Ja'far ibn-abi-Ishâk al-Mu'tasim-Billâh 48
ibn-ar-Rashid Harûn ibn-al-Mahdi—renewed the marble of the Ka'bah, made a belt of silver around it, plated its walls and ceiling with gold—which act was unprecedented—and clothed its pillars with silk.⁴

¹ A tribe of Yaman. See *Nihâyah*, vol. iii, p. 109; and cf. Yâkût, vol. iv, p. 282.

² Cf. Azraqi, p. 176; Ḳuṭb-ad-Din, p. 68.

³ Azraqi, p. 180.

⁴ Ḳuṭb-ad-Din, p. 54.

CHAPTER VIII

THE WELLS OF MAKKAH

BEFORE ẖuṣai brought ẖuraish together, and before they entered Makkah, they used for drinking purposes reservoirs, rain-water tanks on mountain tops, a well called al-Yusairah dug by Lu'ai ibn-Ghâlib outside the Ḥaram and another well called ar-Rawa dug by Murrah ibn-Ka'b and which lay just beyond 'Arafah. Later, Kilâb ibn-Murrah¹ dug outside of Makkah three wells Khumm, Rumm and Jafr; and ẖuṣai ibn-Kilâb dug another which he called al-'Ajûl and prepared a drinking place in connection with it.²

After the death of ẖuṣai a certain man of the banu-Naṣr ibn-Mu'âwiyah fell into al-'Ajûl well and it was no more used.

Badhdhar was a well dug by Hâshim ibn-'Abd-Manâf. It lies close to Khandamah at the mouth of abu-Ṭâlib's water-course. This Hâshim also dug Sajlah³ which Asad ibn-Hâshim gave to 'Adi ibn-Naufal ibn-'Abd-Manâf abu-l-Muṭ'im. It is asserted by some, however, that he sold it to him, and by others that it was 'Abd-al-Muṭṭalib who gave it to him when he dug Zamzam and the water became abundant in Makkah. This Sajlah was later included in the Mosque. 49

'Abd-Shams ibn-'Abd-Manâf dug out at-Ṭawi which lay in the upper part of Makkah. He dug out another for his

¹ Azraqi, pp. 436, 439, 496; Hishâm, p. 95.

² A few verses composed in regard to this and other wells have been omitted from the translation.

³ Bakri, p. 766; Fâkihi, p. 120.

special use called al-Jafr. Maimûn ibn-al-Ḥaḍram, an ally of the banu-ʿAbd-Shams ibn-ʿAbd-Manâf, dug his own well which was the last to be dug in Makkah during the pre-Islamic period. Near by this well, lies the tomb of al-Manşûr the "Commander of the Believers." The first name of al-Ḥaḍrami was ʿAbdallâh ibn-ʿImâd.¹ Besides, ʿAbd-Shams dug two wells which he called Khumm and Rumm² after Kilâb ibn-Murrah's wells. Khumm lay near the dam, and Rumm near Khadijah's house.

Banu-Asad ibn-ʿAbd-al-ʿUzza ibn-Ḳuşai dug a well called Shufiyah, the well of the banu-Asad.³

Umm-Ahrâd was one dug by the banu-ʿAbd-ad-Dâr ibn-Ḳuşai.

Banu-Jumah dug as-Sunbulah well which is the same as 50 the well of Khalaf ibn-Wahb al-Jumahi.

Banu-Sahm dug the well called al-Ghamr⁴ which is the well of al-ʿÂṣi ibn-Wâ'il.

Banu-ʿAdi dug al-Ḥafir.

Banu-Makhzûm dug as-Sukya, the well of Hishâm ibn-al-Mughirah ibn-ʿAbdallâh ibn-ʿUmar ibn-Makhzûm.

Banu-Taim dug ath-Thuraiya which is the well of ʿAbdallâh ibn-Judʿân ibn-ʿAmr ibn-Ka'b ibn-Sa'd ibn-Taim.

The banu-ʿÂmir ibn-Lu'ai dug an-Naḳʿ.

Jubair ibn-Muṭ'im had a well—the banu-Naufal well, which has lately been included in Dâr al-Ḳawârir erected by Ḥammâd al-Barbari in the caliphate of Harûn ar-Rashid.⁴

In the pre-Islamic period, ʿAḳil ibn-abi-Tâlib had dug a well which is now included in the house of ibn-Yûsuf.⁵

Al-Aswad ibn-abi-l-Bakhtari ibn-Hâshim ibn-al-Ḥârith ibn-Asad ibn-ʿAbd-al-ʿUzza had at al-Aswad gate near by al-

¹ Nawâwi, p. 432.

² Bakri, pp. 318, 437-438.

³ Azraqi, p. 438.

⁴ Azraqi, p. 437.

⁵ Azraqi, p. 441.

Hannâṭin [embalmers'] a well that was later added into the Mosque.

'Ikrimah well was named after 'Ikrimah ibn-Khâlid ibn-al-Âṣi ibn-Hâshim ibn-al-Mughirah; 'Amr well, as well as 'Amr water-course, after 'Amr ibn-'Abdallâh ibn-Safwân ibn-Umayyah ibn-Khalaf al-Jumâhi. Aṭ-Ṭalûb, which lay in the lower part of Makkah, was the property of 'Abdallâh ibn-Safwân. Ḥuwaiṭib well was named after Ḥuwaiṭib ibn-'Abd-al-'Uzza ibn-abi-Ḳais of banu-Âmir ibn-Lu'ai, and it lay in the court of his house at the bottom of the valley. 51
Abu-Mûsa well belonged to abu-Mûsa-l-Ash'ari and lay at al-Ma'lât. Shaudhab well was named after Shaudhab, Mu'âwiyah's freedman, and was later added to the Mosque. Some say that this Shaudhab was the freedman of Ṭâriḳ ibn-'Alḳamah ibn-'Uraij ibn-Jadhimah-l-Kinâni, others that he was the freedman of Nâfi' ibn-'Alḳamah ibn-Safwân ibn-Umayyah . . . ibn-Shiḳḳ al-Kinâni, a maternal uncle of Marwân ibn-al-Ḥakam ibn-abi-l-Âṣi ibn-Umayyah. Bakkâr well was named after a man from al-'Irâḳ who lived in Makkah, and it lay in dhu-Ṭuwa; Wardân well after Wardân, a freedman of as-Sâ'ib¹ ibn-abi-Wadâ'ah ibn-Ḍubairah as-Sahmi. Sirâj drinking place lay in Fakh and belonged to Sirâj, a freedman of the banu-Hâshim. Al-Aswad well was named after al-Aswad ibn-Sufyân . . . ibn-Makhzûm and lay near the well of Khâlîṣah, a freedmaid of al-Mahdi the "Commander of the Believers." Al-Barûd which lay in Fakh belonged to Mukhtarish² aṭ-Ka'bi of [the tribe of] Khuẓâ'ah.

Certain houses and gardens in Makkah. According to ibn-al-Kalbi, the owner of ibn-'Alḳamah house in Makkah was Ṭâriḳ ibn-'Alḳamah ibn-'Uraij ibn-Jadhimah-l-Kinâni.

¹ Azraqi, p. 442, gives al-Muṭṭalib; cf. Hishâm, p. 462.

² Azraqi, p. 442, gives Khirâsh.

According to abu-'Ubaidah Ma'mar ibn-al-Muthanna, 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Ḳuraib al-Aṣma'i and others, ibn-'Āmir garden was the property of 'Umar ibn-'Ubaidallāh . . . ibn-Lu'ai and was by mistake called ibn-'Āmir or the banu-'Āmir garden. In reality, it is ibn-Ma'mar's garden. Others say that it was so called after ibn-'Āmir al-Ḥaḍrami; still others, after ibn-'Āmir ibn-Kuraiz, and all that is mere guessing.

I was told by Mus'ab ibn-'Abdallāh az-Zubairi that Makkah in pre-Islamic times was called Ṣalāḥ.

Ibn-Sibā' jail. The following was told to me by al-'Abbās 52 ibn-Hishām al-Kalbi:—A certain Kindi inquired in writing from my father about the one after whom ibn-Sibā' jail of al-Madīnah was named, about the story of Dār an-Nadwah, Dār al-'Ajalāh, and Dār al-Ḳawārīr in Makkah. My father wrote back the following answer: "As for ibn-Sibā' jail, it was a house for 'Abdallāh ibn-Sibā' ibn-'Abd-al-'Uzza ibn-Naḍlah ibn-'Amr ibn-Ghubshān al-Khuzā'i. Sibā' was surnamed abu-Niyār and his mother was a midwife in Makkah. In the battle of Uḥud, he was challenged by Ḥamzah ibn-'Abd-al-Muṭṭalib who cried, 'Come, thou son of the female circumciser!' ¹ and killed him. As Ḥamzah stooped on his victim to take his armor, he was thrust with a spear by Waḥshi. The mother of the poet Ṭuraiḥ ibn-Ismā'il ath-Thaḳafī was the daughter of 'Abdallāh ibn-Sibā', an ally of the banu-Zuhrah.

Dār an-Nadwah. As for an-Nadwah [council-chamber], it was built by Ḳuṣai ibn-Kilāb, and people used to meet in it and have the cases decided.² Later, Ḳuraish used to assemble in it to consult about war and general affairs, to assign the standard-bearers and to contract marriages. This was the first house established in Makkah by Ḳuraish.

¹ "An expression of contumely used by the Arabs whether the mother is really a female circumciser or not." (*Tāj al-'Arās*.)

² Azraqī, pp. 65, 66; Diyārbakrī, vol. i, p. 175; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1098; Iṣṭakhri, p. 16.

Dâr al-‘Ajalah. Then comes Dâr al-‘Ajalah which belonged to Sa‘îd ibn-Sa‘d ibn-Sahm. The banu-Sahm claim that it was built before an-Nadwah; but this is a false claim. An-Nadwah remained in the hands of the banu-‘Abd-ad-Dâr ibn-Ḳuṣai until it was sold by ‘Ikrimah ibn-Hâshim ibn-‘Abd-Manâf ibn-‘Abd-ad-Dâr ibn-Ḳuṣai to Mu‘âwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyân, and the latter converted it into a governor’s house.

Dâr al-Ḳawârîr. Dâr al-Ḳawârîr belonged to ‘Utbah ibn-Rabî‘ah ibn-‘Abd-Shams ibn-‘Abd-Manâf, then to al-‘Abhâs ibn-‘Utbah ibn-‘Abd-Shams ibn-‘Abd-al-Muṭṭalib, and later to Ja‘far’s mother, Zubaidah, daughter of abu-l-Faḍl ibn-al-Manṣûr the “Commander of the Believers.” Because earthen jars were partly used in making its pavement and walls, the hall was called al-Ḳawârîr [the jar building]. It was built by Ḥammâd al-Barbari in the caliphate 53 of ar-Rashîd.

Ḳu‘aikî‘ân and Ajyâd. It was related by Hishâm ibn-Muḥammad al-Kalbi that ‘Amr ibn-Muḍâḍ al-Jurhumi fought with another Jurhum man named as-Sumaida‘. ‘Amr appeared carrying arms that were rattling. Hence Ku‘aikî‘ân [rattling] the name of the place from which he appeared. As-Sumaida‘ appeared with bells covering his horses’ necks. Hence Ajyâd [necks] the name of the place whence he appeared. According to ibn-al-Kalbi, it was said that he appeared with horses that were marked, hence the name Ajyâd [steeds]. The common people of Makkah, however, call it “Jiyâd aş-Ṣaghîr” and “Jiyâd al-Kabîr.”

Al-Walid ibn-Ṣâliḥ from Kathîr ibn-‘Abdallâh’s grandfather, who said :—“We accompanied ‘Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb on his visit in the year 17, and on the way were met by the owners of the wells, who asked ‘Umar for permission to build dwelling places between Makkah and al-Madinah where, up to that time, no houses stood. ‘Umar granted them permission, but imposed the condition that the wayfarer should have the first claim on the water and shade.”

CHAPTER IX

THE FLOODS IN MAKKAH

Umm-Nahshal flood. Al-'Abbâs ibn-Hishâm from ibn-Kharrahûdh al-Makki and others:—Makkah was visited by four floods. One was umm-Nahshal flood which took place in the days of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb.¹ This flood rose so high that it penetrated into the Mosque from the highest part of Makkah. 'Umar therefore made two dams, the higher of which extended between the house of Babbah (so called by its occupants, the house being that of 'Abdallâh ibn-al-Ḥârith ibn-'Abd-al-Muṭṭalib ibn-'Abd-Manâf who ruled al-Baṣrah at the time of the insurrection of ibn-az-Zubair) and the house of Abân ibn-'Uthmân ibn-'Affân. The lower dam lay at al-Ḥammârin; and it is the one known as Âl-Âsid dam. Thus was the flood kept back from the Ḥaram mosque. According to the same tradition umm-Nahshal, the daughter of 'Ubaidah² ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-'Âṣi ibn-Umaiya, was carried away by the flood from the higher 54 part of Makkah and therefore was the flood named after her.

Al-Juhâf w-al-Jurâf. Another flood was that of al-Juhâf w-al-Jurâf which took place in the year 80 in the time of 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân. It overtook the pilgrims on a Monday morning and carried them away together with their baggage, and surrounded the Ka'bah. About this the poet said:

¹ Azraqi, pp. 394-398.

² Azraqi, pp. 394-395: "Ubaid".

"Ghaasân never saw a day like Monday,
when so many were saddened and so many eyes wept;
and when the flood carried away the people of al-Miṣrain¹
and made the secluded women run astray climbing the mountains."²

On this occasion, 'Abd-al-Malik wrote to his 'âmil in Makkah, 'Abdallâh ibn-Sufyân al-Makhzûmi — others say that the poet al-Ḥârith ibn-Ḳhâlid al-Makhzûmi was his 'âmil—ordering him to build walls without clay around the houses that bordered on the valley, and around the Mosque, and to erect dams at the openings of the roads, so that the houses should be secure. To this effect, he sent a Christian who made the walls and set up the dam known as the banu-Ḳurâd's or banu-Jumâh's. Other dams were constructed in lower Makkah. A poet says:

"One drop of tears I shall keep, the other I shall pour forth,
if I pass the dam of the banu-Ḳurâd."

Al-Mukhabbil. Another flood was the one called al-Mukhabbil. When it came, many were afflicted with a disease in their body and palsy in their tongues. Hence the name al-Mukhabbil [rendering some limb crippled].

Abu-Shâkir. Still another flood came later in the caliphate of Hishâm ibn-'Abd-al-Malik in the year 120. It is known as abu-Shâkir flood after Maslamah ibn-Hishâm, who in that year had charge of the fair [of the pilgrims].

Wâdi-Makkah. The flood of Wâdi-Makkah comes from a place known as Sidrat 'Attâb ibn-Asid ibn-abi-l-Îs.

The flood in the caliphate of ar-Rashîd. It was reported by 'Abbâs ibn-Hishâm that a great flood took place in the caliphate of al-Ma'mûm 'Abdallâh ibn-ar-Rashîd; and its water rose almost as high as the "stone."³

¹ Al-Baṣrah and al-Kûfah.

² Cf. Azraqî, p. 396.

³ The "black stone" of al-Ka'bah; Azraqî, p. 397.

The limits of al-Haram. Al-'Abbās from 'Ikrimah :—A part of the limits set to al-Haram having been obliterated in the days of Mu'āwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyān, he wrote to Marwān ibn-al-Ḥakam, his 'āmil in al-Madinah, ordering him to ask Kurz ibn-'Alqamah-l-Khuzā'i, if he were still alive, to establish the limits of al-Haram, since he was familiar with them. Kurz was still alive; and he established the limits which are today the marks of al-Haram. According to al-Kalbi, this was Kurz ibn-'Alqamah ibn-Hilāl ibn-Juraibah ibn-'Abd-Nuhm ibn-Ḥulail ibn-Ḥubshiyah-l-Khuzā'i, the one who followed the steps of the Prophet to the cave in which the Prophet, accompanied by abu-Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddiq, had disappeared, when he wanted to take the Hegira to al-Madinah. Kurz saw on the cave a spider web, and below it, the Prophet's foot-print which he recognized saying, " This is the Prophet's foot, but here the track is lost." 55

CHAPTER X

AṬ-ṬĀ'IF

The Prophet lays siege to aṭ-Ṭā'if. When the Hawâzin were defeated in the battle of Ḥunain, and Duraid ibn-aṣ-Ṣimmah was slain, the surviving remnant came to Awṭâs. The Prophet sent them abu-Āmir al-Ash'ari who was put to death. Then abu-Mûsa 'Abdallâh ibn-Ḳais al-Ash'ari took the command and the Moslems advanced on Awṭâs. Seeing that, the chief of the Hawâzin at that time, Mâlik ibn-'Auf ibn-Sa'd of banu-Duhmân ibn-Naṣr ibn-Mu'âwiyah ibn-Bakr ibn-Hawâzin, fled to aṭ-Ṭā'if, whose people he found ready for the siege with their fortress repaired and the provisions gathered therein. Here he settled. The Prophet led the Moslems until they got to aṭ-Ṭā'if. Thakîf hurled stones and arrows on the Moslems, and the Prophet set a ballista on the fortress. The Moslems had a mantelet¹ made of cows' skins on which Thakîf threw hot iron bars and burnt it, killing the Moslems underneath. The siege of aṭ-Ṭā'if by the Prophet lasted for fifteen days,² the invasion having begun in Shauwâl, in the year 8.

Certain slaves surrender. Certain slaves from aṭ-Ṭā'if presented themselves before the Prophet. Among them were abu-Bakraḥ ibn-Masrûḥ,—[later] the Prophet's freed-

¹ Ar. *dabbâbah*—a machine made of skins and wool, men enter into it and it is propelled to the lower part of a fortress where the men, protected from what is thrown upon them, try to make a breach. See Zaidân, *Ta'rikh at-Tamaddun al-Islâmi*, vol. i, p. 143.

² Cf. Hishâm, p. 872.

man, and whose [first] name was Nufai'—, and al-Azraḳ—after whom the Azâriḳah were named, who was a Greek blacksmith and slave, and whose [full] name was abu-Nâfi' ibn-al-Azraḳ al-Khâriji. For doing so, these slaves were set free.¹ It is claimed by others, however, that Nâfi' ibn-Azraḳ al-Khâriji was of the banu-Ḥanifah and that the al-Azraḳ who came from at-Ṭâ'if was another man.

The terms of capitulation. Then the Prophet left for al-Ji'rānah to divide the captives and the booty of Ḥunain.² Thakīf, fearing lest he should return, sent a deputation with whom he made terms stipulating that they become Moslem, and keep what they possess in the form of money or buried treasures.³ The Prophet imposed a condition on them that they would neither practise usury nor drink wine. They were addicted to usury. To this end, he wrote them a statement.

The old name of at-Ṭâ'if was Wajj. When it was fortified and surrounded by a wall it was called at-Ṭâ'if.

The Jews in at-Ṭâ'if. Al-Madâ'ini from certain *sheikhs* from at-Ṭâ'if:—In the district of at-Ṭâ'if lived some Jews driven from al-Yaman and Yathrib, who had settled there for trade. On them poll-tax was imposed. It was from some of them that Mu'âwiyah bought his possessions in at-Ṭâ'if.

The land of at-Ṭâ'if is included in the district of Makkah. Al-'Abbâs ibn-'Abd-al-Muṭṭalib had a piece of land in at-Ṭâ'if from which grapes were taken and made into the beverage used for the Pilgrims. The men of Ẹuraish had possessions in at-Ṭâ'if to which they came from

¹ Cf. Hishâm, p. 874.

² Tabari, vol. i, p. 1670; abu-l-Fida, *al-Mukhtaṣar*, vol. i, p. 147 (Cairo, 1325).

³ *Ar. ar-rikâs*, treasures buried in pre-Islamic days; Bukhârî, vol. i, p. 381; Mawardi, p. 207.

Makkah to repair. The conquest of Makkah and the conversion of its people to Islam made Thakīf covet and lay hold on these possessions, but with the conquest of at-Ṭā'if, they were again put in the hands of the Makkans, and in fact all the land of at-Ṭā'if became one of the districts of Makkah.

Abu-Sufyân loses his eye. It was in the battle of at-Ṭā'if that abu-Sufyân ibn-Ḥarb lost his eye.¹

The zakât from Thakīf on grapes and dates. Al-Walid ibn-Sâlih from 'Attâb ibn-Asid:—The Prophet ordered that the vine-trees of Thakīf be estimated as in the case of dates and that the *zakât* [legal alms] be taken in the form of raisins, as in the case of dates.

According to al-Wâkidi, abu-Ḥanifah says: "The vine-trees are not estimated, but when the produce, whether large 57 or small, is gathered the *zakât* is taken."

According to Ya'kûb: "If the produce is gathered and the weight of it is five *wasḳs* [loads] then its *zakât* is one-tenth or half of one-tenth." The same view is held by Sufyân ibn-Sa'id ath-Thauri. The *wasḳ* is equal to 60 *ṣû's*.²

Mâlik ibn-Anas and ibn-abi-Dhi'b state that according to the commended practice [Ar. *sunnah*] the *zakât* on grape is taken by estimation as in the case of dates.³

The zakât on honey. Shaibân ibn-abi-Shaibah from 'Amr ibn-Shu'aib:—A *'âmil* of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb in at-Ṭā'if wrote to 'Umar, "Those who own honey fail to contribute to us what they used to contribute to the Prophet, i. e., one vase out of each ten." 'Umar wrote back to him, "If they would contribute, thou shouldst protect their valleys, otherwise do not."

¹ Diyârbakri, vol. ii, p. 124.

² Yahya ibn-Adam, *Kitâb al-Kharâj*, p. 100.

³ Mâlik ibn-Anas, *al-Muwatta'*, pp. 116-117; and cf. Shâfi'i, *Kitâb al-Umm*, vol. ii², p. 27.

'Amr ibn-Muḥammad an-Nākid from 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān ibn-Ishāq's grandfather:—'Umar assessed one-tenth in the case of honey.

Dā'ūd ibn-'Abd-al-Ḥamid the *ḥaḍī* of ar-Raḡḡah from Khaṣif:—'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz wrote to his *'āmil*s in Makkah and at-Ṭā'if, "There is *ṣadaqah* on the bee-hives. Therefore, take it thereof." According to al-Wāḳidi, it has been reported that ibn-'Umar said, "There is no *ṣadaqah* on hives." According to Mālik and ath-Thauri, no *zakāt* is taken on honey though it may be in great quantities.¹ The same is the view of ash-Shāfi'i.² According to abu-Ḥanifah, if the honey is raised in a tithe-land the tithe is taken whether the honey is much or little; but if it is raised in the *kharāj*-land, nothing is to be taken, because both *zakāt* and *kharāj* cannot be taken from one and the same man.

Al-Wāḳidi states that he was told by al-Ḳāsim ibn-Ma'n and Ya'kūb that abu-Ḥanifah said: "If honey is raised in the land of a *dhimmi* there is no tithe on it, but there is *kharāj* on the land. And if it is produced in the land of a Taghlabi³ one-fifth is taken thereof." The same view is held by Zufar. According to abu-Yūsuf,⁴ if the honey is produced in the *kharāj*-land, it is exempt of everything; but if in the tithe land, one *raṭl*⁵ is taken out of ten.

According to Muḥammad ibn-al-Ḥasan, no *ṣadaqah* what-58
ever is taken on what is less than five *faraḳs*.⁶ The same view is held by ibn-abi-Dhi'b.

¹ *Muwatta*, p. 121.

² *Umm*, vol. ii², p. 33.

³ Banu-Taghlib were Christian Arabs on whom 'Umar-ibn al-Khaṭṭāb doubled the tax. See abu-Yūsuf, *Kitāb al-Kharāj*, p. 68.

⁴ Yūsuf, p. 40.

⁵ A *raṭl* is about 5 pounds.

⁶ A *faraḳ* is 16 *raṭls*. *Nihāyah*, vol. iii, p. 196.

It was reported by Khâlid ibn-'Abdallâh aṭ-Ṭaḥḥân that ibn-abi-Laila said, "Whether it is produced in the tithe- or *kharâj*-land, one *raṭl* is due on every ten. The same view is held by al-Ḥasan ibn-Ṣâlih ibn-Ḥai.

A tradition reported to me by abu-'Ubaid on the authority of az-Zuhri states that the latter held that one vase [Ar. *sikk*]¹ is due on every ten.

The tithe on fruits and grains. Yaḥya ibn-Âdam from Bishr ibn-'Âsim and 'Uthmân ibn-'Abdallâh ibn-Aus:—Sufyân ibn-'Abdallâh ath-Thaḡafi wrote to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb, whose *âmil* he was in aṭ-Ṭa'if, stating that before him was the case of a garden in which vine-trees grow, as well as plum and pomegranate trees and other things that are many folds more productive than vines, and soliciting 'Umar's orders regarding the taking of its tithe. But 'Umar wrote back, "No tithes on it."

It was stated by Yaḥya ibn-Âdam that he heard Sufyân ibn-Sa'id (whose view is the following) say:—"There is no *ṣadaqah* except on four of the products of the soil, i. e., wheat, barley, dates and raisins, provided the product measures five *wasḳs*."² But abu-Ḥanifah's view is that whatever the tithe-land produces is subject to the tithe, though it be a bundle of vegetables. The same view is held by Zufar. But according to the view of Mâlik, ibn-abi-Dhi'b and Ya'qûb, vegetables and the like are not subject to *ṣadaqah*. Nor is there *ṣadaqah* on what is less than five *wasḳs* of wheat, barley, maize, husked barley, tare, dates, raisins, rice, sesame, peas and the grains that can be measured and stored, including lentils, beans, Indian peas and millet. If any of these measure five *wasḳs*, then it is subject to *ṣadaqah*. The same view, according to al-Wâḳidi, is held by Rabi'ah ibn-

¹ A receptacle of skin for holding wine and the like.

² Yaḥya ibn-'Âdam, *Kitâb al-Kharâj*, pp. 109-110.

abi-'Abd-ar-Rahmân. According to az-Zuhri all spices and pulse¹ is subject to *zakât*. Mâlik holds that no *ṣadaqah* is due on pears, plums, pomegranates or the rest of the fresh fruits. The same view is held by ibn-abi-Laila. According to abu-Yûsuf, there is no *ṣadaqah* except on what can 59 be measured by *al-ḳafîz*.² Abu-az-Zinâd ibn-abi-Dhi'b and ibn-abi-Sabrah hold that no *ṣadaqah* is taken on vegetables and fruits, but there is *ṣadaqah* on their prices the moment they are sold.

A tradition was communicated to me by 'Abbâs ibn-Hishâm on the authority of his grandfather to the effect that the Prophet assigned 'Uthmân ibn-abi-l-'Âṣi ath-Thaḳafî as his *'âmil* in at-Ṭâ'if.

¹ Seed of a leguminous plant that is cooked.

² Âdam, p. 101.

CHAPTER XI

TABÂLAH AND JURASH

BAKR ibn-al-Haitham from az-Zuhri:—The people of Tabâlah and Jurash¹ accepted Islam without resistance.² The Prophet left them on the terms agreed upon when they became Moslems, imposing on every adult of the "People of the book"³ among them one *dinâr*, and making it a condition on them to provide the Moslem wayfarers with board and lodging. Abu-Sufyân ibn-Ḥarb was assigned by the Prophet as the governor of Jurash.

¹ Cities in al-Yaman; Bakri, pp. 191 and 238; Hamdâni, *Jazīrat al-'Arab*, p. 127, line 19; Yâqût, vol. i, p. 817 and vol. ii, p. 60.

² Tabari, vol. i, p. 1730.

³ Jews and Christians.

CHAPTER XII

TABÛK, AILAH, ADHRUH, MAḤNA AND AL-JARBÂ'

Tabûk makes terms. When in the year 9 the Prophet marched to Tabûk in Syria for the invasion of those of the Greeks, 'Âmilah, Lakhm, Judhâm and others whom he learnt had assembled against him, he met no resistance.¹ So he spent a few days in Tabûk, whose inhabitants made terms with him agreeing to pay poll-tax.

Ailah makes terms. During his stay at Tabûk, there came to him Yuḥanna ibn-Ru'bah, the chief of Ailah, and made terms, agreeing to pay on every adult in his land one *dînâr per annum* making it 300 *dînârs* in all. The Prophet made it a condition on them that they provide with board and lodging whomsoever of the Moslems may pass by them. To this effect he wrote them a statement² that they may be kept safe and protected.

Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from Ṭalḥah-l-Aili:—'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz never raised the tax of the people of Ailah above 300 *dînârs*.³

Adhruh makes terms. The Prophet made terms with the people of Adhruh⁴ stipulating that they pay 100 *dînârs* in Rajab of every year.

Al-Jarbâ' makes terms. The people of al-Jarbâ'⁵ made

¹ Ibn-Sa'd, vol. iii, p. 118; Hishâm, p. 893; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1692.

² Hishâm, p. 902.

³ Wellhausen, *Das Arabische Reich*, p. 173.

⁴ Yâkût, vol. i, p. 174; Iṣṭakhri, p. 58; Muḥaddasi, p. 54.

⁵ Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 46.

terms and agreed to pay poll-tax. To this effect the Prophet wrote them a statement.

Maḵna makes terms. The people of Maḵna made terms 60 with the Prophet, agreeing to offer one-fourth of what they fish and spin, one-fourth of their horses and coats of mail, and one-fourth of their fruits. The inhabitants of Maḵna were Jews.¹ An Egyptian told me that he saw with his own eye the statement that the Prophet wrote them on a red parchment, the writing on which was partly effaced, and which he copied and dictated to me as follows:

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. From Muḥammad, the Messenger of Allah, to the banu-Ḥabibah and the inhabitants of Maḵna: peace be with you. It has been revealed unto me from above that ye are to return to your village. From the time this my letter reaches you, ye shall be safe; and ye have the assurance of security from Allah and from his Messenger. Verily, the Messenger of Allah has forgiven you your sins and all blood for which ye have been pursued. In your village, ye shall have no partner but the Messenger of Allah or the Messenger's messenger. There shall be no oppression on you nor hostility against you. Against whatever the Prophet of Allah protects himself, he will protect you. Only to the Prophet of Allah shall belong your cloth-stuff, slaves, horses² and coats of mail, save what the Prophet or the Prophet's messenger shall exempt. Besides that, ye shall give one-fourth of what your palm-trees produce, one-fourth of the product of your nets, and one-fourth of what is spun by your women; but all else shall be your own; and God's Prophet has exempted you from all further poll-tax or forced labor. Now, if ye

¹ Wākidi, tr. Wellhausen, p. 405.

² Ar. *kurā'*, see *Nihāyah*, vol. iv, p. 16; and Muṭarrizi, vol. ii, p. 148; Margoliouth translates "camp-followers" in *Zaidān's Umayyads and Abbasids*, p. 121.

hear and obey, it will be for the Prophet to do honor to the honorable among you and pardon those among you who do the wrong. Whosoever of the banu-Ḥabibah and the inhabitants of Maḵna bethinks himself to do well to the Moslems, it shall be well for him; and whosoever means mischief to them, mischief shall befall him. Ye are to have no ruler save of your number of the family of the Prophet. Written by 'Ali-ibn-abu-Ṭālīb ¹ in the year 9."

¹ *Sic!* Being genitive, it should be "abi". See note in De Goeje's edition, p. 60.

CHAPTER XIII

DÛMAT AL-JANDAL

Khâlid ibn-al-Walid captures Ukaidir. The Prophet 61 sent Khâlid ibn-al-Walid ibn-al-Mughîrah-I-Makhzûmi to Ukaidir ibn-'Abd-al-Malik al-Kindi, later as-Sakûni, at Dûmat al-Jandal.¹ Khâlid took him captive, killed his brother, robbed him of a silk cloak² interwoven with gold, and brought Ukaidir before the Prophet. Ukaidir accepted Islam,³ upon which the Prophet wrote for him and the people of Dûmat the following statement:—

“This is a statement from Muḥammad, the Prophet of Allah, to Ukaidir as he accepted Islām and forsook the objects of worship and idols, and to the people of Dûmat:—To us shall belong the water-places outside the city, the untilled lands, the deserts and waste lands, as well as the defensive and offensive weapons, the horses, and the fortress; and to you shall belong the palm-trees within the city, and the running water. Your cattle which are pasturing shall not, for the purpose of taking the *ṣadaqah*, be brought together [but shall be numbered on the pasture-land], and what is above the fixed number of animals from which a *ṣadaqah* is required shall not be taken into consideration.⁴ Your herds shall graze wherever ye want, and ye shall ob-

¹ Yâqût, vol. ii, p. 625.

² Tabari, vol. i, pp. 1702-1703.

³ Diyârbakri, vol. ii, p. 142; Athîr, vol. ii, p. 214.

⁴ Cf. Sprenger, *Das Leben und die Lehre des Mohammad*, vol. iii, p. 419.

serve prayer in its time, and pay the *zakât* as it is due. To this effect, I give you the covenant of Allah and his promise, and ye are entitled to our sincerity as regards the fulfillment of the terms. Witnessed by Allah and those of the Moslems who are present."

Ukaidir violates the covenant. Al-'Abbâs ibn-Hishâm 62 al-Kalbi from his grandfather:—The Prophet sent Khâlid ibn-al-Walid to Ukaidir. Ukaidir was brought by Khâlid before the Prophet; he became a Moslem, and the Prophet wrote him a statement. But no sooner had the Prophet been dead, than Ukaidir stopped the payment of the *ṣadaqah*, violated the covenant and left Dûmat al-Jandal for al-Ḥirah, where he erected a building and called it Dûmat after Dûmat al-Jandal. His brother, however, Ḥuraith¹ ibn-'Abd-al-Malik embraced Islam and thereby entered into possession of the property held by his brother.²

Huraith's daughter marries. Yazid ibn-Mu'âwiyah married the daughter of Ḥuraith, Ukaidir's brother.

Abu-Bakr sends Khâlid against Ukaidir. Al-'Abbâs from 'Awânah ibn-al-Ḥakam:—Abu-Bakr wrote to Khâlid ibn-al-Walid, when the latter was at 'Ain at-Tamr, ordering him to go against Ukaidir, which he did, killing Ukaidir and capturing Dûmat. After the death of the Prophet, Ukaidir left Dûmat and then returned to it. Having killed him, Khâlid went to Syria.

Laila daughter of al-Jûdi a captive. According to al-Wâkidi, on Khâlid's way from al-'Irâq to Syria, he passed through Dûmat al-Jandal, which he captured, carrying away many captives, among whom were Laila, the daughter of al-Jûdi-l-Ghassâni. Others say Laila was carried away by Khâlid's horsemen from a Ghassân settlement stationed by 63

¹ Ibn-Ḥajar, vol. i, p. 773, by mistake gives "Ḥuraib".

² One verse omitted.

a watering-place [*hādīr*]. It was this daughter of al-Jūdi whom 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān ibn-abi-Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddīq had fallen in love with, and the one whom he meant when he said :

"I thought of Laila with as-Samāwah¹ intervening between;
and what has the daughter of al-Jūdi to do with me?"

Thus did he win her hand and marry her. But such a hold had she on him that he gave up all his other wives. At last, however, she was affected with such a severe disease that her looks were changed and he no more liked her. He was advised to give her what is usually given at divorce² and send her to her own people, which he did.

Al-Wākidi's version of the conquest. According to al-Wākidi, the Prophet led the invasion against Dūmat al-Jandal in the year 5 and met no resistance. In Shawwāl, year 9, he sent Khālīd ibn-al-Walīd to Ukaidir, twenty months after the former had embraced Islam.

The reconstruction of Dūmat al-Jandal. I heard it said by someone from al-Ḥīrah that Ukaidir and his brothers used to go to Dūmat al-Ḥīrah and visit their uncles of the Kalb tribe and spend some time with them. One day as they were together on a hunting trip, there arose before their view a city in ruins with only few walls standing. The city was built of stones [Ar. *jandal*]. This city they rebuilt, planted in it olive- and other trees, and called it Dūmat al-Jandal in distinction from Dūmat al-Ḥīrah.³

Az-Zuhri's version of the conquest. 'Amr ibn-Muḥammad an-Nāḳid from az-Zuhri:—The Prophet sent Khālīd ibn-al-Walīd ibn-al-Mughīrah to the people of Dūmat al-Jandal who were some of the Christians of al-Kūfah. Khālīd captured Ukaidir, their chief, and arranged to receive poll-tax from him.

¹ A desert from Dūmat to 'Ain at-Tamr; Iṣṭakhri, p. 23.

² Ar. *mu'ah*. *Muwaffa*, p. 208.

³ Caetani, vol. ii, p. 263.

CHAPTER XIV

THE CAPITULATION OF NAJRÂN

The terms agreed upon. Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from az-Zuhri:—There came to the Prophet the military chief and the civil chief,¹ delegated by the people of Najrân in al-Yaman, and asked for terms which they made on behalf of the people of Najrân, agreeing to offer two thousand robes—one thousand in Šafar and one thousand in Rajab—each one of which should have the value of one ounce [*aukiyah*], the ounce weighing 40 *dirhams*. In case the price of the robe delivered should be more than one ounce, the surplus would be taken into consideration; and if it were less, the deficiency should be made up. And whatever weapons, horses, camels or goods they offered, should be accepted instead of the robes, if they are the same value. Another condition was made that they provide board and lodging for the Prophet's messengers for a month or less, and not detain them for more than a month. Still another condition was that in case of war in al-Yaman, they are bound to offer as loan thirty coats of mail, thirty mares and thirty camels, and whatever of these animals perish, the messengers [of the Prophet] guarantee to make up for them. To this effect, the Prophet gave them Allah's covenant and his promise. Another condition was that they be not allured to change their religion or the rank they hold in it, nor should they be called upon for military service or made to pay the tithe.² The 64

¹ Hishâm, p. 401.

² Cf. Yûsuf, pp. 40-41.

Prophet made it a condition on them that they neither take nor give usury.

The two monks of Najrân and the Prophet. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from al-Ḥasan:—There came to the Prophet two monks from Najrân.¹ The Prophet proposed Islâm to them, and they replied, "We embraced Islâm before thou didst." To this the Prophet replied, "Ye have told a lie. Three things keep you from Islâm: pork eating, cross-worship and the claim that Allah has a son." "Well then," said they, "who is 'Isa's father?" Al-Ḥasan adds that the Prophet was never too quick but always waited for Allah's command. Hence the text revealed by his Lord:² "These signs and this wise warning do we rehearse to thee. Verily, Jesus is as Adam in the sight of Allah. He created him of dust: He then said to him, 'Be'—and he was," etc. to "on those who lie."³

This the Prophet repeated to them and then asked them to join with him in imprecating the curse of Allah upon whichever of them was wrong,⁴ taking hold of the hands of Fâtimah, al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥusain. At this, one of the two monks said to the other, "Climb the mountain and do not join with him in imprecating the curse, for if thou shouldst, thou wouldst return with the curse on thee." "What shall we do then?" asked the other. "I believe," said the former, "we had better give him the *kharâj* rather than join with him in imprecating the curse."⁵

A statement of the treaty. Al-Ḥusain from Yahya ibn-Âdam who said:—"I copied the statement of the Prophet 65 to the people of Najrân from that of a man who took it from al-Ḥasan ibn-Ṣâlih. These are the words:

¹ Yâkût, vol. iv, pp. 751-757.

² Kor., 3: 51.

³ Cf. Kor., 3: 54.

⁴ *mubâhalah*. Bukhârî, vol. iii, pp. 167-168; abu-l-Faraj, *Aghânî*, vol. x, p. 144.

' In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. The following is what the Messenger of Allah, Muḥammad, wrote to Najrân, at whose disposal¹ were all their fruits, their gold, silver and domestic utensils, and their slaves, but which he benevolently left for them, assessing on them two thousand robes each having the value of one *auḳiyah*, one thousand to be delivered in Rajab of every year, and one thousand in Ṣafar of every year. Each robe shall be one *auḳiyah*; and whatever robes cost more or less than one *auḳiyah*, their overcost or deficiency shall be taken into consideration; and whatever coats of mail, horses, camels or goods they substitute for the robes shall be taken into consideration. It is binding on Najrân to provide board and lodging for my messengers² for one month or less, and never to detain them for more than a month. It is also binding on them to offer as loan thirty coats of mail, thirty mares and thirty camels, in case of war in al-Yaman due to their rebelling. Whatever perishes of the horses or camels, lent to my messengers, is guaranteed by my messengers and is returned by them. Najrân and their followers³ are entitled to the protection of Allah and to the security of Muḥammad the Prophet, the Messenger of Allah, which security shall involve their persons, religion, lands and possessions, including those of them who are absent as well as those who are present, their camels, messengers and images.⁴ The state they previously held shall not be changed, nor shall any of their religious services or images be changed. No attempt shall be made to turn a bishop from his office as a bishop, a monk from his office as a monk, nor the sexton

¹ The text here is probably corrupt; cf. Wellhausen, *Skizzen und Vorarbeiten*, vol. iv, pp. 25 and 132; Yûsuf, p. 41.

² Sent to bring the *kharâj*.

³ Ar. *ḥāshiyah* = Jews. Sprenger, vol. iii, p. 502.

⁴ *amthilah* = crosses and pictures used in churches.

of a church from his office, whether what is under the control of each is great or little. They shall not be held responsible for any wrong deed or blood shed in pre-Islamic time. They shall neither be called to military service nor compelled to pay the tithe. No army shall tread on their land. If some one demands of them some right, then the case is decided with equity without giving the people of Najrân the advantage over the other party, or giving the other party the advantage over them. But whosoever of them has up till now ¹ received usury, I am clear of the responsibility of his protection.² None of them, however, shall be held responsible for the guilt of the other. And as a guarantee to what is recorded in this document, they are entitled to the right of protection from Allah, and to the security of Maḥammad the Prophet, until Allah's order is issued, and so long as they give the right counsel [to Moslems] and render whatever dues are bound on them, provided they are not asked to do anything unjust. Witnessed by abu-Sufyân ibn-Ḥarb, Ghailân ibn-'Amr, Mâlik ibn-'Auf 66 of banu-Naşr, al-Akra' ibn-Ḥâbis al-Ḥanzali and al-Mughirah. Written by—' " ³

Yahâ ibn-Ādam adds, "I have seen in the hands of the people of Najrân another statement whose reading is similar to that of this copy, but at the close of it the following words occur: Written by 'Ali ibn-abu-Ṭâlib.' ⁴ Concerning this I am at a loss to know what to say."

'Umar expels them. When abu-Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddîq became caliph he enforced the terms agreed upon and issued another statement similar to that given by the Prophet. When

¹ Yaḥṣîbî, vol. ii, p. 62, has "after this year".

² Caetani, vol. ii, p. 352; Sprenger, vol. iii, p. 502; Athir, vol. ii, p. 223.

³ 'Abdallâh ibn-abi-Bakr; abu-Yûsuf, p. 4; see H. Lammens' comment on this protocol, *Mélanges de la Faculté Orientale*, vol. v², p. 346.

⁴ And not "abi" as required by the rules of the Arabic grammar.

'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb became caliph, they began to practise usury, and became so numerous as to be considered by him a menace to Islâm. He therefore expelled them and wrote to them the following statement:

"Greetings! Whomever of the people of Syria and al-'Irâk they happen to come across, let him clear for them tillable land; and whatever land they work, becomes theirs in place of their land in al-Yaman." Thus the people of Najrân were dispersed, some settling in Syria and others in an-Najrâniyah in the district of al-Kûfah, after whom it was so named. The Jews of Najrân were included with the Christians in the terms and went with them as their followers.

The Najranites under 'Uthmân. When 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân became caliph, he wrote to his *'âmil* in al-Kûfah, al-Walid ibn-'Uqbah ibn-abi-Mu'ait, as follows:

"Greetings! The civil ruler, the bishop and the nobles of Najrân have presented to me the written statement of the Prophet and showed me the recommendation ¹ of 'Umar. Having made inquiry regarding their case from 'Uthmân ibn-Ḥunaif, I learned that he had investigated their state and found it injurious to the great landlords ² whom they prevented from possessing their land. I have, therefore, reduced their taxation by 200 robes—for the sake of Allah and in place of their old lands. I recommend them to thee as they are included among the people entitled to our protection."

Another source for 'Umar's statement. I heard it said by one of the learned that 'Umar wrote them the following statement:—"Greetings! Whomsoever of the people of Syria or al-'Irâk they pass by, let him clear for them tillable land". Another I heard say, "waste land".

¹ Lammens, *MFO*, vol. v², p. 677.

² *dihkâns*; Adam, pp. 42-43.

One reason for their expulsion. 'Abd-al-A'la ibn-Hammâd an-Narsî from 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz:—The Prophet said during his illness, "There shall not remain two religions in the land of Arabia." Consequently, when 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb became caliph, he expelled the people of Najrân to an-Najrâniyah and bought their properties and possessions.

Al-'Abbâs ibn-Hishâm al-Kalbî from his grandfather:—The Najrân of al-Yaman received their name from Najrân ibn-Zaid ibn-Saba ibn-Yashjub ibn-Ya'rub ibn-Kaḥṭân.

'Umar and 'Ali refuse to reinstate them in the land. Al-Husain ibn-al-Aswad from Sâlim ibn-abi-l-Ja'd:—The people of Najrân having increased in number to 40,000, became jealous of one another and came to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb saying, "Transplant us from the land". 'Umar had considered them a menace to the Moslems, so he took this opportunity and expelled them from the land. Later, however, they repented, and returning to 'Umar said, "Reinstate us in the land", but 'Umar refused. When 'Ali ibn-abi-Tâlib became caliph, they came to him and said, "We plead with thee by thy right-hand writing and thy intermediacy on our behalf with thy Prophet that thou mayst reinstate us in the land." To this 'Ali replied: "'Umar was a man of sound judgment, and I hate to act differently."¹

The number of robes received by Mu'âwiyah. Abu-Mas'ûd al-Kûfî from al-Kalbî:—The chief of an-Najrâniyah at al-Kûfah used to send his messengers to all the people of Najrân who were in Syria and other districts and to gather money assessed evenly on them for raising the required robes. When Mu'âwiyah (or Yazid ibn-Mu'âwiyah) came to power, they complained to him because of their dispersion, the death of some of them, and the conversion to Islâm of

¹ Ādam, p. 9.

others. They also presented the statement issued by 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân for the reduction of the number of robes. To this they added, "And now we have still more decreased, and become weaker." He then reduced the number by another 200 robes, thus reducing the original number by four hundred.

Al-Hajjâj restores the number. When al-Hajjâj ibn-Yûsuf was made governor of al-'Irâq and ibn-al-Ash'ath revolted against him, the former charged the non-Arab landlords and the people of Najrân with siding with the latter, and, therefore, he raised the number to 1,800 robes, and ordered that the robes be of the kind adorned with figures.

'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz reduces the number. When 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz came to power, they complained to him that they were in danger of extinction, that they were decreasing in number, that the continuous raids of the Arabs overburdened them with heavy taxes for revictualling them, and that they suffered from the unjust treatment of al-Hajjâj. By 'Umar's orders their census was taken, and it was found that they were reduced to one-tenth of their original number, upon which 'Umar said, "I consider that the terms of this capitulation impose a tax on their heads and not on their lands. The poll-tax of the dead and the Moslems, however, is annulled." He therefore held them responsible for 200 robes of the value of 8,000 *dirhams*.

Yûsuf ibn-'Umar restores the original tax. In the time of al-Walid ibn-Yazîd, when Yûsuf ibn-'Umar was made governor of al-'Irâq, he [Yûsuf], moved with partisanship to al-Hajjâj, charged them the original tax. 68

Abu-l-'Abbâs reduces the number of robes. When abu-l-'Abbâs was proclaimed caliph, they met him on the way as he appeared in al-Kûfah and strewed myrtle branches on the road and threw some on him as he was going home from

the mosque. With this the caliph was greatly pleased. Later they brought their case before him and told him of their paucity in number and of their treatment by 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz and Yûsuf ibn-'Umar. To this they added, "We are somehow related to thy uncles (on the mother's side), the banu-l-Ḥārith ibn-Ka'b." 'Abdallâh ibn-ar-Rabi' al-Ḥārithi spoke in their favor; and al-Ḥajjâj ibn-Arjât confirmed what they claimed. Therefore, abu-l-'Abbâs held them responsible only for the 200 robes previously given by them, having a value of 8,000 *dirhams*.

Ar-Rashid writes them a favorable statement. Abu-Mas'ûd said, "When ar-Rashid Hârûn became caliph and started for al-Kûfah on his way to the Pilgrimage, they brought their case before him and complained of the harsh treatment of the *'âmil*s. By the caliph's orders there was written to them a statement fixing the number at 200 robes. The statement I myself saw. Moreover the caliph ordered that they be freed from dealing with the *'âmil*s, and that they pay the dues directly to the treasury."

'Amr an-Nâqid from ibn-Shihâb az-Zuhri:—The following text was revealed against the unbelievers among the Quraish and the Arabs,¹ "Fight therefore against them until there is no more civil discord, and the only worship be that of Allah," and the following against the "People of the Book."² "Make war upon such of those to whom the Book has been given as believe not in Allah, or in the last day, and who forbid not that which Allah and his Messenger have forbidden, and who profess not the profession of the truth," etc. to "humbled." Thus the first among the "People of the Book" to pay poll-tax, so far as we know, were the people of Najrân who were Christian. Then, the people of Ailah, Adhruh and Adhri'ât paid it in the battle of Tabûk.

¹ Kor., 2: 189.

² Kor., 9: 29.

CHAPTER XV

AL-YAMAN

The people of al-Yaman embrace Islâm. When the news of the rise of the Prophet and the success of his righteous cause reached the people of al-Yaman, they sent their envoys, and the Prophet gave them a written statement confirming them in the possession of whatever property, lands, and buried treasures were included in their terms when they became Moslems. Thus they accepted Islâm; and the Prophet sent them his messengers and *'āmils* to acquaint them with the laws of Islâm and its institutes and to receive their *ṣadaqah* and the poll-tax of those among them who still held to Christianity, Judaism or Magianism.

The Prophet's letter. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from al-Ḥasan:—The Prophet wrote to the people of al-Yaman. "Whosoever repeats our prayer, turns his face to the *qiblah* as we do,¹ and eat what we slaughter, such a one is a Moslem and has the security of Allah and the security of his Prophet. But whosoever refuses to do so, tax is binding upon him."

A similar tradition was communicated to me by Hudbah on the authority of al-Ḥasan.

The governor of Ṣan'ā'. It is reported by al-Wākidi that the Prophet sent Khālīd ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-'Āṣi as a commander over Ṣan'ā' and its land. Al-Wākidi adds that some say that the Prophet assigned al-Muhājir ibn-abi-Umayyah ibn-al-Mughīrah-l-Makhzūmi to be governor of Ṣan'ā', in which position he died. Still others say, according

¹ Turning the face towards Makkah during prayer.

to al-Wâkidi, that the one who made al-Muhâjir governor over Ṣan'â' was abu-Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddîq, who also assigned Khâlid ibn-Sa'id over the provinces of upper al-Yaman.

Al-Muhâjir as governor of Kindah and aṣ-Ṣadîf. According to Hishâm ibn-al-Kalbî and Haitham ibn-'Adî the Prophet assigned al-Muhâjir over Kindah and aṣ-Ṣadîf. On the death of the Prophet, abu-Bakr wrote to Ziyâd ibn-Labid al-Bayâḍî-l-Anṣârî assigning to him the governorship of Kindah, aṣ-Ṣadîf and other places in addition to what he already ruled over in Ḥaḍramaut. Al-Muhâjir he assigned over Ṣan'â' and later asked him in writing to reinforce Ziyâd ibn-Labid, without dismissing him from the governorship of Ṣan'â'.

Ziyâd, governor of Ḥaḍramaut. It is agreed by all that the Prophet assigned Ziyâd ibn-Labid to Ḥaḍramaut.

The governors of Zabîd, Rima', 'Adan, al-Janad and Najrân appointed. The Prophet assigned abu-Mûsa-l-Ash'arî to Zabîd, Rima', 'Adan and the coast region, and assigned Mu'âdh ibn-Jabal to al-Janad, made him *khatîb* and charged him with collecting *ṣadaqah* in al-Yaman. He then assigned to Najrân 'Amr ibn-Ḥazm al-Anṣârî; and, according to other reports, he assigned abu-Sufyân ibn-Ḥarb to Najrân after 'Amr ibn-Ḥazm.

The letter of the Prophet to Zur'ah sent with Mu'âdh. 'Abdallâh ibn-Ṣâliḥ al-Mukri' from 'Urwah ibn-az-Zubair:—The Prophet wrote to Zur'ah ibn-dhi-Yazan as follows:

"Greetings! On the arrival of my messenger Mu'âdh ibn-Jabal and his companions, gather all your *ṣadaqah* and poll-tax and deliver them to him. Mu'âdh is the chief of my messengers, and one of the righteous among my immediate companions. I have been informed by Mâlik ibn-Murârah¹ ar-Rahâwî that thou wert the first to desert

¹ Hishâm, p. 956, gives "Murrah"; and Nawâwî, p. 539, "Marârah".

Ḥimyar and embrace Islām. Therefore, good times lie before thee. And I order you, all Ḥimyar,¹ not to exhibit perfidy or deviation, for verily is the Prophet of Allah the lord of both the rich and the poor among you. As for the *ṣadaqah*, it is not legal for Muḥammad or any of his relatives to take; it is rather *zakât* through which ye are purified, and which goes to the poor among the Moslems and the Believers. It was Mâlik that conveyed the information and kept the secret. As for Mu'âdh, he is one of the righteous among my immediate companions and one of their coreligionists. I, therefore, order you to treat him well, for he is highly esteemed. And peace be unto you!"²

The Prophet orders Mu'âdh to take the tithe. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from Mûsa ibn-Ṭalḥah:—The Prophet sent Mu'âdh ibn-Jabal³ to collect the *ṣadaqah* of al-Yaman ordering him to take on dates, wheat, barley and grapes (perhaps he said raisins) one-tenth and one-half of a tenth.

Instructions to 'Amr ibn-Ḥazm. Al-Ḥusain from Muḥammad ibn-Ishâk:—The Prophet wrote the following to 'Amr ibn-Ḥazm when he sent him to al-Yaman:

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. This is a declaration from Allah and his Prophet. All ye that have believed! be faithful to your compacts:⁴ this is an ordinance from the Prophet Muḥammad, the Messenger of Allah, to 'Amr ibn-Ḥazm when he delegated him to al-Yaman. He ordered him to fear Allah in whatever he performs, and to take from the spoils the fifth that belongs to Allah as well as what is prescribed as *ṣadaqah* on the property of the Believers which is one-tenth in case it is

¹ Hishâm, p. 957.

² Cf. Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1719.

³ Bukhâri, vol. iii, p. 156; Diyârbakri, vol. ii, p. 158.

⁴ Kor., 5: 1.

watered by flowing water or rain, and one-half of a tenth if it is watered by means of the bucket." ¹

The Prophet's letter to the kings of Ḥimyar. Al-Ḥusain from Muḥammad ibn-Ishāk:—The following is what the Prophet wrote to the kings of Ḥimyar:

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. From the Prophet Muḥammad, the Messenger of Allah, to al-Ḥārith ibn-'Abd-Kulāl, Nu'aim ibn-'Abd-Kulāl, and Sharḥ ibn-'Abd-Kulāl, to an-Nu'mān Ḳail dhi-Ru'ain, Ma'āfir and Hamdān. Greetings! Allah will guide you by his own guidance, if ye act well, obey Allah and his Prophet, observe the prayer, pay the *zakāt*, give out of the spoils the fifth that belongs to Allah, the share of his Prophet, and the portion which belongs to him as chief exclusive of his companions, and deliver what is prescribed by Allah to the Believers in the form of *ṣadaqah* on the property, which is one-tenth, in case the land is watered by spring, or rain water, and half of the tenth if watered by means of the bucket." ² 71

According to Hishām ibn-Muḥammad al-Kalbi the letter of the Prophet was addressed to 'Arib and al-Ḥārith, the sons of 'Abd-Kulāl ibn-'Arib ibn-Liyashrah.³

The Prophet's letter to Mu'adh. Yūsuf ibn-Mūsa-l-Ḳaṭṭān from al-Ḥakam:—The Prophet wrote to Mu'adh ibn-Jabal, when the latter was in al-Yaman, stating that one-tenth is to be assessed on what is watered by rain or flowing water, and half of a tenth on what is watered by means of the bucket and water-wheel; that on every adult one *dīnār* or its equivalent in clothes is to be assessed; and that no Jew is to be enticed to leave Judaism.⁴

¹ Cf. Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1727.

² Cf. Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1718.

³ Ibn-Duraid, *al-Ishṭihāk*, p. 308: "*Yalyashrah*"; see ZDMG, vol. xx, p. 237.

⁴ Here is omitted the explanation of certain words in the tradition.

The instructions given to Mu'adh. Abu-'Ubaid from Masrûk:—The Prophet delegated Mu'adh to al-Yaman giving him orders to take a one-year-old cow out of every thirty cows; one full-grown cow, of every forty; and one *dînâr*, or its equivalent in clothes, from every adult.

The Magians taxed. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from al-Ḥasan:—The Prophet collected poll-tax from the Magians of Hajar and the Magians of al-Yaman, and assessed one *dînâr* or its equivalent in clothes on every adult or female from the Magians of al-Yaman.

The people of al-Yaman taxed. 'Amr an-Nâkid from 72
'Amr ibn-Shu'aib's grandfather:—The Prophet assessed one *dînâr* as tax on every adult among the people of al-Yaman.

Shaibân ibn-abi-Shaibah-l-Ubulli from Yahya ibn-Saifi or from ibn-'Abbâs:—When the Prophet delegated Mu'adh ibn-Jabal to al-Yaman he said, "When thou comest to any of the 'People of the Book,' tell them, 'Allah made it obligatory on you to pray five times per day and night'. If they obey, tell them, 'Allah made it obligatory on you to fast during the month of Ramaḍân of every year'. If they obey, tell them, 'Allah made it obligatory on him of you who can afford it to undertake a pilgrimage to Makkah'. If they obey, tell them, 'Allah has made it obligatory on you to offer *ṣadaqah* on your possessions to be taken from the rich among you and turned over to the poor among you.' If they obey, then avoid their choice possessions and beware of the imprecation of the oppressed, for between his imprecation and Allah there is no veil or screen."¹

Products subject to ṣadaqah. Shaibân from al-Mughirah ibn-'Abdallâh:—Al-Ḥajjâj said, "Give *ṣadaqah* on every leguminous plant." Regarding this abu-Burdah ibn-abi-

¹ Bukhârî, vol. iii, p. 157.

Mûsa said, "He is right", which made Mûsa ibn-Ṭalḥah say to abu-Burdah, "This man [al-Ḥajjāj?] now claims that his father was among the Prophet's *Companions*. The Prophet sent Mu'ādh ibn-Jabal to al-Yaman and gave him instructions to collect *ṣadaqah* on dates, wheat, barley and raisins."

'Amr an-Nāḳid from Mûsa ibn-Ṭalḥah ibn-'Ubaidallāh who said:—"I have read the letter of Mu'ādh ibn-Jabal when the Prophet sent him to al-Yaman, and there occurred in it the following statement, 'Take *ṣadaqah* on wheat, barley, dates and corn.'"

73

Why more tax on the Syrians. 'Alī ibn-'Abdallāh al-Madīnī from ibn-abi-Najīh who said, "I once asked Mujāhid, 'Why did 'Umar levy on the people of Syria a heavier poll-tax than on the people of al-Yaman?' and he replied, 'Because they were people of means.'"

Nothing on al-awḥās. Al-Ḥusain ibn-'Alī ibn-al-Aswad from Ṭā'ūs:—When Mu'ādh arrived in al-Yaman, there was brought before him a medial number of cows and a medial amount¹ of honey, on which he said, "I have no instructions to take anything on this."

The salt of Ma'rib. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from Abyaḍ ibn-Ḥammāl:—The latter asked the Prophet to give him as fief the salt in Ma'rib; but hearing someone say, "It is like perennial water,"² the Prophet refused to assign it.

A tradition to the same effect was communicated to me by al-Kāsim ibn-Sallām and others on the authority of Abyaḍ ibn-Ḥammāl.

The Prophet gives a fief in Ḥadramaut. According to a

¹ Ar. *awḥās* = what is between one *farḥah* and the next; as, for instance when camels amount in number to five, one sheep or goat is to be given for them; and nothing is to be given for such as exceed that number until they amount to ten; thus what is between the five and ten is termed *waḥs*, pl. *awḥās*.

² Having an unfailing and continuous output.

tradition communicated to me by Aḥmad ibn-Ibrāhīm ad-Daurakī on the authority of 'Alkamah ibn-Wā'il al-Ḥaḍramī's father, the Prophet gave out as fief to the latter ['Alkamah's father] a piece of land in Ḥaḍramaut.

Muḥammad ibn-Yūsuf severe on al-Yaman. 'Alī ibn-Muḥammad ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-abi-Saif, a freedman of Kuraish, from Maslamah ibn-Muḥārīb:—When Muḥammad ibn-Yūsuf, the brother of al-Ḥajjāj ibn-Yūsuf, was the governor of al-Yaman, he misbehaved, oppressed the people and took pieces of land from certain men without paying their prices. Among the lands he thus wrested was al-Ḥarajah. Moreover he levied on the people of al-Yaman a *kharāj* which he gave the form of an assessed rate of land-tax. When 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz came to power, he wrote to his *āmīl* instructing him to abolish that assessed land-tax and take nothing more than the tithe saying, "Though I may not get from al-Yaman more than a handful of *katam*,¹ I would rather have that than the passing of such a tax." However, when Yazid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik came to power he reinstated it.

Ṣadaqah on plants, grains and vegetables. Al-Ḥusain ibn-Muḥammad az-Za'farānī from abu-'Abd-ar-Raḥmān Hishām ibn-Yūsuf, the *ḥādī* of Ṣan'ā':—The people of Khufāsh presented a statement from abu-Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddīq on a parchment ordering them to pay *ṣadaqah* on a piece of land planted with *wars*.²

According to Mālik, ibn-abi-Dhi'b, all the canonists of al-Ḥijāz, Sufyān ath-Thaurī and abu-Yūsuf there is no *zakāt* on *wars*, *wasmah*,³ *ḥirt*,⁴ *katam*, *ḥinna*⁵ and roses.

¹ A plant product used for dyeing the hair black.

² A certain plant like sesame existing in al-Yaman only, used for dyeing.

³ A plant with the leaves of which one tinges or dyes.

⁴ A kind of leek.

⁵ A plant used for dyeing the hands and feet.

Abu-Ḥanifah, however, holds that there is *zakât* on these, whether in large or small quantities. Mâlik holds that the *zakât* on saffron is five *dirhams*, if its price amounts to 200 *dirhams* and if it is sold. The same is the view of abu-az-Zinâd who is reported by others to have said, "Nothing on saffron." According to abu-Ḥanifah and Zufar there is *zakât* on it whether it is in large or small quantities. Abu-Yûsuf and Muḥammad ibn-al-Ḥasan claim, "If its price amounts to the lowest price for which five *wasḳs* of dates, wheat, barley, corn or any other kind of grains sell, then there is *ṣadaqah* on it." According to ibn-abi-Laila, there is nothing on vegetables. The same view is held by ash-Sha'bi.¹ According to 'Aṭâ' and Ibrâhim an-Nakha'i, whatever the tithe-land produces, be it in great or small quantities, is subject to the tithe or half the tithe.

Al-Ḥusain' ibn-al-Aswad from ibn-abi-Rajâ' al-'Uṭâridi who said:—"In al-Baṣrah, ibn-al-'Abbâs used to collect our *ṣadaqahs* even from the bundles of leek."

Al-Ḥusain from Ṭâ'ûs and 'Ikrimah:—The latter asserted that there is no *zakât* on *wars* and cotton.

The tax on the dhimmis. The following is the view of abu-Ḥanifah and Bishr:—In case of the *dhimmis* who are in possession of lands included in the tithe-land, like for instance al-Yaman whose people accepted Islâm and made terms on their lands, al-Baṣrah which was cultivated by the Moslems, and other lands given out as fiefs by the caliphs to which no Moslem or "man of the covenant" has claim, it is binding on these people to pay tax on their person and *kharâj* on their lands according to what their lands can bear. Whatever is received from them follows the course of the money received as *kharâj*. If, however, any one of them becomes Moslem, he is exempt from the poll-tax but

¹ Yahya ibn-Ādam, p. 107.

remains always subject to the *kharāj* on his land, as it is the case in as-Sawād. The same view is held by ibn-abi-Laila. According to ibn-Shubrumah and abu-Yūsuf, tax is levied on their heads, and they should pay double what the Moslems pay on their lands, which would be a fifth or a tenth. This they said on the analogy of the case of the Christian banu-Taghlib. Abu-Yūsuf added that whatever is taken from them should follow the course of the money received as *kharāj*. In case a *dhimmi* becomes Moslem or his land goes to a Moslem, then it becomes tithe-land. The same view is reported to have been held by 'Aṭā' and al-Ḥasan. 75

According to ibn-abi-Dhi'b, ibn-abi-Sabrah, Sharik ibn-'Abdallāh an-Nakha'i, and ash-Shāfi'i, there is tax on their heads, but no *kharāj* or tithe on their land, because they are not included in those on whom *zakāt* is binding, nor is their land a *kharāj*-land. The same opinion is held by al-Ḥasan ibn-Ṣāliḥ ibn-Ḥai-l-Mamdāni.

According to Sufyān ath-Thauri and Muḥammad ibn-al-Ḥasan, there is tithe on them but not in a doubled form, because that which counts is the land, and the possessor is not to be taken into consideration. According to al-Auzā'i and Sharik ibn-'Abdallāh, if they are *dhimmis* like the Jews of al-Yaman, whose people became Moslem while they were still in the land, then nothing is taken but the poll-tax, and you should not let the *dhimmi* buy the tithe-land or possess it.

The case of a Jew who holds tithe-land. Al-Wāḳidi said, "I once asked Mālik about the case of a Jew from al-Ḥijāz who buys land in al-Jurf and plants it. Mālik said, 'The tithe is taken from him'. I then replied, 'Didst thou not claim that there is no tithe on the land of a *dhimmi* if he acquires it from the tithe-land?' 'That', said Mālik, 'holds

true, if he stays in his own country; but in case he leaves his country, then that becomes a question of trade.'"¹

A man of the banu-Taghlib who uses a tithe-land. Abu-az-Zinad, Mâlik ibn-Anas, ibn-abi-Dhî'b, ath-Thauri, abu-Ḥanifah and Ya'kûb said regarding the case of one of the banu-Taghlib who plants a piece of the tithe-land that he should pay a double-tithe. If he rents a tithe-farm then—according to Mâlik, ath-Thauri, ibn-abi-Dhî'b and Ya'kûb—the one who plants the farms should pay the tithe. Abu-Ḥanifah, however, maintains that the owner of the land should pay it, and Zufar shares the same view.

The case of one who is behind in payment of the tithe. According to abu-Ḥanifah, in case a man fails to pay the tithe for two years, then the authorities [Ar. *sulṭān*] take only one tithe as he begins again to pay. The same is true of the *kharāj*-land. But abu-Shimr holds that the authorities take the arrears, because it is justly due to them.

¹ Cf. abu-Yûsuf, p. 69.

CHAPTER XVI

'UMÂN

The Prophet sends abu-Zaid al-Anṣārī to 'Umân. The al- 76
 Azd were in ascendancy in 'Umân,¹ although it had in its
 deserts² many other peoples. In the early part of the year
 8, the Prophet delegated to them abu-Zaid al-Anṣārī of al-
 Khazraj, who was one of those who compiled the Koran
 in the time of the Prophet. His [full] name, according to
 al-Kalbi, was ẖais ibn-Sakan ibn-Zaid³ ibn-Ḥarām; ac-
 cording to some Baṣrah philologists, his name was 'Amr ibn-
 Akhtab, the grandfather of 'Urwah ibn-Thābit ibn-'Amr ibn-
 Akhtab; and according to Sa'id ibn-Aus al-Anṣārī, it was
 Thābit ibn-Zaid. The Prophet also sent 'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi
 as-Sahmi with a letter to 'Abd⁴ and Jaifar, the two sons of
 al-Julanda, calling them to Islām.⁵ The Prophet said, "If
 these people accept the witness of truth and pledge obedi-
 ence to Allah and his Prophet, 'Amr will be the commander
 and abu-Zaid will officiate in prayer, propagate Islām, and
 teach the Koran and the institutes of the Prophet."

On the arrival of abu-Zaid and 'Amr at 'Umân, they
 found that 'Abd and Jaifar were at Ṣuḥâr on the sea-coast.
 They carried the letter of the Prophet to them, and they

¹ Yâkût, vol. iii, p. 717.

² Ar. *bâdiyah*; see MFO, vol. iv, p. 98.

³ Hishâm, p. 504, gives "ẖais ibn-Za'ûra" for Zaid.

⁴ Hishâm, p. 971: "'Iyâdh"; adh-Dhahabî, *al-Mushtabîh*, p. 133: "'Ab-
 bād"; cf. Athir, vol. ii, p. 177.

⁵ Ya'qûbi, vol. ii, p. 85; Sprenger, vol. iii, p. 382.

both accepted Islām and invited the Arabs to it. The Arabs then responded and showed special interest in it. 'Amr and abu-Zaid stayed in 'Umān until the death of the Prophet. It is said by some, however, that abu-Zaid returned to al-Madinah before that.

Al-Azd and other tribes apostatize. Consequent upon the death of the Prophet, al-Azd apostatized from Islām under the leadership of Laḳiṭ ibn-Mālik dhu-at-Tāj and left for Dabba¹ (some say for Damma in Dabba), Abu-Bakr, thereupon, dispatched against them Ḥudhaifah ibn-Miḥṣan al-Makhzūmi, who in a battle with Laḳiṭ and his companions killed him and took from the people of Dabba many captives whom they sent to abu-Bakr. At this, al-Azd returned to Islām. Other clans from 'Umān, however, apostatized and went as far as ash-Shiḥr. These 'Ikrimah followed and overpowered,² carrying away a large booty and killing many of their number. Then some of the tribe of Mahrah ibn-Ḥaidān ibn-'Amr ibn al-Ḥāfi ibn-Ḳudā'ah massed a body of men, against whom 'Ikrimah came; but they offered no resistance and paid *ṣadaqah*. 77

Hudhaifah made governor. Abu-Bakr assigned Ḥudhaifah ibn-Miḥṣan as governor over 'Umān. When abu-Bakr died, Ḥudhaifah was still over it; but he was later dismissed and sent to al-Yaman.

'Isa ibn-Ja'far abuses the people. The state of 'Umān continued in a fair way, its people paying *ṣadaqah* on their property, and poll-tax being taken from those among them who were *dhimmis* until the caliphate of ar-Rashīd who made 'Isa ibn-Ja'far ibn-Sulaimān ibn-'Alī ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-al-'Abbās its ruler. The latter left for 'Umān with some troops from al-Baṣrah, who began to violate women, and rob

¹ Tabari, vol. i, p. 1981: "Daba".

the people, and make public use of musical instruments.¹ The people of 'Umân, who were mostly Shurât,² having learned that, fought against him and held him back from entering the city. Finally, they succeeded in killing and crucifying him. Then they broke with the caliph³ and refused to do him homage, making one of their own their ruler.

Some assert that the Prophet sent abu-Zaid carrying his letter to 'Abd and Jaifar, the two sons of al-Julanda of al-Azd, in the year 6, and sent 'Amr in the year 8, a short time after his conversion to Islâm, which took place, together with the conversion of Khâlid ibn-al-Walid and 'Uthmân ibn-Ṭalhah-l-'Abdi in Ṣafar, year 8. 'Amr had come from Abyssinia to the Prophet.⁴ The Prophet said to abu-Zaid, "From the Moslems, take *ṣadaqah*; but from the Magians, take poll-tax."

The letter of 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz to 'Adi. Abu-l-Ḥasan al-Madâ'ini from al-Mubâarak ibn-Fuḍâlah:—The following is what 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz wrote to 'Adi ibn-Artât al-Fazâri, his *'âmil* in al-Baṣrah:

"Greetings! I have previously written to 'Amr ibn-'Abdallâh asking him to distribute whatever he received in 'Umân as date or grain tithes among the poor of its inhabitants, the nomadic people who may descend on it and those whom need, poverty, or obstruction of the way may compel to stay in it. Regarding this, he wrote to me that having asked thy representative who came before him to 'Umân about those articles of food and dates, he was told 78

¹ Cf. Salîl ibn-Râzik, *History of Imâms and Seyyids of Oman*, tr. Badger, p. 11.

² Schismatics commonly known as *Khawârij*. They say that they owe their name to Koran, 2: 203.

³ The word used is *sulṭân*.

⁴ Hishâm, pp. 716-717.

that thy representative had sold them and delivered the price to thee. Return to 'Amr, therefore, what thy representative in 'Umân had carried to thee as the price of dates and grains, that 'Amr may invest it where I instructed him, and spend it as I told him. May this be the will of Allah, and peace be unto thee!"

CHAPTER XVII

AL-BAḤRAIN

Al-Mundhir ibn-Sāwa, governor of al-Baḥrain. The land of al-Baḥrain formed a part of the Persian kingdom. In its desert lived a great many Arabs from the tribes of 'Abd-al-Ḳais, Bakr ibn-Wā'il and Tamim. At the time of the Prophet, the one who ruled the Arabs in it in the name of the Persians was al-Mundhir ibn-Sāwa¹ one of the sons of 'Abdallāh ibn-Zaid ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-Dārim ibn-Mālik ibn-Ḥanzalah. This 'Abdallāh ibn-Zaid was surnamed al-Asbadhi after a village in Hajar called al-Asbādh. Others claim that he was named after the al-Asbadhi people, who were worshippers of horses in al-Baḥrain.

Al-'Alā' delegated by the Prophet. At the beginning of the year 8, the Prophet delegated al-'Alā' ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-'Imād al-Ḥaḍrami, an ally of the banu-'Abd-Shams, to al-Baḥrain, giving its people the choice between following Islām or paying tax. With him, the Prophet sent a letter to al-Mundhir ibn-Sāwa and Sibukht the satrap² of Hajar,³ giving them the choice between following Islām or paying tax. They both were converted and, together with them, all the Arabs living there and a few Persians. The rest of the population, however, including Magians, Jews and

¹ Hajar, vol. iii, p. 943.

² *marzubān*; Ibn-Ḥajar, vol. i, p. 213, in quoting al-Balādhuri gives his name thus: "Usaikhit (Usaikhīb)"; cf. Ibn-Sa'd in Wellhausen, *Skizzen*, vol. iv, p. 15; Yāqūt, vol. i, p. 508.

³ Another name for Baḥrain, hence the Greek: Gerrha; Caetani, vol. ii, p. 194.

Christians made terms with al-'Alā' and this is a copy of the statement written between the two parties:

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. These are the terms agreed upon between al-'Alā' ibn-al-Ḥaḍrami and the people of al-Baḥrain. It is agreed that they will save us [the Moslems] the trouble of work, and divide with us the dates; and whosoever of them fails to keep this may the curse of Allah, the angels, and the world altogether be upon him." As for the poll-tax, al-'Alā' assessed one *dīnār* on every adult.

79

The letter of the Prophet. 'Abbās ibn-Hishām from ibn-'Abbās:—This is what the Prophet wrote to the people of al-Baḥrain:

"Greetings! If ye observe prayer, give *zakāt*, remain loyal to Allah and his Prophet, pay the tithe of the dates and half the tithe of the grains, and do not bring up your children as Magians, then ye will be treated according to the terms agreed upon when ye became Moslem, with the exception of the fire-temple that is to be delivered to Allah and his Prophet. If, however, ye refuse, then tax will be incumbent on you."

The Magians and Jews prefer tax. The Magians and Jews, however, refused Islām and preferred the payment of poll-tax. Upon this, the hypocrites among the Arabs remarked, "The Prophet pretended that he would accept poll-tax from none outside the 'People of the Book', but, here he is accepting it from the Magians of Hajar who are not 'People of the Book.'" On this occasion the text was revealed—"O ye that have believed! take heed to yourselves. He who erreth shall not hurt you when ye have the guidance."¹ According to certain reports, the Prophet sent al-'Alā' at the time he sent his envoys to the kings in the year 6.²

¹ Kor., 5: 104.

² Ya'kūbi, vol. ii, p. 84.

Al-'Alâ' as a wall between them. Muḥammad ibn-Muṣaffa al-Ḥimṣī from al-'Alâ' ibn-al-Ḥaḍrami who said: "The Prophet sent me to al-Bahrain (or perhaps he said 'Hajar') and I used to come as a wall between brothers [i. e. try to create discord] some of whom have been converted. From the Moslem among them, I would take the tithe, and from the 'polytheist,' *kharâj*." ¹

The Prophet's letter. Al-Ḳasim ibn-Sallâm from 'Urwah ibn-az-Zubair:—The Prophet wrote to the people of Hajar as follows:—²

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. From Muhammad the Prophet to the people of Hajar: ye are in peace. I praise Allah on your behalf, beside whom there is no god. Then I admonish you by Allah and by yourselves that ye do not go astray after having been guided, nor be misled after having the right pointed out to you. What ye have done has reached me, and now the offense of the guilty shall not be charged to him among you who behaves himself. When my commanders come to you obey them, reinforce them and help them in carrying out Allah's plan and his cause, for whosoever among you does the good deed, his deed shall not be lost before Allah or before me. Your delegation has come to me, and I did nothing for them but what was pleasing to them; although if I were to enforce all my right on you, I would expel you from Hajar. Thus did I accept intercession for the absent among you, and bestow favor on the present. Remember the grace of Allah upon you."

The tax imposed on al-Bahrain. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from Ḳatâdah:—In the time of the Prophet, no fight took place in al-Bahrain, for some of the people accepted Islâm.

¹ Yâkût, vol. 1, p. 509; Ḥajar, vol. iii, p. 943; Caetani, vol. iii, p. 202.

² Wellhausen, *Skizzen*, vol. iv, pp. 15-16.

and others made terms with al-'Alā', agreeing to give half the grains and dates.

Al-Ḥusain from az-Zuhri:—The Prophet took poll-tax from the Magians of Hajar.

What the Prophet wrote to the Magians. Al-Ḥusain from al-Ḥasan ibn-Muḥammad:—The Prophet wrote to the Magians of Hajar, inviting them to Islām and providing that if they are converted, they will have the rights we have, and be under the obligations we are under; but those who refuse Islām will have to pay the tax, and we will not eat what they slaughter nor marry their women.

Al-Ḥusain from Sa'id ibn-al-Musaiyib:—The Prophet exacted tax from the Magians of Hajar, 'Umar exacted it from those of Persia, and Uthmān from the Berbers.

A similar tradition was communicated by al-Ḥusain on the authority of az-Zuhri.

'Amr an-Nākid from Mūsa ibn-'Uqbah:—The Prophet wrote to Mundhir ibn-Sāwa as follows:—

"From Muḥammad the Prophet to Mundhir ibn-Sāwa:—thou art at peace. I praise Allah in thy behalf, beside whom there is no god. Thy letter I received, and its contents I heard. Whosoever repeats our prayer, faces the *kiblah* as we do [in prayer] and eats what we slaughter, such one is a Moslem; but whosoever refuses will have to pay tax." 81

'Abbās ibn-Hishām al-Kalbi from ibn-'Abbās:—The Prophet having written to al-Mundhir ibn-Sāwa, the latter accepted Islām and called the people of Hajar to it, some of whom accepted and others did not. As for the Arabs, they became Moslems, but the Magians and Jews accepted the tax and it was exacted from them.

Al-'Alā' sends 80,000 dirhams. Shaibān ibn-Farrūkh from Ḥumaid ibn-Hilāl:—Al-'Alā' ibn-al-Ḥaḍrami sent

¹ Duraid, p. 62: "Musaiyab".

from al-Bahrain to the Prophet a sum of money amounting to 80,000 [*dirhams*], more than which sum the Prophet never received either before or after. The Prophet gave a part of it to his uncle al-'Abbâs.

Hishâm ibn-'Ammâr from 'Abd-al-'Aziz ibn-'Ubaidallâh : —The Prophet communicated with those in Hajar whom Kisra had settled there as hostages [*waḍâ'i*], but they refused Islâm and tax was laid on them, one *dinâr* on every man.

Abân ibn-Sa'id made governor and succeeded by abu-Hurairah. The Prophet dismissed al-'Alâ' and assigned to al-Bahrain Abân ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-'Âsi ibn-Umaiyyah. According to other reports, al-'Alâ' was assigned to one district of al-Bahrain, a part of which was al-Kaṭîf, and Abân to another in which lay al-Khaṭṭ. The former report, however, is the more authentic. On the death of the Prophet, Abân left al-Bahrain and came to al-Madinah. The people of al-Bahrain, thereupon, asked abu-Bakr to send al-'Alâ' back to them. This he did. Thus, according to this report, al-'Alâ' held the governorship of al-Bahrain until he died in the year 20. Then 'Umar assigned to his place abu-Hurairah ad-Dausi. Others say that 'Umar assigned abu-Hurairah before the death of al-'Alâ', who, thereupon, left for Tauwaj in Persia, intending to settle in it. Later, however, he returned to al-Bahrain where he died. Abu-Hurairah often repeated, "After we buried al-'Alâ', we wanted to lift a brick from the tomb. On lifting it we found al-'Alâ' missing from the coffin."

'Uthmân ibn-abi-l-'Âsi made governor. Abu-Mikhnaf asserted that 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb wrote to al-'Alâ' ibn-al-Ḥaḍrami, his *âmil* in al-Bahrain, calling him back, and assigned 'Uthmân ibn-abi-l-'Âsi ath-Thakafi to al-Bahrain and 'Umân. On the arrival of al-'Alâ' in al-Madinah, he was assigned by 'Umar to the governorship of al-Baṣrah, in

the place of 'Utbaḥ ibn-Ghazwān. No sooner had he arrived there, than he died. This took place in the year 14, or the beginning of 15. Then 'Umar assigned Ḳudāmāḥ ibn-Maẓ'ūn al-Jumaḥī for the collection of taxes from al-Baḥrain, and gave abu-Hurairah authority over the military guard and charge of the conduct of prayer. Later he dismissed Ḳudāmāḥ, inflicted on him the legal punishment for drinking wine,¹ and gave abu-Hurairah authority over the military guard and charged him with the conduct of prayer. At last, he dismissed abu-Hurairah and confiscated a part of his wealth. Then he assigned Uthmān ibn-abi-l-'Āṣi to al-Baḥrain and 'Umān.

Abu-Hurairah made governor after Ḳudāmāḥ. Al-'Umari² from al-Haitham:—Ḳudāmāḥ ibn-Maẓ'ūn had charge of tax-collecting and the military guard, and abu-Hurairah acted as leader of prayer and *kāḍī*. The latter gave witness against Ḳudāmāḥ, and 'Umar assigned him to al-Baḥrain after Ḳudāmāḥ. Later 'Umar dismissed him, confiscated a part of what he possessed and ordered him to return. This he refused to do. 'Umar, thereupon, assigned 'Uthmān ibn-abi-l-'Āṣi as governor, who still held the office at the death of 'Umar. When 'Uthmān was in Persia, his substitute over 'Umān and al-Baḥrain was his brother, Muḡhirah ibn-abi-l-'Āṣi, others say Ḥaḥṣ ibn-abi-l-'Āṣi.

'Umar confiscates abu-Hurairah's wealth. Shaibān ibn-Farrūkh from abu-Hurairah who said:—" 'Umar made me his *'āmil* over al-Baḥrain. There I gathered 12,000 [*dirhams*]. On my return to 'Umar, he addressed me saying: 'O thou the enemy of Allah and of the Moslems (he may have said 'and of his Book'), thou hast stolen the money of Allah!' To this I replied, 'Neither am I the enemy of

¹ Flogging with 80 stripes; see *Muwatta*, p. 357.

² i. e., abu-'Umar Ḥaḥṣ ibn-'Umar ad-Dūri.

Allah, nor of the Moslems, (he may have said 'nor of his Book'); rather am I the enemy of him who has enmity against them. The money, I have got from horses that multiplied in number and from different shares that mounted up.' 'Umar then took from me 12,000. In my morning prayer I repeated, 'Lord forgive 'Umar.' After this, 'Umar used to take from the people of al-Bahrain and give them back more than what he would take. At last 'Umar asked me, 'Wouldst thou not act as *'âmil*, abu-Hurairah?' and I replied 'No,' to which he answered, 'And why not? Better men than thou were made *'âmil*s, for instance Joseph,' who said, "Set me over the granaries of the land." To this I replied, 'Joseph was a prophet and the son of a prophet, whereas I am abu-Hurairah, son of Umaimah, and I am afraid of three things and of two things that thou mayest bring upon me.' 'And why,' said 'Umar, 'didst thou not say five?' 'I fear that thou dost whip my back, defame my honor, and take my money; and I hate to speak without meekness and to rule without knowledge.'"

Al-Ḳasim ibn-Sallâm and Rauḥ ibn-'Abd-al-Mu'min from abu-Hurairah:—When abu-Hurairah returned from al-Bahrain, 'Umar said to him, "O thou enemy of Allah and enemy of his Book; hast thou stolen the money of Allah?" "Neither am I", replied abu-Hurairah, "the enemy of Allah, nor of his Book; rather am I the enemy of him who has enmity against them. I did not steal the money of Allah." "How then," said 'Umar, "did 10,000 *dirhams* come to thee?" "Through horses" said abu-Hurairah, "that reproduced and stipends that came in successions and shares that mounted up." 'Umar took the money from him. The rest of the tradition is similar to what is reported by abu-Hilâl.²

¹ Kor., 12: 55.

² One of the intermediate authorities of the preceding tradition whose final authority is abu-Hurairah himself.

The apostasy of al-Ḥuṭam. On the death of al-Mundhir ibn-Sāwa, a little after the death of the Prophet, those in al-Baḥrain descended from Ẓais ibn-Tha'labah ibn-'Ukābah apostatized under al-Ḥuṭam from Islām. This al-Ḥuṭam was Shuraiḥ ibn-Dubai'ah ibn-'Amr ibn-Marṭhad, one of the sons of Ẓais ibn-Tha'labah. He was nicknamed Ḥuṭam for saying,

"The night found her in the company of a strong driver who does not drive gently [Ar. *ḥuṭam*]]."¹

Together with these there apostatized from Islām in al-Baḥrain all the Rabi'ah tribe with the exception of al-Jārūd, i. e. Bishr ibn-'Amr al-'Abdi² and those of his people who followed him. For a leader, they chose a son of an-Nu'mān ibn-al-Mundhir, named al-Mundhir. Al-Ḥuṭam followed the Rabi'ah and joined them with his men. Having received this information, al-'Alā' ibn-al-Ḥaḍrami marched at the head of the Moslems until he came to Juwātha, which was the fortification of al-Baḥrain. As Rabi'ah advanced towards him, he set out towards them with his Arabs and non-Arabs and led a heavy fight against them. Then the Moslems took refuge in the fortification where they were besieged by the enemy. It was in reference to this occasion that 'Abdallāh ibn-Ḥadhaf al-Kilābi said:

"Wilt thou carry this message
to abu-Bakr and all the youths of al-Madinah?
Hasten to the aid of some young men of your number,
who are invested as captives in Juwātha."³

At last al-'Alā' made a sally with the Moslems and fell upon the Rabi'ah during the night. A fierce battle ensued in which al-Ḥuṭam was killed.

¹ Tabrizi, *Ḥamāsah*, vol. i, p. 173.

² Hishām, p. 944; Duraid, pp. 186 and 197.

³ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1962. *

According to other authorities, al-Ḥuṭam came to the Rabi'ah as they were in Juwâtha, whose inhabitants had all forsaken Islâm, and had chosen for leader al-Mundhir ibn-an-Nu'mân. Al-Ḥuṭam took up his abode with them. Al-'Alâ' pressed the siege until he reduced Juwâtha and dispersed the crowd, killing al-Ḥuṭam. Of the two reports, however, the former is more authentic. Describing the death of al-Ḥuṭam, Mâlik ibn-Tha'labah-l-'Abdi says:

"We left Shuraih with the blood covering him
like the fringe of a spotted Yamanite garment.
It was we that deprived unum-Ghaḍbân of her son,
and broke our lance in Ḥabtar's eye.
It was we that left Misma' prostrate on the ground,
at the mercy of hyenas and eagles that will attack him."

Al-Mundhir ibn-an-Nu'mân. It is reported that al-Mundhir ibn-an-Nu'mân was nicknamed al-Gharûr, but when the Moslems won the victory he said, "I am not al-Gharûr¹ [the deceitful] but al-Maghrûr [the deceived]." This al-Mundhir went with the remnant of Rabi'ah as far as al-Khaṭṭ, which al-'Alâ' moved against and conquered, killing al-Mundhir and those in his company. According to others, al-Mundhir escaped, entered al-Mushakkar and let in the water around him, making it impossible to be reached. Finally he made terms, agreeing to leave the city, which he did. He then joined Musailimah with whom he was killed. Some claim that al-Mundhir was killed in the battle of Juwâtha; others that he surrendered and then fled away but was pursued and put to death. Al-'Alâ' having written to abu-Bakr for reinforcement, the latter wrote to Khâlid ibn-al-Walid ordering him to hasten from al-Yamâmah to the reinforcement of al-'Alâ'. Al-Ḥuṭam,

¹ Hishâm, p. 945; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1970; Ḥajar, vol. iii, p. 385; Athir, vol. ii, p. 287.

however, was killed ¹ before the arrival of Khâlid. So Khâlid with al-'Alâ' laid siege to al-Khatt. Later, Khâlid received a letter from abu-Bakr ordering him to leave for al-'Irâk, to which he started from al-Bahrain, in the year 12.

Al-Wâkidi says, "According to our companions, Khâlid came first to al-Madinah, whence he started for al-'Irâk."

'Abdallâh ibn-Suhail suffers martyrdom. 'Abdallâh ibn- 85
Suhail ibn-'Amr of the banu-'Âmir ibn-Lu'ai, whose surname was abu-Suhail and whose mother was Fâkhatah daughter of 'Âmir ibn-Naufal ibn-'Abd-Manâf, suffered martyrdom at Juwâtha. This 'Abdallâh was one of those who came with the "infidels" to the battle of Badr, but then he joined the Moslem side and embraced Islâm. He took part with the Prophet in the battle of Badr. On the receipt of the news of his death, his father, Suhail ibn-'Amr, said, "I expect Allah's remuneration for his loss." On a pilgrimage to Makkah Suhail was met by abu-Bakr who consoled him, and Suhail replied, "I am informed that the Prophet said, 'A martyr can intercede for seventy of his relatives,' and it is my hope that my son will begin with no one before me." When 'Abdallâh suffered martyrdom, he was 38 years of age.

'Abdallâh ibn-'Abdallâh suffers martyrdom. Another martyr of the battle of Juwâtha was 'Abdallâh ibn-'Abdallâh ibn-Ubai. According to others than al-Wâkidi, his martyrdom took place during the battle of al-Yamâmah.

Al-'Alâ' reduces az-Zârah, as-Sâbûn and Dârîn. Al-Muka'bar al-Fârisi,² who was the friend of Kisra and was once sent by him to annihilate the banu-Tamim for interfering with his camels (and whose full name was Fairûz ibn-Jushaish³), fortified himself in az-Zârah. There, many

¹ *Aghânî*, vol. xiv, p. 48.

² Noldeke, *Geschichte der Perser und Araber*, pp. 259 seq.

³ Perhaps Jushnas, see *Skizzen*, vol. vi, p. 33, note 2; Noldeke, *Perser*, p. 110, note 3; Athîr, vol. ii, p. 256.

Magians who had assembled in al-Ḳaṭīf¹ and had refused to pay tax joined him. Al-'Alā' invested az-Zārah but failed to reduce it in the caliphate of abu-Bakr. In the early part of the caliphate of 'Umar, however, he reduced it. In the course of the caliphate of 'Umar, al-'Alā' conquered by force as-Sābūn² and Dārin where there is [today] a spot known as Khandak al-'Alā' [the trench of al-'Alā'].

According to Ma'mar ibn-al-Muthanna, al-'Alā' with 'Abd-al-Ḳais invaded, in the caliphate of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb, certain villages in as-Sābūn and reduced them. He then invaded the city of al-Ghābah and killed those in it who were Persians. Thence he moved to az-Zārah in which al-Muka'bar stayed, and besieged him. The satrap of az-Zārah challenged him to a duel, and Barā' ibn-Mâlik accepted the challenge and killed him, taking spoils from him which amounted to 40,000 [*dirhams*]. Under safe conduct, one of the people of az-Zārah came forth to point out the drinking water, and showed al-'Alā' the spring that issues from az-Zārah. This spring al-'Alā' filled up. The people seeing that, came to terms, agreeing to offer him one-third of the city and one-third of the gold and silver 86 in it, together with one-half of what they owned outside the city. Then came al-Akhnas al-'Āmiri to al-'Alā' and said, "They have not made terms regarding their children who are now in Dārin." Karrāz an-Nukri pointed out to al-'Alā' the ford by which he could cross over to them. Thus did al-'Alā' with a band of Moslems plunge into the sea; and the first thing the people of Dārin knew of was the exclamation, "Allah is great!" The people of Dārin sallied forth and attacked them from three sides, but the Moslems killed their fighters and gained possession of the children

¹ Yāqūt, vol. iv, p. 143.

² Yāqūt gives "as-Sābūr".

and captives. Seeing that, al-Muka'bar became Moslem. On this occasion Karrâz said:

"Al-'Alâ' feared the basin of the sea as he plunged into it,
but I have of old crossed it over to the 'unbelievers' of Dârin."

Khalaf al-Bazzâr and 'Affân from Muḥammad ibn-Sirîn:
—In the duel between Barâ' ibn-Mâlik and the satrap of az-Zârah, the former stabbed the latter above his spine, and he fell dead. Then Barâ' went down and cut off his hands and took his bracelets, a furred coat he had on, and a belt. This booty, being so large, 'Umar took one-fifth of it. It was the first booty in Islâm of which the fifth was taken.

CHAPTER XVIII

AL-YAMÂMÂH

The origin of the name. Al-Yamâmah was first called Jau but was later named after a woman, al-Yamâmah, daughter of Murr [from the tribe] of Jadi, who was crucified at its gate. Allah knows whether this is true.

The envoys to the Prophet. When the Prophet wrote to the kings of the world in the year 7 (or 6 as it is said), he wrote to Haudhah ibn-'Ali-l-Ḥanafî and the people of al-Yamâmah summoning them to Islâm. His letter to this effect he forwarded with Salîḥ ibn-Ḳais ibn-'Amr al-Anṣârî¹ (later al-Khazraji). The people of al-Yamâmah, thereupon, sent to the Prophet their delegation, one of whom was Mujjâ'ah 87
ibn-Murârah. To Mujjâ'ah and in accordance with his request, the Prophet gave out as fief a piece of unutilized land. Another delegate was ar-Rajjâl² ibn-'Unfuwah who became Moslem and read the "Sûrah of the Cow" and other Sûrahs of the Koran. He, however, apostatized from Islâm after a time. Among the delegates was one, Musailimah, the false Prophet,³ Thumâmah ibn-Kabir ibn-Ḥabîb,⁴ who said to the Prophet, "If it be thy will, we will leave all authority in thy hand and swear allegiance to thee, with the understanding that after thee, all will return to us [Musaili-

¹ Cf. Hishâm, p. 971.

² Raḥḥal, see ibn-Sa'd in *Skizzen*, vol. iv, p. 46.

³ Bukhârî, vol. iii, p. 167.

⁴ Ibn-Duraid, p. 200; Nawâwi, p. 554; Hishâm, p. 945.

mah].” “No,” said the Prophet, “by no means, and may Allah smite thee!” Previous to this, Haudhah ibn-‘Ali-l-Ḥanafi had written to the Prophet asking that after the Prophet, the authority might be delegated to himself, and promising to become Moslem and come to the reinforcement of the Prophet. “No; nor anything else,” answered the Prophet, “and may Allah let me get rid of him!” Before long Haudhah was dead.

Musailimah, the false Prophet. When the delegation of the banu-Ḥanifah returned to al-Yamamah, Musailimah, the false Prophet,¹ asserted his claim as a prophet, and ar-Rajjāl ibn-‘Unfuwah testified that the Prophet gave him [Musailimah] a share in the authority with him.² Banu-Ḥanifah and others in al-Yamamah followed him. He then wrote the following message to the Prophet and forwarded it through ‘Ubadah ibn-al-Ḥārith of the banu-‘Āmir ibn-Ḥanifah, whose surname was ibn-an-Nauwāḥah,³ and who was [later] killed in al-Kūfah by ‘Abdallāh ibn-Mas‘ūd who heard that he and his companions believed in the false claims of Musailimah:

“From Musailimah, the Messenger of Allah, to Muḥammad, the Messenger of Allah. Greetings! To us half the land belongs, and to Quraysh the other half, but Quraysh do not act equitably; and peace be unto thee. Written by ‘Amr ibn-al-Jārūd al-Ḥanafi.”

To this the Prophet replied:

“In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. From Muḥammad, the Prophet, to Musailimah, the false Prophet. Greetings! ‘For the earth is Allah’s: to such of his servants as he pleaseth doth he give it as a heritage’⁴;

¹ Ar. *al-Kadhḥāb*, the impostor.

² Diyārbakri, vol. ii. p. 175.

³ Nawāwi, p. 374.

⁴ Kor., 7: 125.

and peace be to those who follow the true guidance! Written by Ubai ibn-Ka'b." ¹

Khâlid ibn-al-Walid goes against Musailimah. When, at 88 the death of the Prophet, abu-Bakr was proclaimed caliph and, in a few months, destroyed those of the people of Najd and its environs who apostatized from Islâm, abu-Bakr sent Khâlid ibn-al-Walid ibn-al-Mughîrah-l-Makhzûmi to al-Yamâmah giving him orders to fight against Musailimah, the false Prophet. As Khâlid came within sight of al-Yamâmah, he met a group of the banu-Ḥanifah among whom was Mujjâ'ah ibn-Murârah ibn-Sulmi.² He killed them and spared Mujjâ'ah whom he carried off in chains. Khâlid put up his camp one mile from al-Yamâmah. Banu-Ḥanifah came out to him, and among them were ar-Rajjâl and Muḥakkim ibn-aṭ-Ṭufail ibn-Subai', nicknamed the Muḥakkim al-Yamâmah. Khâlid, seeing something glittering among them, turned to his men and said, "Know ye Moslems that Allah has spared you the trouble of your enemy. Do ye not see how they have drawn the swords one against the other? I suppose there is discord among them, and their force will be used on themselves." Mujjâ'ah, fettered in his chains, shouted, "No, these are Indian swords which they, for fear of being broken, hold up to the sun in order to render the blades flexible." They then met. The first to meet the Moslems was ar-Rajjâl ibn-'Unfuwah, who was immediately killed by Allah's help. Many of the distinguished men and "Koran-readers" among the Moslems fell martyrs. The Moslems then returned and went back, but Allah favored them with a victory and made the people of al-Yamâmah take to flight. The Moslems pursued them,

¹ Cf. Ya'kûbi, vol. ii, p. 146; ibn-Sa'd in *Skizzen*, vol. iv, pp. 13-14; Athir, vol. ii, pp. 228-229; Sprenger, vol. iii, p. 306.

² Cf. Ibn-Duraid, p. 23.

inflicting horrible death on them. Muḥakkim was hit by an arrow shot by 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān ibn-ahī-Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddīq, the brother of 'Ā'ishah through her father, and he fell dead. The "infidels" took refuge in al-Ḥadīqah which was since that day called "Ḥadīkat al-Maut."¹ In al-Ḥadīqah, Musailimah was killed by Allah's help. Banu-'Amr ibn-Lu'ai ibn-Ghālīb said that he was killed by Khidāsh ibn-Bashir ibn-al-Aṣamm of the banu-Ma'īsh ibn-'Āmir ibn-Lu'ai; but certain *Anṣār* say that he was killed by 'Abdallāh ibn-Zaid ibn-Tha'labah of the banu-l-Ḥārith ibn-al-Khazraj, who was shown a vision of the call for prayer.² Still others assert that he was killed by abu-Dujānah Simāk ibn-Kharashah who later fell as martyr; and others, by 'Abdallāh ibn-Zaid ibn-'Āṣim, a brother of Ḥabīb ibn-Zaid of the banu-Mabdhūl of the banu-an-Najjār. This Ḥabīb had his hands and feet once cut off by Musailimah. Waḥshi ibn-Ḥarb al-Ḥabashi, the murderer of Ḥamzah, claimed that he was the one who killed Musailimah, and used to say, "I killed the best of all people and the worst of all people." Some believe that all those mentioned above took part in killing Musailimah. Among those who claimed having killed Musailimah, was Mu'āwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyān and the banu-Umaiyyah credited him for it. 89

Abu-Ḥafṣ ad-Dimashkī quotes from one who was present when 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwān asked a man of the banu-Ḥanifah who witnessed the battle of al-Yamamah as to who was the one who killed Musailimah, to which the latter replied, "He was killed by one whose description is as follows:—" "By Allah", exclaimed 'Abd-al-Malik, "thou hast decided the question of his killing in favor of Mu'āwiyah."

According to a report, when the false Prophet was seized

¹ "The park of death."

² Hishām, p. 308; ibn-Duraid, pp. 268-269.

by the throat, he shouted, "O banu-Ḥanifah, fight for your relatives!" which he repeated until Allah brought about his death.

‘Abd-al-Wāḥid ibn-Ghiyāth from Hishām ibn-‘Urwah’s father:—The Arabs forsook the true faith, and abu-Bakr sent Khālid ibn-al-Walid who met them and said, "By Allah, I shall never cease until I come face to face with Musailimah!" The *Anṣār* objected saying, "This idea is of your own and was not given out by abu-Bakr; take us back to al-Madinah that we may give rest to our horses." "I shall, by Allah, never cease," repeated Khālid, "until I come face to face with Musailimah!" Consequently, the *Anṣār* left him. They then said to themselves, "What is this that we have done? If our friends win the victory, we will be reviled; and if they are defeated, we would be the cause of their defeat." Thus they returned and joined Khālid. The Moslems and the "polythesists" met, and the former took to flight until they got to their place of abode where as-Sā’ib ibn-al-‘Auwām stood up and addressed them saying, "Ye have reached, O people, your place of abode; and after his own place of abode, man has no place to flee to!"¹ Finally, Allah caused the defeat of the "polytheists," and Musailimah was killed. Their watchword on that occasion was "O people of the ‘*Sūrah* of the Cow’!"

I was told by one of the inhabitants of al-Yamāmah that some one, who was under the protection of the banu-Ḥanifah, repeated the following verse when Muḥakkim was killed:

"If I escape from it, I escape from that which is a calamity;
otherwise out of the same vessel I shall drink."

Mujjā’ah makes terms. By this time, the Moslems were

¹ An Arabic proverb.

worn out by war and entirely exhausted. But Mujjâ'ah said to Khâlid, "Most of the people of al-Yamâmah did not go out to fight you, and what ye have killed is only the small minority. In spite of that they have exhausted your utmost effort as I see. Nevertheless I am ready to make terms with you on their behalf." Accordingly, he made terms with Khâlid, agreeing to give one-half of the captives, gold, silver, coats of mail and horses. Having trusted him, Khâlid sent him back to his men. As soon as he entered al-Yamâmah he ordered the boys, women and aged men of al-Yamâmah to put on their arms and hold the forts. As Khâlid and the Moslems looked toward them, they entertained no doubt that they were fighters, and they said, "Mujjâ'ah has told us the truth." Then Mujjâ'ah came out to the Moslems' camp and said, "The people refused the terms which I made with you, and there are the fortifications of al-'Irḍ manned to their fullest capacity. But I kept urging them until they agreed to make terms on one-fourth of the captives and one-half of the gold, silver, coats of mail and horses." Both parties agreed on these terms, and Khâlid accepted them and signed his name. Mujjâ'ah then came with Khâlid to al-Yamâmah. Seeing those left in it, Khâlid turned to Mujjâ'ah and said, "Thou hast cheated me, Mujjâ'ah." The people of al-Yamâmah at last accepted Islâm, and the *sadaqah* was taken from them.

Khâlid reinforces al-'Alâ'. Khâlid received the message of abu-Bakr directing him to reinforce al-'Alâ' ibn-al-Ḥaḍrami. Accordingly, he started for al-Bahrain and left in his place over al-Yamâmah Samurah ibn-'Amr al-'Anbari. The conquest of al-Yamâmah was effected in the year 12.

A description of Musailimah. I was told by abu-Rabâḥ al-Yamâmi, on the authority of certain *sheikhs* from al-Yamâmah, that Musailimah, the false Prophet, was short, exceedingly pale, with a camois and flat nose. He was

nicknamed abu-Thumâmah, and according to others, abu-Thumâlah. His *muezzin*¹ was one, Ḥujair, who in calling to prayer used to chant, "I testify that Musailimah *claims* to be the Prophet of Allah." Remarking on this, some one said, "Ḥujair has expressed it eloquently," which phrase has since become a proverb.

Those who fell martyrs in al-Yamâmah. Among those who suffered martyrdom in al-Yamâmah were abu-Ḥudhaifah ibn-'Utbah ibn-Rabi'ah ibn-'Abd-Shams, whose first name was Hushaim, and some say Mihsham;² Sâlim, a freedman of abu-Ḥudhaifah surnamed abu-Abdallâh, and who was a freedman³ of Thubaitah daughter of Ya'âr⁴ of the *Anṣâr* (and others say Nubaithah who was a woman); Khâlîd ibn-Asîd ibn-abi-l-'Îs ibn-Umaiya; 'Abdallâh, i. e., Al-Ḥakam ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-'Âsi ibn-Umaiya, who, according to others, was killed in the battle of Mu'tah; Shujâ' ibn-Wahb al-Asadi, an ally of the banu-Umaiya, whose surname was abu-Wahb; aṭ-Ṭufail ibn-'Amr ad-Dausi of al-Azd; Yazid ibn-Ruḳaish al-Asadi, an ally of the banu-Umaiya; Makhramah ibn-Shuraiḥ al-Ḥaḍrami, an ally of the banu-Umaiya. as-Sâ'ib ibn-al-'Auwâm, a brother of az-Zubair ibn-al-'Auwâm; al-Walid ibn-'Abd-Shams ibn-al-Mughîrah-l-Makhzûmi; as-Sâ'ib ibn-'Uthmân ibn-Maz'ûn al-Jumahi; and Zaid ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb ibn-Nufail, a brother of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb, who, according to some, was killed by abu-Maryam al-Ḥanafî whose proper name was Subaiḥ ibn-Muḥarrish. According to ibn-al-Kalbi, Zaid was killed by Labid ibn-Burghuth al-'Îjli, who later came to 'Umar and 'Umar said to him, "Thou art the sacks" (his name, Labid,

¹ The chanter who calls to prayer from the minaret.

² Hishâm, p. 165.

³ Hishâm, pp. 422 and 486.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 322.

meaning sacks). The surname of Zaid was abu-'Abd-ar-Raḥmân, and he was the senior of 'Umar. According to some, the proper name of abu-Maryam was Iyâs ibn-Subaiḥ, and he was the first in the time of 'Umar to hold the position of *ḵadî* in al-Baṣrah. He died in Sanbil which lies in al-Ahwâz. Other martyrs were abu-Ḳais ibn-al-Ḥârith ibn-'Adi ibn-Sahm; 'Abdallâh ibn-al-Ḥârith ibn-Ḳais; Salîḥ ibn-'Amr, a brother of Suhail ibn-'Amr of the banu-'Amr ibn-Lu'ai; and Iyâs ibn-al-Bukair al-Kinâni. Among the *Anṣâr*, the following suffered martyrdom: 'Abbâd ibn-al-Ḥârith ibn-'Adi of the banu-Jahjaba of al-Aus; 'Abbâd ibn-Bishr ibn-Waksh al-Ashhali of al-Aus, surnamed abu-ar-Rabî', and according to others, abu-Bishr; Mâlik ibn-Aus ibn-'Atik al-Ashhali; abu-'Aḳil ibn-'Abdallâh ibn-Tha'labah ibn-Baiḥân al-Balawi, an ally of the banu-Jahjaba, and whose proper name was 'Abd-al-'Uzza, but who was called by the Prophet " 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân the enemy of the idols "; 92 Surâḳah ibn-Ka'b ibn-'Abd-al-'Uzza an-Najjâri of al-Khazraj; 'Umârah ibn-Ḥazm ibn-Zaid ibn-Laudhân an-Najjâri (who is supposed by others to have died in the time of Mu'âwiyah); Ḥabîb ibn-'Amr ibn-Miḥṣan an-Najjâri; Ma'n ibn-'Adi ibn-al-Jadd ibn-al-'Ajlân al-Balawi of the Ḳudâ'ah, and an ally of the *Anṣâr*; Thâbit ibn-Ḳais ibn-Shammâs ibn-abi-Zuhair the *ḵaṭîb* of the Prophet and who was of the banu-l-Ḥârith ibn-al-Khazraj (whose surname was abu-Muḥammad, and who at that time was the commander of the *Anṣâr*); abu-Ḥannah ibn-Ghuzaiyah ibn-'Amr one of the banu-Mâzin ibn-an-Najjâr; al-'Âṣi ibn-Tha'labah ad-Dausi of al-Azd, an ally of the *Anṣâr*; abu-Dujânah Simâk ibn-Aus ibn-Kharashah ibn-Laudhân as-Sâ'idi of al-Khazraj; abu-Usaid Mâlik ibn-Rabî'ah as-Sâ'idi (others say he died in al-Madinah, year 60); 'Abdallâh ibn-'Abdallâh ibn-Ubai ibn-Mâlik (whose first name was al-Ḥubâb but who was given by the Prophet his father's name. His

father played the hypocrite in religion. He is the one called ibn-Ubai ibn-Salûl, Salûl being the mother of Ubai and of [the clan of] Khuzâ'ah, and he bears her name. His father was Mâlik ibn-al-Ḥārith of the banu-l-Khazraj (others say he suffered martyrdom in the battle of Juwâtha at al-Bahrain); 'Uḡbah ibn-'Āmir ibn-Nābi' of the banu-Salimah of al-Khazraj; and al-Ḥārith ibn-Ka'b ibn-'Amr of the banu-an-Najjār. The Prophet had sent Ḥabīb ibn-Zaid ibn-Āsim of the banu-Mabdhûl ibn-'Amr ibn-Ghanm ibn-Mâzin ibn-an-Najjār, together with 'Abdallāh ibn-Wahb al-Aslami to Musailimah. Musailimah did not molest 'Abdallāh, but cut off the hands and feet of Ḥabīb. The mother of Ḥabīb was Nusaibah, daughter of Ka'b. According to al-Wāḡidi, the two men [sent by the Prophet] came from 'Umân in the company of 'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi. Musailimah drove them back. 'Amr and all those in his company escaped, with the exception of these two who were captured. In the battle of al-Yamâmah, Nusaibah took part in the fight and returned with a number of wounds inflicted on her. She is the mother of Ḥabīb and 'Abdallāh, the sons of Zaid. She also took part in the battle of Uḡḡd, and was one of the two women who "swore allegiance" in the day of al-'Aḡabah.¹ Other martyrs of the battle of al-Yamâmah were 'Ā'idh ibn-Mâ'ish az-Zurâḡi of al-Khazraj and Yazid ibn-Thâbit al-Khazraji, a brother of Zaid ibn-Thâbit, the authority on "The Laws of Heritage."²

Regarding the number of those that fell as martyrs in al-Yamâmah, there is no agreement. The minimum estimate mentioned is 700, the maximum 1,700, while others assert that they were 1,200.

¹ Hishâm, pp. 312 seq.

² Ḥajar, vol. ii, pp. 40 seq.; Ibn-Khallikân, *Wafayât al-A'yân*, vol. i, p. 372, note 2.

Mujjā'ah is assigned al-Ghûrah and other fiefs. Al-Ḳāsim ibn-Sallām from Hishām ibn-Isma'il:—There came to the Prophet Mujjā'ah-l-Yamāmi to whom the Prophet gave a fief and wrote the following statement: "In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. This statement is written by Muḥammad, the Messenger of Allah, to Mujjā'ah ibn-Murārah ibn-Sulmi. I give thee as fief al-Ghûrah, Ghurābah,¹ and al-Ḥubal. If any one objects, refer him to me." (Al-Ghûrah is the chief village of al-Ghurābāt and is close to Ḳārāt). After the death of the Prophet, Mujjā'ah came to abu Bakr, who assigned him as fief al-Khiḍrimah. Later he came to 'Umar, who assigned to him ar-Raiya. After that he came to 'Uthmān, who assigned to him another fief "the name of which," says al-Ḥārith,² "I do not remember."

Furāt ibn-Ḥaiyān gets a fief. Al-Ḳāsim ibn-Sallām from 'Adī ibn-Ḥātim:—The Prophet assigned to Furāt ibn-Ḥaiyān al-'Ijli a piece of land in al-Yamamah.

The "park of death." Muḥammad ibn-Thumāl al-Yamāmi from certain *sheikhs*:—The Ḥadiqah was called Ḥadiqat al-Maut [the park of death] because of the great number of people that were slain in it. In the time of al-Ma'mūn, Ishāk ibn-abi-Khamiṣah, a freedman of Ḳais, built in it a cathedral mosque. The Ḥadiqah before that time was known as Ubād.

According to Muḥammad ibn-Thumāl, the Ḳaṣr al-Ward³ was named after al-Ward ibn-as-Samin ibn-'Uḥaid al-Ḥanafī. According to another, the fortification was called Mu'tiḳ [i. e., emancipator] because of its strength, indicat-

¹ Bakri, vol. ii, p. 703: "Awānah".

² Ibn-Murrah-l-Ḥanafī, one of the intermediary reporters of this tradition.

³ Yākūt, *Marāṣid*, under *Ward*.

ing thereby that he who takes refuge in it is safe from his enemy.

Ar-Raiya spring. Ar-Raiya was a spring from which the aş-Şa'fûkah, as well as al-Khuyaibah and al-Khiḍrimah, got their drinking water, aş-Şa'fûkah ¹ being a crown-land thus called after one of the agents over it, whose name was Sa'fûk.

¹ Bakri, p. 607.

CHAPTER XIX

THE APOSTASY OF THE ARABS IN THE CALIPHATE OF ABU-BAKR AŞ-ŞİDDİK

Abu-Bakr threatens those who withhold şadaqah. When abu-Bakr was proclaimed caliph, certain Arab tribes apostatized from Islâm and withheld the şadaqah. Some of them, however, said, "We shall observe prayer but not pay *zakât*." In reference to that abu-Bakr said, "If they refuse me a one-year şadaqah,¹ I shall surely fight against them." According to other reports he said, "If they refuse me a two-year şadaqah."

'Abdallâh ibn-Sâlih al-'Ijli from ash-Sha'bi:—'Abdallâh ibn-Mas'ûd said, "After the death of the Prophet we found ourselves in a state in which we would have perished had not Allah favored us with abu-Bakr. By the consensus of opinion, we agreed not to fight on a female camel that had entered on its second year or a male camel that had entered on its third year, but appropriate for ourselves the income of Kura 'Arabiyah² and worship Allah until the right course is revealed unto us." Allah gave orders to abu-Bakr to fight them. Then, by Allah, abu-Bakr was not satisfied by anything but one of two:—a humiliating plan or an evacuating war. As for the humiliating plan, it was that they acknowledge that those of their number who were killed went to hell, and that our property that fell into their hands should be returned to us; and the evacuating war was that they leave their homes.

¹ Ar. *'ikâl*, see an-Nasâ'i, *Sunan*, vol. i, p. 335.

² Yahya ibn-Adam, p. 122; Bakri, p. 657.

The delegation of Buzâkhah. Ibrâhîm ibn-Muḥammad from Ṭarîḳ ibn-Shihâb:—A delegation from Buzâkhah came to abu-Bakr and he gave them their choice between "the evacuating war" or "the humiliating peace". To this they replied, "'The evacuating war' we have known what it is, what is then 'the humiliating peace?'" "It is," said abu-Bakr, "that we deprive you of the coats of mail and horses, and keep the booty we took from you; and that ye return the booty ye took from us, pay bloodwit for those of us who were slain and consider those of you who were slain to be in hell-fire."

Shujâ' ibn-Mukhallad al-Fallâs from 'Â'ishah the "mother of the Believers":—The latter said, "After the death of the Prophet, what befell my father ¹ would have softened the firm mountains if it had befallen them. Hypocrisy in al-Madinah exalted itself, and the Arabs apostatized from their faith. By Allah, not a point they disagreed upon, which my father did not cause to disappear as something without which Islam could do [?]."

Abu-Bakr dispatches an army. Abu-Bakr set out to al-Ḳaṣṣah ² in the land which belongs to Muḥarib in order to direct the armies marching against the apostates. He was accompanied by the Moslems. Those who went against the Moslems were Khârijah ibn-Ḥiṣn ibn-Ḥudhaifah ibn-Badr al-Fazâri ³ and Manzûr ibn-Zabbân ibn-Saiyâr al-Fazâri of the banu-l-'Usharâ', who were joined with the tribe of Ghatafân. The fight raged fiercely but the "polytheists" were put to flight, and abu-Bakr sent Ṭalhah ibn-'Ubaidallâh at-Taimi in their pursuit. Ṭalhah fell upon them at the lower part of Thanâya 'Ausajah where he killed

¹ Abu-Bakr.

² Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1870: "dhu-l-Ḳaṣṣah."

³ Ibn-Sa'd, vol. iii¹, p. 37.

only one of them, all the rest having fled away, and he could not catch up with them. This made Khârijah ibn-Ḥiṣn repeat, "Woe to the Arabs because of ibn-abi-Kuhâfah [i. e. abu-Bakr]."

While abu-Bakr was at al-Kaṣṣah, he set Khâlid ibn-al-Walid ibn-al-Mughîrah al-Makhzûmi in command over the people,¹ and sent over the *Anṣâr* Thâbit ibn-Ḳais ibn-Shammâs al-Anṣârî, who was one of those that [later] suffered martyrdom in the battle of al-Yamâmah. Thâbit, however, was subordinate to Khâlid. Abu-Bakr ordered Khâlid to direct his course towards Ṭulaiḥah ibn-Khuwailid al-Asadi, who had claimed to be a prophet² and was then at Buzâkhah. This Buzâkhah is a spring belonging to the banu-Asad ibn-Khuzaimah. Khâlid set out against him and sent before him 'Ukkâshah ibn-Miḥṣan al-Asadi, an ally of the banu-'Abd-Shams, together with Thâbit ibn-Aḳram al-Balawi, an ally of the *Anṣâr*. Ḥibâl ibn-Khuwailid³ met them and was slain by them. Having heard the news, Ṭulaiḥah with his brother, Salamah, set out and, meeting 'Ukkâshah and Thâbit, slew them both. Regarding this event Ṭulaiḥah sang:

"As I saw their faces I thought of my brother Ḥibâl and was sure that I was going to avenge his death.

It was on the evening of that day that I left ibn-Aḳram in his grave, together with 'Ukkâshah al-Ghanmi, by the battlefield."

The Moslems and their enemy at last met and a fierce battle was fought. With Ṭulaiḥah in the fight was 'Uyainah ibn-Ḥiṣn ibn-Ḥudhaifah ibn-Badr at the head of 700 men of the banu-Fazârah. When 'Uyainah saw the swords of the

¹ Ya'kûbi, vol. ii, p. 145.

² He imitated Muḥammad by composing *saj'* or rhyming prose, see Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1738; and Goldziher, *Muhammedanische Studien*, vol. ii, p. 4001.

³ Hishâm, p. 453.

Moslems butchering the "polytheists," he came to Ṭulaiḥah asking, "Canst thou not see what the army of abu-l-Faṣīl¹ is doing, and did not Gabriel bring thee any message?" "Yes" said Ṭulaiḥah, "Gabriel came to me and said 'Thou wilt have a grinding stone as he has, and a day that thou wilt never forget!'"² "By Allah," cried 'Uyainah, "I believe that thou wilt have a day which thou wilt never forget. O banu-l-'azārah, this is a false prophet." Saying this, he left Ṭulaiḥah's army which was soon after defeated. The Moslems were victorious. 'Uyainah ibn-Ḥiṣn was taken captive and brought to al-Madinah. Abu-Bakr spared his life and set him free. Ṭulaiḥah ibn-Khuwailid took to flight and entered a tent of his, where he took a bath and went out. Then he rode on his horse, intending to visit the sacred places, and came to Makkah, then to al-Madinah professing Islām. According to others, he came to Syria, was taken hold of by those of the Moslems who were on a campaign, and sent to abu-Bakr in al-Madinah, where he became Moslem. Later, he distinguished himself in the conquest of al-'Irāq and Nihāwand. One day, 'Umar said to him, "Didst thou kill the faithful servant 'Ukkāshah ibn-Miḥṣan?" And he replied, "I have been the means of bringing about the welfare of 'Ukkāshah ibn-Miḥṣan; and he has been the means of bringing about³ my misery. I beg Allah's pardon upon me."

Dā'ūd ibn-Ḥibāl al-Asadī told me on the authority of certain *sheikhs* among his people that 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb said to Ṭulaiḥah, "Thou didst lie before Allah when thou didst claim that he revealed to thee the text, 'Allah has nothing to do with the dust on your faces and

97

¹ Khālīd's surname was abu-Sulaimān, see Nawāwi, p. 224; and ibn-Kutaibah, *Kitāb al-Ma'ārif*, p. 90.

² Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1897; Athir, vol. ii, p. 264.

³ Cf. Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1898.

the ugliness of your hinder parts. When ye therefore mention Allah, be abstemious and stand upright, for, verily, froth is on the surface of what is pure.'"¹ "“Commander of the Believers’”, replied Ṭulaihah, “this is one of the corruptions of unbelief which has altogether been destroyed by Islām. I am not, therefore, to be scolded for holding a part of it.” ‘Umar remained silent.

Khâlid in Rammân and Abânain. Khâlid ibn-al-Walid came to Rammân² and Abânain³ where the remnant of the army of Buzâkhah stood. They refrained from fighting against him and swore allegiance before him to abu-Bakr.

Banu-‘Âmir ibn-Sa’sa’ah embrace Islām. Khâlid ibn-al-Walid sent Hishâm ibn-al-‘Âṣi ibn-Wâ’il as-Sahmi, a brother of ‘Amr ibn-al-‘Âṣi, one of the early Moslems and one of the *Emigrants* to Abyssinia, to the banu-‘Âmir ibn Sa’sa’ah. Banu-‘Âmir did not resist him and professed Islām and practised the call to prayer. So he left them.

Ḳurrah’s life spared. Ḳurrah ibn-Hubairah-l-Ḳushairi, having refused to pay *ṣadaqah* and reinforced Ṭulaihah, was taken by Hishâm ibn-al-‘Âṣi to Khâlid. The latter carried him to abu-Bakr to whom Ḳurrah said, “By Allah I never forsook my faith since I became a believer. As ‘Amr ibn-al-‘Âṣi on his way back from ‘Umân passed by me, I treated him hospitably and was loyal to him.” ‘Amr was questioned by abu-Bakr regarding that, and he corroborated the statement. Consequently, abu-Bakr spared Ḳurrah’s life.

Others assert that Khâlid advanced to the land of the banu-‘Âmir, took Ḳurrah captive and sent him to abu-Bakr.

The battle of al-Ghamr. Then Khâlid ibn-al-Walid ad-

¹ Freytag, *Prov.*, vol. i, p. 174, no. 80, and p. 731, no. 63.

² Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 815; Bakri, p. 412.

³ or Abânân; Yâkût, vol. i, p. 75; Bakri, p. 63.

vanced to al-Ghamr¹ where a band of the banu-Asad, Ghatafân and others had gathered under the leadership of Khârijah ibn-Ḥiṣn ibn-Ḥudhaifah. According to others, they had on different days different leaders, and each party had its own leader drawn from its own ranks. They fought against Khâlid and the Moslems, with the result that some of them were killed and the others took to flight. With reference to the battle of al-Ghamr says al-Ḥuṭai'ah-l-'Absi:

"Yea, may all short and humble lances be sacrificed,
in favor of the horsemen's lances at al-Ghamr!"²

Khâlid meets abu-Shajarah. Thence Khâlid moved to Jau Kūrâkir.³ Others say he moved to an-Nukrah. There a crowd was gathered by the banu-Sulaim and put under the leadership of abu-Shajarah 'Amr ibn-'Abd-al-'Uzza as-Sulami whose mother was al-Khansâ'. They fought against Khâlid, and one of the Moslems fell a martyr. By Allah's help at last, the "polytheists'" troops were dispersed, and Khâlid had on that day the apostates burned. When abu-Bakr was told about it, he said, "I shall not sheathe a sword that Allah had unsheathed against the 'unbelievers.'" Abu-Shajarah accepted Islâm, and coming to 'Umar found him distributing alms among the poor, so he begged for some. 'Umar asked him, "Art thou not the one who said:

'I quenched my lance's thirst on Khâlid's troops,
and I hope after this that my life will be prolonged?'"

Saying this, he lashed him with the whip.⁴ "Islâm, O 'Commander of the Believers,'" replied abu-Shajarah, "has blotted all this out."

¹ *Skizzen*, vol. vi, p. 11, note 1.

² Bakri, p. 696, and p. 718, line 12.

³ Cf. Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 161, lines 12-13.

⁴ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1907.

Al-Fujâ'ah put to death by fire. There came to abu-Bakr one, al-Fujâ'ah, whose proper name was Bujair ibn-Iyâs ibn-'Abdallâh as-Sulami, and said to him, "Give me horse and arms that I may fight against the apostates." Abu-Bakr gave him horse and arms. Al-Fujâ'ah began to molest the people, killing both Moslems and apostates. He, moreover, gathered a large body of men. Abu-Bakr wrote to Ṭuraifah ibn-Ḥâjizah, a brother of Ma'n ibn-Ḥâjizah, ordering him to go against him. This, ibn-Ḥâjizah did and captured him. He then sent him to abu-Bakr, who ordered him burned in the neighborhood of al-Muṣalla [place of prayer]. Others say that abu-Bakr wrote to Ma'n concerning al-Fujâ'ah, and Ma'n directed against him his brother, Ṭuraifah, who captured him.

Khâlid in al-Buṭâh and al-Ba'ûdah. Later, Khâlid set out against those of the banu-Tamim who were in al-Buṭâh¹ and al-Ba'ûdah. They fought against him, but he dispersed them² killing Mâlik ibn-Nuwairah, a brother of Mutammam ibn-Nuwairah. This Mâlik was the Prophet's 'âmil for the *sadaqahs* of the banu-Ḥanzalah. When the Prophet died Mâlik held whatever was in his keeping and said to banu-Ḥanzalah, "Keep your own money."

Mâlik beheaded. According to other reports, Khâlid met nobody in either al-Buṭâh or al-Ba'ûdah, but he sent detachments among the banu-Tamim, one of which was under Ḍirâr ibn-al-Azwar al-Asadi. Ḍirâr met Mâlik and, as a result of the conflict which ensued, Ḍirâr took Mâlik and some others captive, and brought them before Khâlid. In accordance with Khâlid's orders, their heads were cut off,³ Ḍirâr with his own hand cutting off that of Mâlik. Ac-

¹ Yâkût, vol. i, p. 661.

² Tabari, vol. i, p. 1924.

³ Cf. Ḥajar, vol. iii, p. 722; abu-l-Fida, *al-Mukhtaṣar*, vol. i, p. 158, (Cairo, 1325).

cording to certain reports, Mâlik said to Khâlid, "By Allah, I did not apostatize!" And abu-Ḳatâdah-l-Anṣârî gave witness that the banu-Ḥanzalah had laid down their arms and made the public call to prayer. Hearing this, 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb said to abu-Bakr, "Thou hast sent a man who kills Moslems and tortures by fire!" 99

It is reported that Mutammam ibn-Nuwairah once came to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb who asked him, "How far did thy sorrow over thy brother, Mâlik, carry thee?" "I wept over him for one year," said Mutammam, "until my sound eye envied the one that had gone; and never did I see fire without feeling as if my grief was strong enough to kill me, because he always left his fire burning till the morning, lest a guest should come and fail to locate his place." 'Umar then asked for a description of him, and Mutammam said, "He used to ride a restive steed and lead a slow-paced camel, while he would be between two water bags exuding water in the chilly night, wrapped up in a loose garment, and armed with a long lance. Thus would he go through the night until the morn. His face was a fragment of a moon."¹ "Sing me," said 'Umar, "some of what thou hast composed regarding him." And Mutammam repeated the elegy in which he said:

"For a long time we were boon companions like the two fellow-drinkers of Jadhimah,
that people said, 'They will never be separated!'"²

"If I could write good poetry" remarked 'Umar, "I would have written an elegy on my brother, Zaid." "It is not a parallel case, 'Commander of the Believers'", answered Mutammam, "had my brother met the same death that thy brother has met, I would not have mourned over him."

¹ Cf. De Slane, *Ibn-Khallikân*, vol. iii, pp. 651-652.

² *Aghânî*, vol. xiv, pp. 70-71.

"Nobody did ever console me," said 'Umar, "as well as thou didst."¹

Sajāh the Prophetess. Umm-Şâdir Sajâh, daughter of Aus ibn-Ĥikk ibn-Uşamah ibn-al-Ghaniz ibn-Yarbû' ibn-Ĥanzalah ibn-Mâlik ibn-Zaid Manât ibn-Tamîm (others say she was Sajâh, daughter of al-Ĥârith ibn-'Uḡfân ibn-Suwaïd ibn-Khâlid ibn-Uşamah), claimed to be a prophetess and a soothsayer.² She was followed by some of the banu-Tamim and some of her uncles on her mother's side of the banu-Taghlib. One day she composed the following rhyming sentences: "The Lord of heavens orders you to carry out against ar-Ribâb³ invasions." She invaded them but was defeated by them, they being the only ones who fought against her.⁴ She then came to Musailimah-l-Kadhdhâb [the false Prophet] at Ḥajar and married him,⁵ making her religion one with his. When he was killed, she returned to her brethren and there she died. According to ibn-al-Kalbi, however, Sajâh accepted Islâm and emigrated to al-Başrah and remained a good Moslem. 'Abd-al-A'la ibn-Ĥammâd an-Narsi heard it said by certain *sheikhs* of al-Başrah that Samurah ibn-Jundab al-Fazâri led her funeral service as he was the governor of al-Başrah under Mu'âwiyah before the arrival of 'Abdallâh ibn-Ziyâd from Khurâsân to assume the office of governor of al-Başrah. Ibn-al-Kalbi added that the *muezzin* of Sajâh was al-Janabah⁶ ibn-Ṭâriḡ ibn-'Amr ibn-Ḥauṭ ar-Riyâḡi, and others say⁷ it was Shabath ibn-Rib'î ar-Riyâḡi.

¹ Ibn-Kutaibah, *Kitâb ash-Shîr*, pp. 193-194.

² Ar. *kâhin*; see *Skizzen*, vol. iii, p. 130; Goldziher, *Abhandlungen zur Arabischen Philologie*, vol. i, pp. 107-108; Zaidân, vol. iii, pp. 16-18; J. G. Frazer, *Golden Bough*, vol. i, p. 230.

³ The confederate tribes of Ṭai, 'Adi and 'Uḡl.

⁴ *Skizzen*, vol. vi, p. 14.

⁵ *Aghânî*, vol. xii, p. 157; abu-l-Fida, vol. i, p. 157 (Cairo, 1325).

⁶ Dhahabi, *Mushtabih*, p. 141.

⁷ Duraid, p. 137.

The insurrection of Khaulân. Khaulân in al-Yaman having apostatized, 'Umar sent against them Ya'la ibn-Munyah (Munyah, his mother, was of the banu-Mâzin ibn-Manşûr ibn-'Ikrimah ibn-Khaşafah ibn-Ḳais ibn-'Ailân ibn-Muḍar, and his father was Umaiyaḥ ibn-abi-'Ubaidah, one of the sons of Mâlik ibn-Ḥanzalah ibn-Mâlik, an ally of the banu-Naufal ibn-'Abd-Manâf) who won a great victory over them and carried away booty and captives. According to others, however, he met no resistance, and all of them returned to Islâm.

CHAPTER XX

THE APOSTASY OF THE BANU-WALĪ'AH AND AL-ASH'ATH IBN-MA'DIKARIB IBN-MU'ÂWIYAH-L-KINDI

The cause of the insurrection of Kindah. The Prophet sent Ziyād ibn-Labid al-Bayāḍī of the *Anṣār* as governor to Ḥaḍramaut; later extending his power over the Kindah. According to others, it was abu-Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddīq who extended his power over the Kindah. This Ziyād ibn-Labid was a resolute and sturdy man, and took young she-camels as *ṣadaqah* from a certain man of the banu-Kindah. The Kindah man asked him to return them and take something else, but having marked them with the *ṣadaqah* brand, Labid refused his request. Labid was approached by al-Ash'ath ibn-Kais, but still he refused saying, "Never will I return a thing that has been branded with the mark." This caused an uprising of all Kindah against him with the exception of as-Sakūn who still adhered to his side. Hence the verse of their poet:

"It was we that came to the rescue of the faith,
when our people miserably went astray and we supported ibn-umm-
Ziyād.

101

From the right claim of al-Bayāḍī we sought not to deviate,
and the piety of Allah was our best provision."

Banu-'Amr gathered against Labid. Against Labid were assembled the banu-'Amr ibn-Mu'âwiyah ibn-al-Ḥārith al-Kindi. Labid, at the head of the Moslems, attacked them during the night time and killed many, among whom were Mikhwas, Mishraḥ, Jamad and Abḍa'ah the sons of Ma'dikarib ibn-Walī'ah ibn-Shuraḥbīl ibn-Mu'âwiyah ibn-Ḥujr

al-Ḳarid (Ḳarid in their dialect means horse) ibn-al-Ḥārith al-Wallādah ibn-ʿAmr ibn-Muʿāwiyah ibn-al-Ḥārith. These four brothers were in possession of so many valleys that they were called the "four kings." Previous to this, they had presented themselves before the Prophet, but later on they apostatized. Their sister, al-ʿAmarradah, was killed by one who mistook her for a man.

Ziyād fights against al-Ash'ath. As Ziyād returned with captives and booty, he passed by al-Ash'ath ibn-Ḳais and his people. Seeing him, the women and children began to cry¹ which made al-Ash'ath burn with indignation, and set out with a band of his men.² He fell upon Ziyād and his companions, and many Moslems were lost. The Moslems were then defeated, and all the great men of Kindah rallied to the support of al-Ash'ath ibn-Ḳais. Seeing this, Ziyād wrote to abu-Bakr asking for reinforcement. Abu-Bakr wrote to al-Muhājir ibn-abi-Umaiyyah, ordering him to reinforce Ziyād. Ziyād and al-Muhājir, at the head of the Moslems, met al-Ash'ath and dispelled his men, and attacking his companions, made a fearful slaughter among them. Thence al-Ash'ath's men took refuge in a fortification of theirs, an-Nujair, where the Moslems besieged them. The siege was pressed until they were exhausted and al-Ash'ath sought safety for a certain number of his men. He did not include himself in that number because al-Jifshish³ al-Kindi, whose name was Ma'dān ibn-al-Aswad ibn-Ma'dikarib, holding him by the waist, said, "Include me in that number."⁴ Thus al-Ash'ath excluded himself in favor of al-Jifshish. Al-Ash'ath presented himself before Ziyād ibn-

¹ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2005.

² Ya'qûbi, vol. ii, p. 149.

³ Jafshish in Fairûzâbâdi, *al-Ḳâmûs*, vol. ii, p. 276.

⁴ Cf. Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2009.

Labid and al-Muhājir who sent him to abu-Bakr. The latter favored him by giving to him in marriage his sister umm-Farwah,¹ daughter of abu-Kuhâfah, who later gave birth to Muḥammad, Ishâk, Kuraibah, Ḥubâbah and Ja'dah. According to others, abu-Bakr gave him in marriage his sister Kuraibah; and when he married her, he came to the market, and every slaughtered camel he saw, he cut its two heel-tendons, paid its price and gave it to the people to eat. After living in al-Madinah, he set out on a razzia to Syria and al-'Irâq. His death took place at al-Kûfah where his funeral service was conducted by al-Ḥasan ibn-'Ali ibn-abi-Ṭâlib, after the latter had been reconciled with Mu'âwiyah. This al-Ash'ath was surnamed abu-Muḥammad and nicknamed " 'Urf an-Nâr " [the fire-crest]. 102

The insurrection of the banu-Walī'ah and al-Ash'ath. According to other reports, the banu-Walī'ah apostatized before the Prophet's death. When Ziyâd ibn-Labid heard of his death, he called the people to swear allegiance to abu-Bakr, which they all did with the exception of the banu-Walī'ah. Ziyâd fell upon them in the night time and killed them. Al-Ash'ath apostatized and fortified himself in an-Nujair where he was besieged by Ziyâd ibn-Labid and al-Muhājir who joined hands against him. Abu-Bakr sent 'Ikrimah ibn-abi-Jahl, after his departure from 'Umân, to reinforce them; but on his arrival, an-Nujair was already reduced. Abu-Bakr requested the Moslems to share the booty with him, which they did.

Ath-Thabjâ' and Hind severely punished. It is reported that certain women at an-Nujair having rejoiced at the death of the Prophet, abu-Bakr wrote ordering that their hands and feet be cut off. Among these women were ath-Thabjâ' al-Ḥadramiyah, and Hind, daughter of Yamin, the Jewess.

¹ Cf. Tabari, vol. i, p. 2012.

The Prophet assigns governors to Ṣan'ā', Kindah, Ḥaḍramaut and aṣ-Ṣadif. Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from certain *sheikhs* of al-Yaman:—The Prophet made Khâlîd ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-'Āṣi governor of Ṣan'ā', but he was driven out of it by al-'Ansi, the false Prophet. Over the Kindah, he assigned al-Muhâjir ibn-abi-Umaiyaḥ; over Ḥaḍramaut and aṣ-Ṣadif, Ziyâd ibn-Labîd al-Anṣârî. Aṣ-Ṣadif were the descendants of Mâlik ibn-Murattî' ibn-Mu'âwiyah ibn-Kindah.¹ They were called Ṣadif because Murattî' married a woman from Ḥaḍramaut and made it a condition that she would take up her abode with him, and in case she bore a child he would not force her to remain away from her people's home. She did bear a child, Mâlik, and the judge decided that Murrattî' should send her back to her people. When Mâlik left him with her, Murrattî' said, "Mâlik turned away [Ar-*ṣadafa*] from me." Hence the name aṣ-Ṣadif.

The insurrection of the banu-'Amr. 'Abd-ar-Razzâk said that he was told by certain *sheikhs* from al-Yaman that 103
abu-Bakr wrote to Ziyâd ibn-Labîd and to al-Muhâjir ibn-abi-Umaiyaḥ-l-Makhzûmî who was then over Kindah, ordering them to come together and work hand in hand and with one accord in order to secure for him the caliphate and fight against him who refrains from paying *ṣadaqah*, and that they should get the help of the Believers against the Unbelievers and of the obedient against the disobedient and transgressors. Once they took as *ṣadaqah* from a Kindah man a youthful she-camel. He asked them to change it for another. Al-Muhâjir allowed it, but Ziyâd insisted on keeping the camel saying, "Never will I return it after being stamped with the *ṣadaqah* brand." Therefore, the banu-'Amr ibn-Mu'âwiyah gathered a large body of men.

¹ Khalîkân, vol. iv, pp. 595-596.

Then said Ziyâd ibn-Labid to al-Muhâjir, "Thou dost see this crowd. It is not wise to have us all leave our position. Separate, therefore, thyself with a band of men from the main army, and that will keep our plans concealed. Then I will attack these 'unbelievers' in their homes at night." Ziyâd was resolute and sturdy. He went against the banu-'Amr and, under the cover of the night, fell upon them and some of them began to kill the others. At last Ziyâd and al-Muhâjir met accompanied by the captives and prisoners. They were intercepted by al-Ash'ath ibn-Kais and the leading men of Kindah, who fought a fierce battle against them. At last the Kindis fortified themselves in an-Nujair, where the siege was pressed against them until they were exhausted and greatly damaged and al-Ash'ath surrendered. Some say that the Ḥaḍramaut had come to reinforce the Kindah but were met by Ziyâd and al-Muhâjir who defeated them.

The apostasy of Khawlân. Now Khawlân apostatized, and abu-Bakr directed against them Ya'la ibn-Munyah who fought against them until they yielded and agreed to give *ṣadaqah*. Then al-Muhâjir received abu-Bakr's letter conferring on him the governorship of San'â and its adjoining districts, making his province border on what Ziyâd already held.¹ Thus was al-Yaman divided among three: al-Muhâjir, Ziyâd and Ya'la. The land between the extreme limit of al-Ḥijâz and the extreme limit of Najrân was assigned to abu-Sufyân ibn-Ḥarb.

The story of al-Ash'ath. Abu-Naṣr at-Tammâr from Ibrâhîm an-Nakha'i: — Al-Ash'ath ibn-Kais al-Kindi, together with some of the Kindah tribe, apostatized and were besieged. Al-Ash'ath secured safety for 70 of his men but did not include himself among them. He was therefore brought before abu-Bakr who said to him, "We shall cer-

¹ Caetani, vol. ii, p. 804.

tainly kill thee, as thou art under no safe conduct, having excluded thyself from that group." "Nay," answered al-Ash'ath, "Thou, successor of the Messenger of Allah, wilt rather favor me with a wife." This abu-Bakr did, giving him his own sister in marriage.

Three things abu-Bakr wished he had done. Al-Kâsim ibn-Sallâm abu-'Uбайд¹ from abu-Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddiq:—The latter said, "I wish I had done three things that I did not do:—I wish I had cut off the head of al-Ash'ath ibn-Kais when he was brought before me, because it seemed to me there was no sort of evil to be done which he would not attempt to do or help to bring about; I wish I had killed rather than burnt al-Fujâ'ah when he was brought before me; and I wish I had directed 'Umar ibn-al-Khattâb to al-'Irâq as I had directed Khâlid to Syria, and thus would have extended both my right and left arms in the cause of Allah."²

The captives of an-Nujair ransomed. 'Abdallâh ibn-Ṣâliḥ al-'Ijli from ash-Sha'bi:—Abu-Bakr returned the captives of an-Nujair by ransom receiving 400 dirhams for each head. In order to pay for them, al-Ash'ath ibn-Kais had to borrow from the merchants of al-Madīnah. After paying the ransom of the captives, he returned the loan. Al-Ash'ath ibn-Kais wrote the following elegy for Bashir ibn-al-Audaḥ, who was one of the delegates to the Prophet and who later apostatized, Yazid ibn-Amânât and those slain in the battle of an-Nujair:—

"By my life—and life is not an insignificant thing to me—

I had the greatest right to hold tenaciously to those who fell dead.
There is no wonder except when they divide their captives;
and the world after them is not safe for me.

I am like the camel that lost her young and her milk flows,
when she longs for them and comes to the bag, stuffed with straw.
Let the tears of my eyes, therefore, flow
for the loss of the noble ibn-Amânât and the generous Bashir."

¹ Bakri, p. 747, line 14.

² Ya'kûbi, vol. ii, pp. 155-156; Mas'ûdi, vol. iv, pp. 184-185.

CHAPTER XXI

AL-ASWAD AL-'ANSI AND THOSE IN AL-YAMAN WHO APOSTATIZED WITH HIM 105

Al-Aswad al-'Ansi claims to be a prophet. Al-Aswad ibn-Ka'b ibn-'Auf al-'Ansi played the soothsayer [Ar. *kâhin*] and claimed to be a prophet. He was followed by the 'Ans tribe which was named after Zaid ibn-Mâlik ibn-Udad ibn-Yashjub ibn-'Arib¹ ibn-Zaid ibn-Kahlân ibn-Saba, who was the brother of Murâd ibn-Mâlik, Khâlid ibn-Mâlik and 'Sa'd al-'Ashirah ibn-Mâlik, together with others outside the 'Ans tribe. Al-Aswad took for himself the name of "Raḥmân [the merciful of] al-Yaman," as Musailimah had taken the name of "Raḥmân al-Yamâmah."² He had a trained donkey that would bow on hearing his injunction, "Bow before thy Lord," and that would kneel on hearing "Kneel". Therefore, al-Aswad was called "dhu-l-Ḥimâr"³ [he of the donkey]. Others say he was called "dhu-l-Khimâr" [the veiled one] because he always appeared with a veil and turban.⁴ I was told by others from al-Yaman that he was called al-Aswad because the color of his face was black, his proper name being 'Aihalâh.

The Prophet invites him to Islâm. In the year in which the Prophet died, he sent Jarir ibn-'Abdallâh al-Bajali, who

¹ Wüstenfeld, *Register*, p. 86.

² Hishâm, p. 200, line 3.

³ Mas'ûdi, *at-Tanbih*, pp. 276-277.

⁴ Diyârbakri, vol. ii, p. 173.

had in that same year accepted Islâm, against al-Aswad, inviting him to Islâm. But al-Aswad refused. Other reports deny that the Prophet sent Jarir to al-Yaman.

Al-Aswad as governor of Ṣan'â'. Al-Aswad moved against Ṣan'â' and reduced it, driving Khâlid ibn-Sa'îd ibn-al-Āṣi from it. Others say he rather drove al-Muhâjir ibn-abi-Umayyah, and took quarters with Ziyâd ibn-Labid al-Bayaḏi, with whom he remained until he received a message from abu-Bakr ordering him to go to the aid of Ziyâd. When the work of Ziyâd and al-Aswad was done, abu-Bakr conferred on the latter the governorship of Ṣan'â' and its provinces. Al-Aswad, however, was haughty and he oppressed al-Abnâ', i. e., the descendants of the Persians who were originally sent to al-Yaman by Kisra in the company of ibn-dhi-Yazan and under the leadership of Wahriz. Al-Aswad made them serve him and compelled them to do things against their will. Moreover, he married al-Marzubânah, the wife of Bâdhâm their king, who was their governor under Abarwîz.¹ This made the Prophet direct against him ẖais ibn-Hubairah-l-Makshûḥ al-Murâdi (called al-Makshûḥ because he was cauterized on his side on account of a disease) instructing him to win over to his side al-Abnâ'. With al-Makshûḥ, the Prophet sent Farwah ibn-Musaik al-Murâdi. No sooner had they arrived at al-Yaman, than the news of the death of the Prophet reached them. ẖais left on al-Aswad the impression that he concurred with his opinion, and so he got his consent to enter Ṣan'â'. Accordingly, ẖais entered Ṣan'â' with a group of men including among others men of [the clan of] Madhlîj and some from Hamdân. He then won over to his side one of al-Abnâ', Fairûz ibn-ad-Dailami, who had accepted Islâm. ẖais and Fairûz then brought the chief of al-Abnâ' (whose

¹ "Barwiz" in Caetani, vol. iv, p. 490.

name according to some was Bâdhâm, and according to others, Bâdhâm was dead by this time and his successor was one Dâdhawaih.¹ The latter view is more authentic). Dâdhawaih accepted Islâm.

Al-Aswad slain. Ẓais met Thât ibn-dhi-l-Hirrah²-l-Himyari and won him over to his side. Many missionaries were sent by Dâdhawaih among al-Abnâ' who accepted Islâm and conspired to take al-Aswad unawares and slay him. They plotted with his wife who hated him, and she pointed out a gutter leading to his place. Through this they entered before daybreak. Some say they dug a hole through the wall of his house, through a crack,³ and found him sleeping under the influence of drink. Ẓais slew him and he began to bellow like a bull, so much so that his guard scared by the noise asked, "What is the matter with Raḥmân al-Yaman?" "The inspiration," answered his wife, "is upon him." Thus they were quieted. Ẓais severed his head, and, early in the morning, climbed the city wall and shouted, "Allah is great! Allah is great! I testify that there is no god but Allah and that Muḥammad is the Prophet of Allah, and that al-Aswad, the false Prophet, is the enemy of Allah!" As the followers of al-Aswad gathered, Ẓais cast the head to them and they dispersed with the exception of a few. At this the men of Ẓais opened the door and put the rest of the followers of al-'Ansi to the sword, and none escaped except those who accepted Islâm.

According to some reports, however, it was Fairûz ibn-ad-Dailami who killed al-Aswad, Ẓais only giving the last stroke and severing his head. Certain scholars assert that

¹ "Dâdhûwaih" in Nawâwi, p. 232.

² Hajar, vol. i, p. 345: "Bâb ibn-dhi-l-Jirrah".

³ Caetani, vol. ii, p. 683; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1865; Fida, vol. i, p. 155; Diyârbakri, vol. ii, p. 173.

the death of Ẓais took place five days before the expiration of the Prophet, who on his death-bed said: "Allah has brought about the death of al-Aswad al-'Ansi through the righteous man Fairûz ibn-ad-Dailami," and that the news of the conquest came to abu-Bakr ten days after 107 he had been proclaimed caliph.

Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from an-Nu'mân ibn-Burzuj, one of al-Abnâ':—The Prophet's *'âmil*, whom al-Aswad drove out of Şan'â', was Abân ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-'Âsi; and the one who killed al-Aswad was Fairûz ibn-ad-Dailami.¹ When both Ẓais and Fairûz at al-Madinah claimed having killed him, 'Umar pointed to Fairûz saying, "It was this lion who killed him!"

Ẓais suspected of the murder of Dâdhawaih. Ẓais was charged with having killed Dâdhawaih, and abu-Bakr received the information that he was intent on expelling al-Abnâ' from Şan'â'. Abu-Bakr's anger was thereby aroused, and he wrote to al-Muhâjir ibn-abi-Umayyah at his entry to Şan'â' as abu-Bakr's *'âmil*, instructing him to bring Ẓais before him. When Ẓais was brought before abu-Bakr, he was requested by him to swear fifty oaths near the Prophet's pulpit that he did not kill Dâdhawaih. This he did, and was consequently set free by abu-Bakr, who directed him to Syria with those of the Moslems summoned for the invasion of the Greeks.²

¹ Mirkhondi, *Rauḍat aṣ-Ṣafa*, vol. ii, p. 679.

² Ar. *ar-Rûm* = the East Romans, the Byzantines.

PART II
SYRIA

CHAPTER I

THE CONQUEST OF SYRIA

The "tying of the three banners." When abu-Bakr was done with the case of those who apostatized, he saw fit ¹ to direct his troops against Syria. To this effect he wrote to the people of Makkah, at-Tâ'if, al-Yaman, and all the Arabs in Najd and al-Ḥijâz calling them for a "holy war" and arousing their desire in it and in the obtainable booty from the Greeks. Accordingly, people, including those actuated by greed as well as those actuated by the hope of divine remuneration, hastened to abu-Bakr from all quarters, and flocked to al-Madinah. Abu-Bakr gave three banners ² to three men [appointed them commanders] namely: Khâlid ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-Âṣi ibn-Umaiyyah, Shuraḥbil ibn-Ḥasanah, an ally of the banu-Jumah and 'Amr ibn-al-Âṣi ibn-Wâ'il as-Sahmi. (Shuraḥbil, according to al-Wâkidi, was the son of 'Abdallâh ibn-al-Muṭâ' al-Kindi, Ḥasanah being his mother and a freedmaid of Ma'mar ibn-Ḥabib ibn-Wahb ibn-Ḥudhâfah ibn-Jumah. But according to al-Kalbi, Shuraḥbil was the son of Rabi'ah ibn-al-Muṭâ' descended from Ṣūfah, i. e., al-Ghauth ibn-Murr ibn-Udd ibn-Ṭâbikhah.)³ The tying of these banners took place on Thursday the first of Ṣafar, year 13, after the troops had camped at al-Jurf throughout the month of Muḥarram with abu-'Ubaidah ibn-al-Jarrâḥ leading their prayers. Abu-

¹ Cf. Ya'kûbi, vol. ii, p. 149.

² Zaidân, vol. i, pp. 135-136.

³ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2079.

Bakr wanted to give a banner to abu-'Ubaidah ; but the latter begged to be relieved. Others claim that he did give one to him, but that report is not confirmed. The fact is that when 'Umar became caliph, he conferred on him the governorship of all Syria.

Abu-'Ubaidah commander-in-chief. Abu-Mikhnaf states that 'Umar said to the commanders, " If ye altogether are to lead a fight, your commander will be abu-'Ubaidah 'Āmir ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-al-Jarrāh al-Fihri, otherwise Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyān." ¹ Others assert that 'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi acted only as a reinforcement for the Moslems and commanded only those who joined him.

Abu-Bakr replaces Khālid by Arwa. The assignment of Khālid ibn-Sa'id by abu-Bakr to the leadership displeased 'Umar who approached abu-Bakr with a view to dismissing him, charging him with being " a vain-seeking man who tries to make his way through dispute and bigotry." ² Accordingly abu-Bakr dismissed Khālid and directed abu-Arwa ad-Dausi to take the banner from his hand. Abu-Arwa met him at dhu-l-Marwah where he received the banner from him and carried it back to abu-Bakr. Abu-Bakr handed it to Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyān ³ who left, with his brother Mu'āwiyah carrying the banner before him. Others say that the banner was delivered to Yazid at dhu-l-Marwah whence he started at the head of Khālid's army. Khālid went with the army of Shurahbīl for the divine remuneration. ⁴

Abu-Bakr gives instructions to the commanders. Abu-Bakr instructed 'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi to follow the way of Ailah

¹ Abu-Isma'il al-Baṣri, *Futūḥ ash-Shām*, p. 5; Ḥajar, vol. iii, pp. 1352-1353.

² *Skiasen*, vol. vi, p. 62, note 1; *Yāḥyā*, vol. ii, p. 149.

³ Mas'ūdi, vol. iv, pp. 186-187.

⁴ As a volunteer.

with Palestine¹ for objective. Yazîd he instructed to follow the way of Tabûk. To Shuraḥbil, he wrote to follow the way of Tabûk, too. At the outset each one of the commanders had three thousand men under his leadership, but abu-Bakr kept on sending reinforcements until each one had 7,500. Later the total was increased to 24,000.

It is reported on the authority of al-Wâḳidi that abu-Bakr assigned 'Amr to Palestine, Shuraḥbil to the Jordan, and Yazîd to Damascus saying, "When ye all fight together, your commander is the one in whose province ye are fighting." It is also reported that to 'Amr he gave oral instructions to lead the prayers in case the armies are united, and to have each commander lead the prayer of his own army when the armies are separate. Abu-Bakr ordered the commanders to see that each tribe flies a banner of its own.

Abu-Bakr directs Khâlid ibn-al-Walîd to Syria. On his arrival in the first district of Palestine, 'Amr ibn-al-'Âṣi sent a message to abu-Bakr informing him of the great number of the enemy, their great armament, the wide extent of their land and the enthusiasm of their troops. Abu-Bakr, thereupon, wrote to Khâlid ibn-al-Walîd ibn-al-Mughîrah-l-Makhzûmi—who was at that time in al-'Irâq—directing him to go to Syria. According to some, he thereby made him a commander over the commanders in the war. According to others, Khâlid only commanded his men who accompanied him; but whenever the Moslems met for a battle, the commanders would choose him as their chief for his valor and strategy and the auspiciousness of his counsel.

The battle of Dâthin. The first conflict between the Moslems and the enemy took place in Dâthin,² one of the

¹ Ar. *Philasṭîn*. For a description of these provinces see al-Ya'qûbi *Kitâb al-Buldân*, p. 325 seq.; Yâḳût, vol. iii, p. 913.

² Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2108: "ad-Dâthinah, and some say ad-Dâthin"; cf. Caetani, vol. ii, pp. 1138-1139.

villages of Ghazzah, which lay on the way between the Moslems and the residence of the patrician¹ of Ghazzah. Here the battle raged furiously, but at last Allah gave victory to his friends and defeat to his enemies whom he dispersed. All this took place before the arrival of Khâlid ibn-al-Walid in Syria.

The battle of al-'Arabah. Thence Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyân went in quest of the patrician, but hearing that a large host of Greeks were gathered in al-'Arabah, which lay in Palestine, he directed against them abu-Umâmah aş-Şudai ibn-'Ajlân al-Bâhili, who, falling upon them, put most of them to the sword and went his way. Regarding this battle of al-'Arabah, abu-Mikhnaḡ reports that six of the Greek leaders at the head of 3,000 men camped at al-'Arabah when abu-Umâmah with a body of Moslems advanced against them and defeated them, killing one of their leaders. Thence he pursued them to ad-Dubbiyah (i. e. ad-Dâbiyah)² where he inflicted another defeat on them, and the Moslems carried off a large booty.

According to a tradition communicated by abu-Ḥaḡaş ash-Shâmi on the authority of certain *sheikhs* from Syria, the first conflict of the Moslems was the Battle of al-'Arabah before which no fighting at all took place since they left al-Ḥijâz. In no place between al-Ḥijâz and al-'Arabah did they pass without establishing their authority and taking possession of it without resistance.

¹ A leader of an army, from the Latin "*patricius*".

² De Goeje, *Mémoire sur la Conquête de la Syrie*, p. 31.

CHAPTER II

THE ADVANCE OF KHÂLID IBN-AL-WALÎD ON SYRIA AND 110 THE PLACES HE REDUCED ON HIS WAY

Khâlid takes 'Ain at-Tamr and Sandaudâ' by force. When Khâlid ibn-al-Walîd received abu-Bakr's letter at al-Ĥirah, he left in his place al-Muthanna ibn-Ĥârithah ash-Shaibânî over the district of al-Kûfah, and set out at the head of 800 men in Rabi' II, year 13. (Some give 600 and others 500 as the number of men.) On his way, he passed through 'Ain at-Tamr and reduced it by force. (According to others, he received abu-Bakr's message in 'Ain at-Tamr after having subdued it.) From 'Ain at-Tamr Khâlid made his way to Sandaudâ¹ in which lived some of the Kindah and Iyâd tribes and non-Arabs.² These people fought against him; but Khâlid won the victory and left in the city Sa'd ibn-'Amr ibn-Ĥarâm al-Anṣârî whose descendants still live in it. Khâlid, having learnt that a body of the banu-Taghlib ibn-Wâ'il at al-Muḍaiyah and al-Ḥuṣaid had apostatized and were led by Rabi'ah ibn-Bujair, made his way to them. They fought against him; but he put them to flight and took captives and booty. The captives he sent to abu-Bakr, and among them was umm-Ḥabîb aṣ-Ṣahbâ', daughter of Ḥabîb ibn-Bujair, and [later] the mother of 'Umar ibn-'Alî ibn-abî-Ṭâlib.

Khâlid crosses the desert to Suwa. Then Khâlid made an incursion on Ḳurâkir which was a spring belonging to the

¹ Baṣri, p. 59: "Sandawa"; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2109.

² Ar. 'Ajam; see *Muh. Stud.*, p. 101 seq.

Kalb tribe, and thence crossed the desert to Suwa¹ which was also a spring held conjointly by the Kalb and some men of the Bahrâ'. Here Khâlid killed Ḥurkûş ibn-an-Nu'mân al-Bahrâni of the Kuḏâ'ah tribe and swept off all their possessions. When Khâlid wanted to cross the desert, he gave the camels all the water they could drink and then thrust into the camels' lips spears, which he left for them to drag,² lest they should ruminate and get thirsty again. The quantity of water he carried along, though big, was exhausted on the way. So Khâlid had to slay the camels one after the other and drink with his men the water from their bellies. Khâlid had a guide named Râfi' ibn-'Umar at-Ṭâ'i whom the poet meant when he said :

"How wonderful has Râfi' been,
 who succeeded in finding the way from Qurâkir to Suwa,
 to the water from which the coward who attempts to reach it re-
 turns before attaining it.
 No human being before thee ever did that!"

When the Moslems arrived in Suwa they found Ḥurkûş and a band of men drinking and singing. Ḥurkûş himself was saying :

"Again give me to drink before abu-Bakr's army is on,
 our death may be at hand while we are unaware."³

As the Moslems killed him, his blood flowed into the basin from which he had been drinking; and some report that his head, too, fell therein. It is claimed by others,⁴ however, that the one who sang this verse was one of those of the banu-Taghlib whom Khâlid had attacked with Rabi'ah ibn-Bujair.

¹ Başri, p. 63: "Shuwa".

² Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2123: "He muzzled their mouths", and so Diyârbakri, vol. ii, p. 257; Caetani, vol. ii, p. 1196.

³ Cf. Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2124; *Mémoire*, p. 46; Diyârbakri, vol. ii, p. 25.

⁴ Başri, p. 62 *seq.*

Khâlid in Ḳarḳisiya. According to al-Wâḳidi, Khâlid started from Suwa to al-Kawâthil thence to Ḳarḳisiya whose chief met him with a large host. Khâlid left him alone, turned to the mainland and went his way.

Arakah makes terms. Another place to which Khâlid came was Arakah¹ (i. e. Arak) whose people he attacked and besieged. The city surrendered and made terms, offering a certain sum for the Moslems.

Dûmat al-Jandal, Ḳuşam, Tadmur and al-Ḳaryatain taken. Dûmat al-Jandal² he then reached and conquered. Then he came to Ḳuşam in which the banu-Mashja'ah ibn-at-Taim ibn-an-Namir ibn-Wabarah ibn-Taghlib ibn-Ḥulwân ibn-ʿImrân ibn-al-Ḥâfi ibn-Ḳuḍâ'ah came to terms with him. Khâlid wrote them a promise of security and advanced to Tadmur³ [Palmira]. Tadmur's inhabitants held out against him and took to their fortifications. At last they sought to surrender and he wrote them a statement guaranteeing their safety on condition that they be considered *dhimma* people,⁴ that they entertain Moslems and that they submit to them. Khâlid then pushed to al-Ḳaryatain, whose people resisted him but were defeated, losing a large booty.

Ḥuwârin reduced. Khâlid proceeded to Ḥuwârin⁵ in Sanir and made a raid on its cattle. Its inhabitants, having been reinforced by the inhabitants of Ba'labakk and of Buṣra (the capital of Ḥaurân) stood out against him. The victory was won by Khâlid who took some as captives and killed others.

¹ Baṣri, p. 67; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2109; Yâkût, vol. i, p. 21.

² Balâdhuri, part I, chap. XIII.

³ Guy Le Strange, *Palestine under the Moslems*, pp. 540-542.

⁴ Christians, Jews and Sabians with whom a covenant has been made, who pay a poll tax and for whose security Moslems are responsible.

⁵ Baṣri, p. 68.

Ghassân attacked. Thence he came to Marj Râhiṭ and led an incursion against Ghassân on their Easter day—they being Christians. He took some captive and killed others.

Thaniyat al-'Uḳâb. Khâlid then directed Busr ibn-abi-Artât al-Âmiri of the Kuraish and Ḥabîb ibn-Maslamah al-Fihri to the Ghûṭah¹ of Damascus where they attacked many villages. Khâlid arrived at Thaniyat in Damascus, the Thaniyat al-'Uḳâb of to-day, and stood there for one hour, spreading his banner. This banner was the one the Prophet used, and was black in color; and because the Arabs call a banner "*'uḳâb*," the Thaniyat was known since as Thaniyat al-'Uḳâb. Others say that it was thus called because a vulture [Ar. '*uḳâb*'] happened to descend on it at that time. But the first explanation is more reliable. I heard it said by some that at that place stood a stone image of a vulture. But there is no truth in that statement.

Khâlid meets abu-'Ubaidah. Khâlid camped at the East [Sharkî] gate of Damascus; and according to others, at the Jâbiyah gate. The bishop of Damascus offered him gifts and homage and said to Khâlid, "Keep this covenant² for me." Khâlid promised to do so. Then Khâlid went until he met the Moslems who were at Ḳanât Buṣra. According to others, however, he came to the Jâbiyah where abu-'Ubaidah was with a band of Moslems. Here they met and went together to Buṣra.

¹ A place in Damascus noted for its orchards; ibn-Jubair, *Riḥlah*, p. 261; Le Strange, p. 33.

² What covenant is meant is not clear. This tradition may have been confused with one that comes later and speaks of the agreement between Khâlid and the bishop. Cf. Caetani, vol. ii, pp. 1204-1205.

CHAPTER III

THE CONQUEST OF BUṢRA

Ḥaurân comes to terms. When Khâlid ibn-al-Walid at the head of the Moslems arrived in Buṣra,¹ all the Moslems gathered against it and put Khâlid in chief command. 113 They drew close to it and fought its patrician until he was driven with his armed men inside the town. Others assert that since Buṣra lay within the district of Damascus and, consequently under the rule and commandship of Yazîd ibn-abi-Sufyân, it was he who held the chief command. At last its people came to terms stipulating that their lives, property and children be safe, and agreeing to pay the poll-tax. According to some reporters, the inhabitants of Buṣra made terms agreeing to pay for each adult one *dinâr* and one *jarîb* ² of wheat.

Thus the Moslems conquered all the region of Ḥaurân [Auranitis] and subdued it.

Ma'âb surrenders. Abu-'Ubaidah ibn-al-Jarrâḥ, at the head of a heavy detachment composed of the commanders' troops that had joined him, led the way to Ma'âb [Moab] in the district of al-Balkâ' where the enemy was massed. Ma'âb surrendered and made terms similar to those made by Buṣra. According to others, however, the conquest of Ma'âb was effected before that of Buṣra. Still others assert that abu-'Ubaidah conquered Ma'âb when he was the commander of all the Moslem forces in Syria in the days of 'Umar.

¹ Eski-Shâm or Old Damascus; Baedeker, *Palestine and Syria*, p. 201 (ed. 1894).

² Mawardi, p. 265, says that *al-jarîb* is a measure of land 10 x 10 rods. It is also a measure of wheat that varies in different localities.

CHAPTER IV

THE BATTLE OF AJNÂDÎN (OR AJNÂDAIN)

The enemy routed. The battle of Ajnâdin¹ ensued. In this battle about 100,000 Greeks took part, the majority of whom were massed one band after the other by Heraclius [Hirakl], the rest having come from the neighboring districts. On that day, Heraclius was in Hims [Emesa]. Against this army, the Moslems fought a violent battle, and Khâlid ibn-al-Walid particularly distinguished himself. At last, by Allah's help, the enemies of Allah were routed and shattered into pieces, a great many being slaughtered.

The martyrs. Those who suffered martyrdom on that day were 'Abdallâh ibn-az-Zubair ibn-'Abd-al-Muṭṭalib ibn-Hâshim, 'Amr ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-'Âṣi ibn-Umayyah, his brother Abân ibn-Sa'id (according to the most authentic report. Others, however, claim that Abân died in the year 29), Ṭulaib ibn-'Umair ibn-Wahb ibn-'Abd ibn-Kuṣai (who fought a duel with an "unbeliever" who gave him a blow that severed his right hand making his sword fall down with the palm. In this condition he was surrounded and killed by the Greeks. His mother Arwa, daughter of 'Abd-al-Muṭṭalib, was the Prophet's aunt. His surname was abu-'Adi), and Salamah ibn-Hishâm ibn-al-Mughîrah. According to others, Salamah was killed at Marj aṣ-Ṣuffar. Other martyrs were: 'Ikrimah ibn-abi-Jahl ibn-Hishâm al-Makhzûmi, Habbâr ibn-Sufyân ibn-'Abd-al-Asad al-Makhzûmi (who, according to others, was killed in the battle of

¹ *Mémoire*, p. 50 seq.; *Skizzen*, vol. vi, p. 54.

Mu'tah), Nu'aim ibn-'Abdallâh an-Naḥḥâm al-'Adawi (who, according to others, was killed in the battle of al-Yarmûk), Hishâm ibn-al-'Âṣi ibn-Wâ'il as-Sahmi (who is also supposed by others to have been slain in the battle of al-Yarmûk), Jundub ibn-'Amr ad-Dausi, Sa'id ibn-al-Ḥârith, al-Ḥârith ibn-al-Ḥârith, and al-Ḥajjâj ibn-al-Ḥârith ibn-Ḳais ibn-'Adi as-Sahmi. According to Hishâm ibn-Muḥammad al-Kalbi, an-Naḥḥâm was killed in the battle of Mu'tah.

Sa'id ibn-al-Ḥârith ibn-Ḳais was slain in the battle of al-Yarmûk; Tamim ibn-al-Ḥârith, in the battle of Ajnâdin; his brother, 'Ubaidallâh ibn 'Abd-al-Asad, in al-Yarmûk; and al-Ḥârith ibn-Hishâm ibn-al-Mughirah, in Ajnâdin.

Heraclius flees to Antioch. When the news of this battle came to Heraclius, his heart was filled with cowardice and he was confounded. Consequently, he took to flight to Antioch [Anṭâkiyah] from Ḥimṣ [Emesa]. It was mentioned by someone that his flight from Ḥimṣ to Antioch coincided with the advance of the Moslems to Syria. This battle of Ajnâdin took place on Monday twelve days before the end of Jumâda I, year 13. Some, however, say two days after the beginning of Jumâda II, and others two days before its end.

After that, the Greeks massed an army at Yâḳûṣah which was a valley with al-Fauwârah at its mouth. There the Moslems met them, dispelled them and put them to flight with a great slaughter. Their remnants fled to the cities of Syria. The death of abu-Bakr took place in Jumâda II, year 13, and the Moslems received the news in al-Yâḳûṣah.¹

¹ *Mémoire*, p. 64.

CHAPTER V

THE BATTLE OF FIHL IN THE PROVINCE OF THE JORDAN

Abu-'Ubaidah commander-in-chief. The battle of Fihl¹ in the province of the Jordan was fought two days before the end of dhu-l-Ḳa'dah and five months after the proclamation of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb as caliph. The commander-in-chief was abu-'Ubaidah ibn-al-Jarrâḥ, to whom 'Umar had sent a letter with 'Âmir ibn-abi-Waḳḳâs, a brother of Sa'd ibn-abi-Waḳḳâs, conferring on him the governorship of Syria and the chief command.²

Some say that the appointment of abu-'Ubaidah to the governorship of Syria was received when Damascus was under siege. Khâlîd being the chief commander in time of war, abu-'Ubaidah concealed the appointment from him for many days.³ When asked by Khâlîd for the reason, abu-'Ubaidah said, "I hated to dishearten thee and weaken thy position as thou stoodst facing an enemy."

Terms made after the victory. The way this battle came about was that when Heraclius came to Antioch he summoned the Greeks and the inhabitants of Mesopotamia to go forth to war, putting them under the command of one of his men in whom he trusted. These met the Moslems at Fihl in the province of the Jordan and a most fierce and bloody battle ensued, which ended, by Allah's help, in the victory of the Moslems. The Greek patrician with about

¹ Fahl or Fihl, ancient Pella; *Mémoire*, p. 73.

² *Ibid.*, p. 106.

³ Ṭabari, vol. i, pp. 2146 and 2147.

10,000 men was slaughtered, and the rest of the army distributed themselves in the cities of Syria, some of them joining Heraclius. The inhabitants of Fihl took to the fortifications where they were besieged by the Moslems until they sought to surrender, agreeing to pay tax on their heads and *kharâj* on their lands. The Moslems promised them the security of life and property, agreeing not to demolish their walls. The contract was made by abu-'Ubaidah ibn-al-Jarrâh, but according to others, by Shurahbîl ibn-Ḥasanah.

CHAPTER VI

THE PROVINCE OF THE JORDAN

Tiberias makes terms. Ḥaṣṣ ibn-ʿUmar al-ʿUmari from al-Haitham ibn-ʿAdi:—Shuraḥbīl conquered all the province of the Jordan [al-Urdunn] by force, with the exception of Tiberias, whose inhabitants came to terms, agreeing to give up one-half of their homes and churches.¹

ʿAmr ibn-al-ʿĀṣi and then abu-ʿUbaidah in chief command. Abu-Ḥaṣṣ ad-Dimashki from abu-Bishr — the *muczzin* of the mosque at Damascus—and others:—When the Moslems arrived in Damascus, each commander used to direct his forces to a special region which he would make the object of his incursions. Thus ʿAmr ibn-al-ʿĀṣi used to go against Palestine, Shuraḥbīl against the Jordan province and Yazīd ibn-abi-Sufyān against the province of Damascus. In case the enemy was massed in one group, they would all combine against him, each [commander] hastening to the support and the reinforcement of the other. In the early days of abu-Bakr, when they would join forces, the commander-in-chief would be ʿAmr ibn-al-ʿĀṣi. This was the case until the arrival of Khālīd ibn-al-Walīd, who became the commander of the Moslems in every battle. Abu-ʿUbaidah ibn-al-Jarrāḥ later assumed the chief command in the whole of Syria, and the commanders acknowledged him as their chief for war and peace in behalf of ʿUmar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb. This was brought about when ʿUmar was

¹ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2159.

proclaimed caliph and wrote to Khâlid dismissing him and assigning abu-'Ubaidah.

Shurahbil and then 'Amr seizes Tiberias. Shurahbil ibn-Ḥasanah took Tiberias [Ṭabaraiyah] by capitulation after a siege of some days. He guaranteed for the inhabitants the safety of their lives, possessions, children, churches and houses with the exception of what they should evacuate and desert, setting aside a special spot for a Moslem mosque. Later, in the caliphate of 'Umar, the people of Tiberias violated the covenant and were joined by many Greeks and others. Abu-'Ubaidah ordered 'Amr ibn-al-Āṣi to attack them, so he marched against them at the head of 4,000 men. 'Amr took the city by capitulation, the terms being similar to those of Shurahbil. According to others, however, it was Shurahbil also who conquered it the second time.

Shurahbil subducs all the Jordan province. In addition to that, Shurahbil took easy possession of all the cities of the Jordan with their fortifications, which, with no resistance, capitulated on terms similar to those of Tiberias. Thus did he take possession of Baisân, [Bethshean, Scythopolis] Sûsiyah, Afîk, Jarash, Bait-Râs, Kadas, and al-Jaulân, and subdue the district of the Jordan and all its land.

According to abu-Ḥafṣ on the authority of al-Waḍin ibn-'Atâ', Shurahbil conquered Acre, Tyre and Şaffûriyah.

The sea-coasts reduced. It is stated by abu-Bishr, the *mueszin*, that abu-'Ubaidah directed 'Amr ibn-al-Āṣi to the sea-coasts of the province of the Jordan. There the Greeks became too numerous for him being recruited by men from the district under Heraclius who was then at Constantinople. 'Amr, therefore, wrote to abu-'Ubaidah asking for reinforcements. The latter sent Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyân who went forth, having his brother, Mu'âwiyah, in the van of the army. The littoral of the Jordan was conquered by Yazid and 'Amr to whom abu-'Ubaidah wrote regarding its con-

quest. In that campaign Mu'âwiyah distinguished himself and left a great impression.

Mu'âwiyah transplants people. Abu-Alyasa' al-Anţâki from certain *sheikhs* from Antioch and the Jordan:—A body of Persians were transplanted in the year 42 by Mu'âwiyah from Ba'labakk, Ḥimş and Antioch to the sea-coasts of the Jordan, i. e., Tyre, Acre and other places; and he transplanted in the same year, or one year before or after, certain Asâwirah¹ from al-Başrah and al-Kûfah and certain Persians from Ba'labakk and Ḥimş to Antioch. One of the Persian leaders was Muslim ibn-'Abdallâh, grandfather of 'Abdallâh ibn-Ḥabîb ibn-an-Nu'mân ibn-Muslim al-Anţâki.

Mu'âwiyah makes repairs in Acre and Tyre. According to a tradition communicated to me by Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd on the authority of al-Wâkidi, and by Hishâm ibn-al-Laith aş-Şûri on the authority of certain *sheikhs* from Syria, when Mu'âwiyah came to sail from Acre to Cyprus he made repairs in Acre ['Akka] and in Tyre [Şûr]. Later both cities were rebuilt by 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân, after having fallen into ruins.

Hishâm ibn-al-Laith from our *sheikhs* who said, "When we took up our abode in Tyre and the littoral, there were Arab troops and many Greeks already there. Later, people from other regions came and settled with us, and that was the case with all the sea-coast of Syria."

Artisans settled along the sea-coast. Muḥammad ibn-Sahm al-Anţâki from contemporaneous *sheikhs*:—In the year 49 the Greeks left for the sea-coast. Industry at that time was confined to Egypt. Consequently, and in accordance with Mu'âwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyân's orders, certain artisans and carpenters were gathered and settled along the coast. As for the industry of the Jordan province it was all confined to Acre.

¹ Persian armed cavalry.

Hishâm moves the industry to Tyre. Abu-l-Khaṭṭāb al-Azdi mentioned the case of a descendant of abu-Mu'aiṭ who lived in Acre and ran mills and workshops. Hishâm ibn-'Abd-al-Malik wanted him to sell them to him; but the man refused. Hishâm therefore moved the industry¹ to Tyre where he ran an inn and a workshop.

Tyre a naval base. According to al-Wâkidi, the ships used to be in Acre until the time of the banu-Marwân who moved them to Tyre, where they are until to-day.² In the year 247, al-Mutawakkil gave orders that the ships be stationed in Acre and all along the coast, and he manned them with fighters.

¹ Ar. *ṣinā'ah*; Ya'kûbi, p. 327: "*dâr aṣ-ṣinā'ah*" which means arsenal. The reference may be to the industry of making ships. Cf. Le Strange, p. 342 *seq.*

² Ibn-Jubair, p. 305.

CHAPTER VII

THE BATTLE OF MARJ AŞ-ŞUFFAR

The "unbelievers" put to flight. The Greeks met in great numbers and were reinforced by Heraclius. The Moslems encountered them at Marj aş-Şuffar on their way to Damascus on the first of Muḥarram, year 14.¹ The battle that ensued was so violent that blood flowed along with water and turned the wheels of the mill. Of the Moslems about 4,000 were wounded. At last the "unbelievers" took to flight and were dispersed, disregarding everything until they came to Damascus and Jerusalem. On that day, Khâlid ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-ʿÂṣi ibn-Umaiyaḥ (surnamed abu-Sa'id) fell a martyr. In the evening previous to the day in the morning of which the battle was fought, he was married to umm-Ḥakīm, the daughter of al-Ḥârith ibn-Hishâm al-Makhzûmi, and the wife of ʿIkrimah ibn-abi-Jahl.² Hearing the news of his death, umm-Ḥakīm pulled out the post of the tent and fought with it. On that day, according to some report, she killed seven and had her face still covered with the ointment perfumed with saffron³ [with which women anointed themselves on the first night of matrimony].

According to the report of abu-Mikhnaḥ, this battle of Marj took place twenty days after the battle of Ajnâdin;

¹ *Mémoire*, pp. 79-80.

² Ibn-Sa'id, vol. iv¹, p. 71.

³ ʿIabari, vol. i, p. 3169; *Aghâni*, vol. vi, pp. 6-7; Caetani, vol. iii, p. 322.

the conquest of Damascus followed it, and after the conquest of Damascus the battle of Fihl took place. The report of al-Wāḳidi, however, is more authentic.

It was regarding the battle of Marj that Khâlid ibn-Sa'îd ibn-al-Āṣi said :

"Isn't there a horseman who, tired of stabbing,
would lend me his lance for the battle of Marj aş-Şuffar?"

Referring to this battle, 'Abdallâh ibn-Kâmil ibn-Ḥabîb ibn-'Amirah ibn-Khufâf ibn-Amru'i-l-Kais ibn-Buhthah ibn-Sulaim said :

"The tribes of Mâlik took part, but 'Amirah disappeared
from my sight in the battle of Marj aş-Şuffar,"

meaning Mâlik ibn-Khufâf.

119

The story of the Saṣṣamah sword. According to Hishâm ibn-Muḥammad al-Kalbi, in the battle of Marj, Khâlid ibn-Sa'îd suffered martyrdom with his sword aş-Saṣṣamah hanging down from his neck. The Prophet had sent him as 'amil to al-Yaman, and on his way he passed by the kindred of 'Amr ibn-Ma'dikarib az-Zubaidi of Madhḥij and attacked them, taking as captives the wife of 'Amr and other kinsmen. 'Amr proposed that Khâlid grants them their liberty and they would accept Islâm. And so it was. 'Amr offered Khâlid his own sword, aş-Saṣṣamah,¹ saying :

"A friend whom I offered as present not because of any hatred
but because presents are for those of noble birth.

A friend whom I did not betray and who did not betray me,
and so my qualities and fellow-drinkers did not.

I bestowed it on a nobleman of Ḳuraish
who was pleased with it and by which he was protected against the
evil men."

This sword Mu'âwiyah took from the neck of Khâlid when

¹ *Aghâni*, vol. xiv, pp. 27, 31, 32.

he fell martyr in the battle of Marj. Mu'āwiyah kept it, but its possession was later disputed by Sa'id ibn-al-Āṣi ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-Āṣi ibn-Umayyah. 'Uthmān decided the case in favor of the latter, who kept it until the battle of ad-Dār in which Marwān was struck on the nape of the neck and Sa'id fell unconscious by a blow. A Juhainah man took the Ṣamṣāmah. The Juhainah man kept it, and one day he gave it to a polisher to polish it. The polisher could not believe that one of the Juhainah could possess such a sword, so he took it to Marwān ibn-al-Ḥakam, the governor of al-Madinah, who asked the Juhainah man for an explanation, and he told its story. "By Allah," exclaimed Marwān, "in the battle of ad-Dār, my sword was stolen from me, and so was that of Sa'id ibn-al-Āṣi." Then came Sa'id and recognizing his sword took it, carved his name on it, and sent it to 'Amr ibn-Sa'id al-Ashdaq, the governor of Makkah. Sa'id perished, and the sword was left with 'Amr ibn-Sa'id. When 'Amr ibn-Sa'id was killed at Damascus and his belongings were stolen, his brother on the father's side, Muḥammad ibn-Sa'id, took the sword, which later passed to Yahya ibn-Sa'id. At the death of Yahya, it passed to 'Anbasah ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-Āṣi and then to Sa'id ibn-'Amr ibn-Sa'id. When the last perished, the sword went to Muḥammad ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-Sa'id whose descendants live now in Bāriḳ. Then it went to Abān ibn-Yahya ibn-Sa'id who decked it with an ornament of gold and kept it with the mother of a child [concubine] of his. At last Aiyūb ibn-abi-Aiyūb ibn-Sa'id sold it to al-Mahdi the "Commander of the Believers" for over 80,000 [*dirhams*]. Al-Mahdi put the ornament of gold back on it. When it came finally into the possession of Mūsa-l-Hādī, the "Commander of the Believers," he admired it and ordered the poet abu-l-Haul to describe it, upon which the latter said:

"He who acquired the *Şamsâmah* of 'Amr az-Zubaidi
is the best of all men—Mûsa-l-Amin.
It is the sword of 'Amr which as we know
is the best that a scabbard ever sheathed.
Green in color between the edges of which is a garment
of poison in which death is clad.
If one unsheathes it, its brilliancy dazzles
that of the sun, so that the sun would scarcely be seen.
When the one to be smitten is at hand,
it does not matter whether the left or the right hand applies it.
What a good sword it is for him, who wants to defend his honor,
to smite with in the battle, and what a good companion!"¹

Later on, al-Wâthiq-Billâh, the "Commander of the Believers," called a polisher and ordered him to temper it. On doing so, the sword was changed.

¹ Cf. De Slane, *ibn-Khallikân*, vol. iii, p. 637.

CHAPTER VIII

THE CONQUEST OF DAMASCUS AND ITS PROVINCE

The positions taken by the different generals. When the Moslems were done with the fight against those who were gathered at al-Marj, they stayed there for fifteen days at the end of which they returned [sic] to Damascus [Dimashk]. This took place fourteen days before the end of Muḥarram, year 14. Al-Ghūṭah and its churches the Moslems took by force. The inhabitants of Damascus betook themselves to the fortifications and closed the gate of the city. Khâlid ibn-al-Walid at the head of some 5,000 men whom abu-'Ubaidah had put under his command, 121 camped at al-Bâb ash-Sharḳi [the east gate]. Some assert that Khâlid was the chief commander but was dismissed when Damascus was under siege. The convent by which Khâlid camped was called Dair Khâlid.¹ 'Amr ibn-al-'Âṣi camped at the Tûma gate; Shuraḥbil, at the Faradis gate, abu-'Ubaidah at the Jâbiyah gate, and Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyân from the Ṣaghîr gate to the one known as Kaisân gate.² Abu-ad-Dardâ' appointed 'Uwaimir ibn-'Âmir al-Khazraji commander of a frontier garrison settled in the fortification³ at Barzah.⁴

The statement written by Khâlid. The bishop⁵ who had

¹ Diyârbakri, vol. ii, p. 259.

² H. Lammens, *MFO*, vol. iii¹, p. 256; Kremer, *Topographie von Damascus*, the chart next to page 36.

³ *Mémoire*, p. 90.

⁴ Jubair, p. 274; Yâkût, vol. i, p. 563.

⁵ Caetani, vol. iii, p. 364, note 2.

provided Khâlid with food at the beginning of the siege was wont to stand on the wall. Once Khâlid called him, and when he came, Khâlid greeted him and talked with him. The bishop one day said to him, "Abu-Sulaimân, thy case is prospering and thou hast a promise to fulfil for me; let us make terms for this city." Thereupon, Khâlid called for an inkhorn and parchment and wrote:—

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. This is what Khâlid would grant to the inhabitants of Damascus, if he enters therein: he promises to give them security for their lives, property and churches. Their city-wall shall not be demolished; neither shall any Moslem be quartered in their houses. Thereunto we give to them the pact of Allah and the protection of his Prophet, the caliphs and the 'Believers'. So long as they pay the poll-tax, nothing but good shall befall them."

The Moslems enter the city. One night, a friend of the bishop came to Khâlid and informed him of the fact that it was the night of a feast ¹ for the inhabitants of the city, that they were all busy and that they had blocked the Sharkî gate with stones and left it unguarded. He then suggested that Khâlid should procure a ladder. Certain occupants of the convent, by which Khâlid's army camped, brought him two ladders on which some Moslems climbed to the highest part of the wall, and descended to the gate which was guarded only by one or two men. The Moslems co-operated and opened the door. This took place at sunrise.

In the meantime, abu-'Ubaidah had managed to open the Jâbiyah gate and sent certain Moslems over its wall. This made the Greek fighters pour to his side and lead a violent fight against the Moslems. At last, however, the Greeks took to flight. Then abu-'Ubaidah at the head of

¹ Tabari, vol. i, p. 2152.

the Moslems opened the Jâbiyah gate by force and made their entrance through it. Abu-'Ubaidah and Khâlid ibn-al-Walid met at al-Makṣalât which was the quarter of the coppersmiths in Damascus. The same spot is mentioned in a poem by Ḥassân ibn-Thâbit under the name of al-Bariṣ :

"He who calls at al-Bariṣ for a drink,
[is given the water of Barada mixed with dainty wine]." ¹

According to other reports, one night the Greeks carried out through the Jâbiyah gate a corpse. A number of their brave and armed men accompanied the funeral. The rest of them stood at the gate to prevent the Moslems from opening it and entering until their Greek comrades should have returned from the burial of the dead man, thus taking advantage of the Moslems' state of unmindfulness. But the Moslems knew of them and fought with them at the gate a most fierce and bloody conflict which ended in the opening of the gate by the Moslems at sunrise. Seeing that abu-'Ubaidah was on the point of entering the city, the bishop hurried to Khâlid and capitulated. He then opened the Sharḳi gate and entered with Khâlid, with the statement which Khâlid had written him unfolded in his hand. Regarding that, certain Moslems remarked, "By Allah, Khâlid is not the commander. How could his terms then be binding?" To this, abu-'Ubaidah replied, "Even the lowest of the Moslems can make binding terms on their behalf." And sanctioning the capitulation made by Khâlid, he signed it, not taking into account the fact that a part of the city was taken by force.² Thus all Damascus was considered as having capitulated. Abu-'Ubaidah wrote to 'Umar regarding that and forwarded the message. Then

¹ Ḥassân, *Diwân*, p. 17.

² Ya'kûbi, vol. ii, p. 159; Lammens, *MFO*, vol. iii¹, p. 250.

the gates of the city were opened and all the Moslems met within.

According to the report of abu-Mikhnaf and others, Khâlid entered the city by assault, whereas abu-'Ubaidah entered it by capitulation, and they both met at the Zaiyâtin [market of oil-dealers]. The former report however, is more authentic. 123

Al-Haitham ibn-'Adi claimed that the people of Damascus capitulated agreeing to give up one-half of their homes and churches. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd reported that abu-'Abdal-lâh al-Wâkidi said, "I have read the statement issued by Khâlid ibn-al-Walid to the people of Damascus and found no mention in it of 'half the homes and churches'. I do not know where the one who reported it got his information. The fact is that when Damascus was taken possession of, a great number of its inhabitants fled to Heraclius who was then at Antioch, leaving many vacant dwellings behind that were later occupied by the Moslems."

Some one reported that it was abu-'Ubaidah who had his quarters at the Sharḳi gate, and Khâlid at the Jâbiyah gate; but this view is erroneous.

The date of the conquest. According to al-Wâkidi, the conquest of Damascus was effected in Rajab, year 14,¹ but the date which Khâlid's statement of capitulation bears was Rabi' II, year 15. The explanation is that Khâlid wrote the statement with no date, but when the Moslems were preparing to set out against those gathered for their fight in al-Yarmûk, the bishop came to Khâlid asking him to renew the statement and add as witnesses abu-'Ubaidah and the Moslems. Khâlid granted the request and inserted the names of abu-'Ubaidah, Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyân, Shuraḥbil ibn-Ḥasanah and others as witnesses. The date he put was the one in which the statement was renewed.

¹ Ya'kûbi, vol. ii, p. 159.

The city considered as having capitulated. Al-Ḳâsim ibn-Sallâm from Sa'id ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz at-Tanûkhi:—Yazid entered Damascus by capitulation through the Sharkî gate. At al-Maṣsalât the two Moslem commanders met, and the whole city was considered as having capitulated.

The siege conducted for four months. Al-Ḳâsim from abu-l-Ash'ath aṣ-Ṣan'âni or abu-'Uthmân aṣ-Ṣan'âni:—Abu-'Ubaidah spent at the Jâbiyah gate four months¹ conducting the siege.

The case of a church. Abu-'Ubaid from Rajâ' ibn-abi-Salamah:—Ḥassân ibn-Mâlik presented to 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz the case of a church that one of the commanders had bestowed on him as fief, and the possession of which was contested by the non-Arabs of Damascus. Regarding that, 'Umar said, "If it is included in the fifteen churches mentioned in their covenant, thou hast no claim on it."

The following was stated by Ḍamrah on the authority of 'Ali ibn-abi-Ḥamalah, "The non-Arabs of Damascus disputed with us the right to a church at Damascus that was assigned by someone as fief to the banu-Naṣr, and the case was presented to 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz who took the church from us and returned it to the Christians. When Yazid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik, however, came to power he gave it back to the banu-Naṣr."

The poll-tax. Abu-'Ubaid from al-Auzâ'i who said:—"At the outset, the poll-tax in Syria consisted of one *jarīb* and one *dīnār* per head. 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb made it four *dīnārs* on those who had gold and forty *dirhams* on those who had silver, arranging them in ranks according to the wealth of the rich, the poverty of the poor and the medium possessions of the middle class."

Hishâm heard it said by our *sheikhs* that the Jews were

for the Christians as *dhimmis* paying *kharāj* to them, and were, therefore, included in the capitulation.

According to certain reports, one of the terms imposed by Khâlid ibn-al-Walid on the inhabitants of Damascus, when they capitulated, was that every man should give as poll-tax one *dīnār* and one *jarīb* of wheat, together with vinegar and oil for feeding the Moslems.

‘Amr an-Nāḳid from Aslam, the freedman of ‘Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb:—‘Umar wrote to the commanders of the provinces of Syria [Ar. *ajṇād*] instructing them to levy a tax on every adult, making it forty *dirhams* on those who possessed silver, and four *dīnārs* on those who possessed gold. Moreover, he ordered that in the way of providing the Moslems with wheat and oil, they have to give every Moslem in Syria and Mesopotamia [Ar. al-Jazīrah] two *modii*¹ of wheat and three *ḵiṣṭs*¹ of oil per month. He also assessed on them grease and honey, the quantity of which I do not know; and for every Moslem in Egypt per month one *irdabb*¹ [of wheat], clothing, and the right of being entertained as guest for three days.

‘Amr ibn-Hammād ibn-abi-Ḥanifah from Aslam:—‘Umar assessed as poll-tax four *dīnārs* on those who possessed gold, and forty *dirhams* on those who possessed silver, in addition to offering the Moslems a subsistence tribute and providing them with three-days’ entertainment.

A similar tradition was communicated to me by Muṣ‘ab on the authority of Aslam.

The cathedral of St. John. It is reported that when Mu‘āwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyān came to power, he desired to add the church of St. John to the mosque² in Damascus; but the

¹ Ar. *mudi*, Latin *modius*, is 17 *sā’s*; a *ḵiṣṭ* is half a *sā’*; an *irdabb* is 24 *sā’s*.

² Al-Maḳḳari, *Nafh at-Ṭib*, vol. i, p. 368.

Christians refused. So he refrained. Later, when 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân was in power, he made the same request for the enlargement of the mosque offering them money in exchange; but they refused to deliver the church to him. In his turn, al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik called the Christians and offered them large sums for the church, and when they refused, he threatened them saying, "If ye do not agree, I will surely tear it down." To this someone replied, "He, 'Commander of the Believers', who tears down a church will lose his wits and be affected with some blight." Al-Walid, being angered at what was said, ordered that a spade be brought and began demolishing the walls with his own hand, while he had a robe of yellow silk on him. He then called workmen and house-razers and they pulled the church down. Thus it was included in the mosque. When 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Azîz became caliph, the Christians complained of what al-Walid had done for their church. 'Umar wrote to his *'âmil* ordering him to return to the Christians that part which he had added to the mosque from their church. The people of Damascus disliked the idea saying, "Shall we destroy our mosque after we have called to prayer and held service in it? And can a Christian church be returned [to its former owners]?" Among the Moslems were at that time Sulaimân ibn-Ḥabîb al-Muḥârîbi and other canonists. They then came to the Christians and proposed to turn over to them all the churches of al-Ghûṭah that had been taken by force and were in the hands of the Moslems, provided they give up the church of St. John and cease to assert their claim on it. The Christians rather seemed to favor the proposition and consented to it. 'Umar's *'âmil* communicated the news to 'Umar who was pleased and signed the agreement. Next to the tower of the Mosque of Damascus at the southern porch stands an inscription on marble near the roof which was

part of that which was built by the order of al-Walid the "Commander of the Believers" in the year 86.

The wall of Damascus. I myself heard Hishâm ibn-'Ammâr say, "The wall around the city of Damascus remained standing until it was demolished by 'Abdallâh ibn-'Ali ibn-'Abdallâh ibn-al-'Abbâs after the question between Marwân and the banu-Umayyah had been settled."

Buṣra, Adhri'ât, al-Bathaniyah and other places reduced. Abu-Ḥafṣ ad-Dimashki from the *muezzin* of the Damascus Mosque and other men:—At the arrival of Khâlid, the Moslems gathered their forces against Buṣra, and it capitulated. They then were dispersed throughout all Ḥaurân which they subdued. The chief of Adhri'ât came to them offering to capitulate on the same terms on which the people of Buṣra had capitulated and agreeing to make all the land of al-Bathaniyah ¹ a *kharâj* land. The request was granted, and Yazîd ibn-abi-Sufyân entered the city and made a covenant with its people. Thus the two districts of Ḥaurân and al-Bathaniyah came under the full control of the Moslems. Thence they came to Palestine and the Jordan, invading what had not yet been reduced. Yazîd marched against 'Amnân and made an easy conquest of it, making terms of capitulation similar to those of Buṣra. Besides, he effected the complete conquest of the province of al-Balkâ'. When abu-'Ubaidah came to power, all that was already conquered. At the conquest of Damascus, abu-'Ubaidah was the commander-in-chief; but the terms of capitulation were made by Khâlid, abu-'Ubaidah concurring.

'Arandal, ash-Sharât and the sea-coast reduced. During the governorship of abu-'Ubaidah, Yazîd ibn-abi-Sufyân went and took possession of 'Arandal ² by capitulation. He

¹ Modern Nuḡrah in Ḥaurân.

² The correct form is Gharandal; Ya'qûbi, *Buldân*, p. 326; Baedeker, p. 150.

also subdued the province of ash-Sharât with its mountains. It is stated by Sa'îd ibn-'Abd-al-'Azîz on the authority of al-Waḍîn that after the [second] conquest of Damascus Yazîd came to Sidon, 'Irḳah,¹ Jubail, and Bierût (which lie on the sea-coast) ² with his brother, Mu'âwiyah, leading the van of the army. These cities he conquered with great facility, expelling many of their inhabitants. The conquest of 'Irḳah was effected by Mu'âwiyah himself when Yazîd was governor. Toward the close of the caliphate of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb or the beginning of the caliphate of 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân, the Greeks restored some of these coast-towns, and Mu'âwiyah again marched against those towns and conquered them. He then made repairs in them and stationed garrisons in them among whom he distributed the fiefs. 127

Tripoli captured. When 'Uthmân was made caliph and Mu'âwiyah became governor of Syria, the latter directed Sufyân ibn-Mujîb al-Azdi to Tripoli [Atrâbulus] which was a combination of three cities.³ Sufyân erected on a plain a few miles from the city a fort which was called Ḥiṣn Sufyân [Sufyân fort], intercepted the recruits from the sea as well as from the land and laid siege to the city. When the siege was pressed hard against them, the inhabitants of Tripoli met in one of the three fortifications and wrote to the king of the Greeks asking for relief through reinforcement or ships on which they might escape and flee to him. Accordingly, the king sent them many ships which they boarded in the night time and fled away. When Sufyân arose in the morning—he having been accustomed to sleep

¹ "Arḳah" in Hamadhâni, *Buldân*, p. 105; Caetani, vol. iii, p. 801; "Correggi: 'Arqaq".

² *Journal Asiatique*, 1859, vol. i, p. 120, note 1.

³ As its Greek name designates.

every night in his fort, and fortify the Moslems in it, and to rise up in the morning against the enemy—he discovered that the fortification in which the people of Tripoli were was vacant. Immediately he entered it and sent the news of the conquest to Mu'âwiyah. Mu'âwiyah made it a dwelling-place for a large body of Jews. It is this fortification in which the harbor of the city is to-day. Later 'Abd-al-Malik built it and made it stronger.

Mu'âwiyah used to send every year to Tripoli a large body of troops to guard the city and used to assign it to a different *'âmil*; but in case the sea was closed, the *'âmil* with a small band would stay and the rest would return. This state of affairs lasted until 'Abd-al-Malik began to rule. In the days of the latter, one of the Greek patricians with a large body of men came to the city and asked for a promise of safety, agreeing to settle therein and pay *kharâj*. His request was granted. He had not been there two years or two years and a few months when he took advantage of the absence of the troops from the city, shut its gate and killed the *'âmil*, taking his soldiers and many Jews as captives. He then made his way together with his followers to the land of the Greeks [Asia Minor]. Later the Moslems caught him on the sea going to a Moslem coast-town with a large number of ships, and killed him. Others say they took him captive and sent him to 'Abd-al-Malik who killed and crucified him. I heard someone say that 'Abd-al-Malik sent someone who besieged him in Tripoli until he surrendered and was carried before 'Abd-al-Malik who killed and crucified him. Some of his followers took to flight and got as far as the land of the Greeks.

'Ali ibn-Muhammad al-Madâ'ini related on the authority of 'Attâb ibn-Ibrâhîm that Tripoli was conquered by Sufyân ibn-Mujib, that its inhabitants violated the covenant in the days of 'Abd-al-Malik and that it was reduced by al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik in his reign.

The Mediterranean littoral reduced. Abu-Ḥafṣ ash-Shâmi from al-Waḍīn:—At first Yazīd ibn-abi-Sufyân directed Mu'āwiyah against the littoral of the province of Damascus excluding Tripoli whose possession he did not covet. Mu'āwiyah sometimes spent on the reduction of the fort a few days—two or more—in the course of which he was resisted either slightly or strongly before he could take it.

When the Moslems conquered a city, whether so situated as to overlook a wide territory or on the coast, they would station in it whatever number of Moslems was necessary; and if the enemy in it should start a revolt the Moslems would flock to it for reinforcement. But when 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân became caliph he wrote to Mu'āwiyah instructing him to fortify the coast-cities and man them, and to give fiefs to those whom he settled in them. Mu'āwiyah did accordingly.

Abu-Ḥafṣ from Sa'id ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz who said:—"I heard it said by some that after the death of his brother Yazīd, Mu'āwiyah wrote to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb describing the condition of the coast-towns. 'Umar wrote back ordering that their fortifications be repaired, that garrisons be stationed in them, that watchmen be posted on their towers and that means be taken for lighting the fire on the towers to announce the approach of the enemy. 'Umar gave Mu'āwiyah no permission to carry out a naval campaign. But Mu'āwiyah insisted so much that 'Uthmân allowed him to carry out a sea expedition and instructed him to keep ready in the coast-cities troops in addition to those already in them, whether he wanted to set out on the campaign in person or send some one else on it. He also instructed him to give the garrison lands and distribute among them whatever houses had been evacuated, and to establish new mosques and enlarge those that had been established before his caliphate."

According to al-Waḍīn, after that, men from all quarters moved to the coast cities.

‘Alkamah nominated governor of Ḥaurān. Al-‘Abbās ibn-Hishām al-Kalbī from Ja‘far ibn-Kilāb al-Kilābī:—‘Alkamah ibn-‘Ulāthah ibn-‘Auf ibn-al-Aḥwaṣ ibn-Ja‘far ibn-Kilāb was assigned by ‘Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb to the governorship of Ḥaurān and he was made responsible to Mu‘āwiyah. This position he held until his death. Before his death he heard that al-Ḥuṭai‘ah-l-‘Absī was coming to visit him; so ‘Alkamah bequeathed to him in his will a share equal to one of his sons’ shares. Hence the poem of al-Ḥuṭai‘ah: ¹

“Between me and becoming rich—had I only reached thee, when thou
wert still living—
there would have been an interval of only a few nights.”

Ḳubbash farm. I was told by certain learned men among whom was a neighbor of Hishām ibn-‘Ammār that abu-Sufyān ibn-Ḥarb possessed in the pre-Islamic period, in which he carried on trade with Syria, a village in al-Balkā’ called Ḳubbash. This village passed into the possession of Mu‘āwiyah and his son, and at the beginning of the [Abbasid] dynasty, it was confiscated and possessed by certain sons of al-Mahdī, the “Commander of the Believers.” Then it passed into the hands of certain oil-sellers of al-Kūfah known as the banu-Nu‘aim.

The Prophet gives fief to Tamīm and Nu‘aim. ‘Abbās ibn-Hishām from his grandfather:—Once came Tamīm ibn-Aus of the banu-ad-Dār ibn-Hānī’ ibn-Ḥabīb of [the tribe of] Lakhm, surnamed abu-Rukaiyah, with his brother Nu‘aim ibn-Aus, to the Prophet who gave them as fief Ḥibra, Bait-‘Ainūn ² and Masjid Ibrāhīm, and to that end he wrote

¹ Goldziher: “Der Diwān des Ġarwal b. Aus al-Ḥuṭej’a” in *ZDMG*, vol. xlvī, p. 30.

² Ibn-Duraid, p. 226.

a statement. When Syria was subdued, all that was restored to them. When Sulaimân ibn-ʿAbd-al-Malik used to pass near this land he would not stop in it saying, "I am afraid the curse of the Prophet will follow me."

ʿUmar gives stipends to diseased Christians. Hishâm ibn-ʿAmmâr told me he heard it said by certain *sheikhs* that on his way to al-Jâbiyah in the province of Damascus, ʿUmar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb passed by certain Christians smitten with elephantiasis¹ and he ordered that they be given something out of the *ṣadaqahs* and that food stipends be assigned to them.

Dair Khâlîd. Hishâm reported that he heard it said by al-Walîd ibn-Muslim that Khâlîd ibn-al-Walîd made a condition in favor of the convent known as Dair Khâlîd, when its occupants offered him a ladder to climb to the city wall, to the effect that their *kharâj* be reduced. The condition was enforced by abu-ʿUbaidah.

The terms with Baʿlabakk. When abu-ʿUbaidah was done with Damascus, he advanced to Ḥims. On his way, he passed through Baʿlabakk whose inhabitants sought to secure safety and capitulate. Abu-ʿUbaidah made terms guaranteeing the safety of their lives, possessions and churches. To that end he wrote the following statement:

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. This is a statement of security to so and so, son of so and so, and to the inhabitants of Baʿlabakk—Greeks, Persians and Arabs—for their lives, possessions, churches and houses, inside and outside the city and also for their mills. The Greeks are entitled to give pasture to their cattle within a space of 15 miles, yet are not to abide in any inhabited town. After Rabiʿ and Jumâda I shall have passed, they are at

¹ Ar. *mujadhdhamîn*, see *Kâmûs*, *Tâj al-ʿArûs* and *Nihâyah*; Caetani, vol. iii, p. 933, translates: "mutilati".

liberty to go where they will. Whosoever of them adopts Islâm, shall have the same rights as we and be bound by the same obligations; and their merchants are entitled to go whither they will in the countries that have become ours through capitulation. Those of them who do not adopt Islâm¹ are bound to pay poll-tax and *kharâj*. Allah is witness and his witness is sufficient."

¹ Cf. Zaidân, vol. iv, p. 122, Margoliouth's translation.

CHAPTER IX

ḤİMŞ

The inhabitants capitulate. ‘Abbâs ibn-Hishâm from abu-Mikhnaḥ:— When abu-‘Ubaidah was through with Damaṣcus, he sent ahead of him Khâlid ibn-al-Walid and Milhân ibn-Zaiyâr at-Ṭâ’i and then he followed them. When they met in Ḥimş [Emesa],¹ the people of the city resisted them, but finally sought refuge in the city and asked for safety and capitulation. They capitulated to abu-‘Ubaidah agreeing to pay 170,000 *dinârs*.²

As-Simţ captures Ḥimş. According to al-Wâḳidi and others, as the Moslems stood at the gates of Damaṣcus there appeared a dense band of the enemy’s horsemen. The troops of the Moslems set out and met them between Bait-Lihya and ath-Thaniyah. The enemy was defeated and took to flight in the direction of Ḥimş via Kâra. The Moslems pursued them to Ḥimş but found that they had turned away from it. The people of Ḥimş saw the Moslems and, being scared because Heraclius had run away from them and because of what they heard regarding the Moslems’ power, valor and victory, they submitted and hastened to seek the promise of security. The Moslems guaranteed their safety and refrained from killing them. The people of Ḥimş offered them food for their animals and for themselves and the Moslems camped on the Orontes [al-Urunţ, or al-Urund] (the river which empties its water in the sea near

¹ Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 335; *Skizzen*, vol. vi, p. 60.

² Ya’qûbi, vol. ii, p. 160.

Antioch). The commander of the Moslems at that time was as-Simţ ibn-al-Aswad al-Kindi.

When abu-ʿUbaidah was through with Damascus, he left over it in his place Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyân, came to Ḥimş via Baʿlabakk, and encamped at the Rastan gate. The people of Ḥimş capitulated, and he guaranteed the safety of their lives, possessions, city-wall, churches, and wells excluding one-fourth of St. John's Church which was to be turned into a mosque. He made it a condition on those of them who would not embrace Islâm to pay *kharâj*.¹

According to certain reports, it was as-Simţ ibn-al-Aswad al-Kindi who made the terms with the people of Ḥimş. When abu-ʿUbaidah arrived, he caused the terms to take effect. As-Simţ divided the city into lots, each marked for one Moslem to build his house. He also made them settle in every place whose occupants had evacuated it and in every yard that was deserted.

The terms with Ḥamâh, Shaizar, Fâmiyah and other places. Abu-Ḥafş ad-Dimashķi from Saʿid ibn-ʿAbd-al-ʿAziz:—When abu-ʿUbaidah ibn-al-Jarrâh effected the conquest of Damascus, he left over it as his lieutenant Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyân; over the province of Palestine, ʿAmr ibn-al-ʿÂşî; and over the province of the Jordan, Shurahbil. He then advanced to Ḥimş whose people capitulated on the same terms as those of Baʿlabakk. Leaving over Ḥimş ʿUbâdah ibn-aş-Şâmit al-Anşâri, he pushed towards Ḥamâh [Epiphania] whose people met him offering their submission. He made terms with them, stipulating that they pay tax on their heads and *kharâj* on their land. Thence he proceeded towards Shaizar. The people of Shaizar [Larissa] went out to meet him bowing² before him and

¹ Nöldeke, *ZDMG*, vol. xxix, p. 76 seq; Caetani, vol. iii, p. 432, note 2.

² Ar. *kaffara*; see *GGA*, 1863, p. 1348; *Kashshâf*, vol. i, p. 22.

accompanied by players on the tambourines and singers. They agreed to terms similar to those made with the people of Ḥamāh. Abu-'Ubaidah's horsemen reached as far as az-Zarrā'ah and al-Ḳaṣṭal. He then passed through Ma'arrat Ḥimṣ [Ma'arrat an-Nu'mân] which was named after an-Nu'mân ibn-Bashir.¹ Its people came out playing on tambourines and singing before him. Thence he came to Fāmiyah whose people met him in the same way and consented to pay poll-tax and *kharāj*. Thus was the question of Ḥimṣ brought to an end, and Ḥimṣ and Ḳinnasrīn became parts of one whole.²

The "Junds" and "Awāṣim." There is a disagreement regarding the name "Jund"³ [as applied to the military districts of Syria]. According to some, Palestine was called "Jund" by the Moslems because it was a collection of many provinces, and so was each of Damascus, Jordan, Ḥimṣ and Ḳinnasrīn. According to others, each district which had an army that received its monthly allowance in it was called "Jund." Thus Mesopotamia belonged to Ḳinnasrīn; but 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwān made it a separate "Jund," that is, made its army take its allowance from its *kharāj*. 'Abd-al-Malik was asked to do so by Muḥammad ibn-Marwān. Down to the time of Yazīd ibn-Mu'āwiyah, Ḳinnasrīn and its districts were included in the province of Ḥimṣ; but Yazīd constituted Ḳinnasrīn, Antioch, Manbij and their districts as one "Jund." When ar-Rashīd Ḥārūn ibn-al-Mahdī was made caliph, he set Ḳinnasrīn apart and made of it and its districts one "Jund." He also separated Manbij, Dulūk, Ra'bān, Ḳūrus, Antioch and Tizin and called them "al-'Awāṣim"⁴ because these were

¹ Yāqūt, *al-Mushtariḳ*, p. 401.

² Cf. Caetani, vol. iii, p. 790, line 7.

³ The same word is commonly used for "troops".

⁴ Zaidān, vol. i, p. 153; the word means "those that give protection."

the cities to which the Moslems resorted after making an invasion and leaving the frontier cities, and where they were safe and protected. The chief city of "al-'Awâsim" he made Manbij [Hierapolis]. In this city 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Sâlih ibn-'Ali lived in the year 173 and erected many buildings.

Al-Lâdhikiyah entered. Abu-Ḥafṣ ad-Dimashki from Sa'id ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, and Mûsa ibn-Ibrâhîm at-Tanûkhi from certain *sheikhs* of Ḥimş:—Abu-'Ubaidah appointed in his place over Ḥimş 'Ubâdah ibn-aṣ-Ṣâmit al-Anṣârî who left for al-Lâdhikiyah.¹ Its people resisted him and the city had a massive gate that could be opened only by a number of men. Seeing how difficult it was to reduce the city, 'Ubâdah encamped at a distance from it and ordered that trenches like canals be dug, each one large enough to conceal a man with his horse. The Moslems made special effort and got the work done. They then pretended to be returning to Ḥimş; but no sooner had the night fallen with its darkness, than they returned to their camp and trenches, while the people of al-Lâdhikiyah were negligent of them being under the impression that the Moslems had left them. Early in the morning, they opened their gate and drove forth their cattle; but how terrified they were to meet the Moslems and see them enter through the gate! Thus was the city taken by force. 'Ubâdah entered the fort and then climbed its wall and called "Allah is great" etc. Certain Christians of al-Lâdhikiyah fled to al-Yusaiyîḍ, and later sought to surrender, agreeing to return to their lands. They were assigned to lands, and a fixed *kharâj*² was assessed to be paid by them every year whether they should increase or decrease in number. Their church was left for

¹ Laodicea; Yâkût, vol. iv, p. 338.

² *Kharâj muḥâja'ah*. See Berchem, *La Propriété Territoriale*, p. 45.

them. The Moslems, following the order of 'Ubâdah, erected in al-Lâdhikiyah a cathedral mosque that was later enlarged.

Al-Lâdhikiyah destroyed and rebuilt. In the year 100, when 'Abd-al-'Azîz was caliph, the Greeks made a descent by sea on the coast of al-Lâdhikiyah. They destroyed the city and took its inhabitants prisoners. 'Umar ordered that it be rebuilt and fortified and asked the [Greek] "tyrant" ¹ to accept ransom for the Moslem prisoners. But this was not carried out till after his death in the year 101. The city was completed and garrisoned by the order of Yazîd ibn-'Abd-al-Malik.

According to a tradition communicated by one from al-Lâdhikiyah, 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Azîz fortified the city and finished its work before he died. All what Yazîd ibn-'Abd-al-Malik did was to repair the city and increase its garrison.

Baldah taken by assault. Abu-Ḥafṣ ad-Dimashkî from Sa'îd ibn-'Abd-al-'Azîz and Sa'îd ibn-Sulaimân al-Ḥimsî :—'Ubâdah with the Moslems appeared at the coast and took by assault a city called Baldah lying two parasangs from Jabalah. The city was later destroyed and its inhabitants evacuated it. Jabalah, which was a fortification for the Greeks and was deserted by them when the Moslems conquered Ḥims, was established by Mu'âwiyah ibn-abî-Sufyân and guarded by a garrison.

The fort of Jabalah. Sufyân ibn-Muḥammad al-Bahrâni from certain *sheikhs*:—Mu'âwiyah erected for Jabalah ² a fort outside the older Greek fort which was now inhabited by monks and others devoted to religious exercises.

¹ Ar. *ṭāghiyah*, an appellation of the Byzantine emperor used by the Arabian writers.

² Gabala, Gibellus Major, or Zîbel; Le Strange, pp. 459-460.

Anṭarṭūs reduced. Sufyān ibn-Muḥammad from his father and *sheikhs*:—‘Ubādah with the Moslems conquered Anṭarṭūs [Tortosa] which was a fortified town and which was evacuated by its holders. Mu‘āwiyah built Anṭarṭūs and fortified it¹ giving the fiefs to the holders of the fort. The same thing he did with Maraḥīyah and Bulunyās.

Guards stationed in the littoral towns. Abu-Ḥaṣṣ ad-Dimashki from his *sheikhs*:—Abu-‘Ubaidah effected the conquest of al-Lādhikiyah, Jabalah and Anṭarṭūs through ‘Ubādah ibn-aṣ-Ṣāmit and used to put them in charge of a guard until the time in which the sea was closed.² When Mu‘āwiyah stationed garrisons in the coast cities and fortified them, he put garrisons in, and fortified these cities, too, and treated them as the other littoral towns.

Salamyah. It was reported to me by a *sheikh* from Hims that close to Salamyah [Salaminiyas] lay a city called Mu’takifah which one day was completely destroyed by an earthquake and only one hundred of its inhabitants survived. The survivors erected one hundred houses and lived in them. This new settlement was called *Silm Mi’ah*³ which name was corrupted into Salamyah. Later there came to this place Ṣāliḥ ibn-‘Alī ibn-‘Abdallāh ibn-‘Abbās, fortified it and lived in it with his sons. Many of his descendants still have their abode in it. According to ibn-Sahm al-Anṭāki, however, Salamyah is an ancient Greek name.

Marwān destroys the wall of Hims. I was told by Muḥammad ibn-Muṣaffa-l-Himṣi that the wall of Hims was destroyed by Marwān ibn-Muḥammad, because in his retreat before the people of Khurāsān, he passed by the

¹ Yākūt, vol. i, p. 388.

² The guard was posted in them so long as the sea was open for navigation, i. e., until winter time.

³ “The safety of one hundred.”

people of Ḥimş, who had broken off from their allegiance, and they carried away some of his baggage, property and armories.

Al-Faḍl ibn-Ḳârin and Mûsa ibn-Bugha as governors of Ḥimş. The city of Ḥimş had stones for pavement. In the days of Aḥmad ibn-Muḥammad ibn-abi-Ishâk al-Mu'taşim-Billâh, the people rose against his 'émil over them, al-Faḍl ibn-Ḳârin at-Ṭabari, a brother of Mayazdiyâr ibn-Ḳârin,¹ and in accordance with his orders the pavement was removed. They rebelled again, repaved the city and fought against al-Faḍl ibn-Ḳârin until they worsted him. After robbing him of his money and wives, they put him to death and crucified him. Al-Mu'taşim directed against them Mûsa ibn-Bugha-l-Kabîr [the Elder] his freedman, and the inhabitants including a large number of Christians and Jews, fought against him. After a fearful slaughter, Mûsa put the survivors to flight, pursued them to the city and entered it by force. This took place in the year 250.

Ḥimş is the seat of a large granary that receives wheat and oil from the cities of the coast and other places that were given out as fiefs for their holders and recorded for them as such in special record books.

¹ Cf. Athîr, vol. vii, p. 88.

THE BATTLE OF AL-YARMÛK

A description of the battle. Heraclius gathered large bodies of Greeks, Syrians, Mesopotamians and Armenians numbering about 200,000.¹ This army he put under the command of one of his choice men² and sent as a vanguard Jabalah ibn-al-Aiham al-Ghassâni at the head of the "naturalized" Arabs [*musta'ribah*] of Syria of the tribes of Lakhm, Judhâm and others, resolving to fight the Moslems so that he might either win or withdraw to the land of the Greeks³ and live in Constantinople. The Moslems gathered together and the Greek army marched against them. The battle they fought at al-Yarmûk was of the fiercest and bloodiest kind.⁴ Al-Yarmûk [Hieromax] is a river. In this battle 24,000 Moslems took part. The Greeks and their followers in this battle tied themselves to each other by chains, so that no one might set his hope on flight. By Allah's help, some 70,000 of them were put to death, and their remnants took to flight, reaching as far as Palestine, Antioch, Aleppo, Mesopotamia and Armenia. In the battle of al-Yarmûk certain Moslem women took part and fought violently. Among them was Hind, daughter of 'Utbah and

¹ De Goeje, *Mémoire sur la Conquête de la Syrie*, p. 107.

² Tabari, vol. i, p. 2347.

³ i. e., Asia Minor; Arabic—*Bilâd ar-Rûm*.

⁴ Al-Baṣri, *Futûḥ ash-Shâm*, p. 130 seq.; Pseudo-Wākidi, *Futûḥ ash-Shâm*, vol. ii, pp. 32-35.

mother of Mu'âwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyân, who repeatedly exclaimed, "Cut the arms of these 'uncircumcised' with your swords!" Her husband abu-Sufyân had come to Syria as a volunteer desiring to see his sons, and so he brought his wife with him. He then returned to al-Madinah where he died. year 31, at the age of 88. Others say he died in Syria. When the news of his death was carried to his daughter, umm-Ḥabibah, she waited until the third day on which she ordered some yellow paint and covered with it her arms and face saying, "I would not have done that, had I not heard the Prophet say, 'A woman should not be in mourning for more than three days over anyone except her husband.'" It is stated that she did likewise when she received the news of her brother Yazid's death. But Allah knows best.

Those who lost an eye or suffered martyrdom. Abu-Sufyân ibn-Ḥarb was one-eyed. He had lost his eye in the battle of at-Ṭâ'if. In the battle of al-Yarmûk, however, al-Ash'ath ibn-Kais, Hâshim ibn-'Utbah ibn-abi-Wakḥâş az-Zuhri (i. e. al-Mirkâl) and Kais ibn-Makshûh, each lost an eye. In this battle 'Âmir ibn-abi-Wakḥâş az-Zuhri fell a martyr. It is this 'Âmir who once carried the letter of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb assigning abu-'Ubaidah to the governorship of Syria. Others say he was a victim of the plague; still others report that he suffered martyrdom in the battle of Ajnâdin; but all that is not true.

Ḥabîb ibn-Maslamah pursues the fugitives. Abu-'Ubaidah put Ḥabîb ibn-Maslamah-l-Fihri at the head of a cavalry detachment charged with pursuing the fugitive enemy,¹ and Ḥabîb set out killing every man whom he could reach.

The story of Jabalah. Jabalah ibn-al-Aiharn sided with the *Anṣâr* saying, "Ye are our brethren and the sons of our

¹ Athîr, vol. i, p. 179.

fathers," and professed Islâm. After the arrival of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb in Syria, year 17, Jabalah had a dispute with one of the Muzainah and knocked out his eye. 'Umar ordered that he be punished, upon which Jabalah said, "Is his eye like mine? Never, by Allah, shall I abide in a town where I am under authority." He then apostatized and went to the land of the Greeks. This Jabalah was the king of Ghassân¹ and the successor of al-Hârith ibn-abi-Shimr.

According to another report, when Jabalah came to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb, he was still a Christian. 'Umar asked him to accept Islam and pay *ṣadaqah*; but he refused saying, "I shall keep my faith and pay *ṣadaqah*." 'Umar's answer was, "If thou keepest thy faith, thou hast to pay poll-tax." The man refused, and 'Umar added, "We have only three alternatives for thee: Islâm, tax or going whither thou wilt." Accordingly, Jabalah left with 30,000 men to the land of the Greeks [Asia Minor]. 'Ubâdah ibn-aṣ-Ṣâmit gently reproved 'Umar saying, "If thou hadst accepted *ṣadaqah* from him and treated him in a friendly way, he would have become Moslem."

In the year 21, 'Umar directed 'Umair ibn-Sa'd al-Anṣârî at the head of a great army against the land of the Greeks, and put him in command of the summer expedition² which was the first of its kind. 'Umar instructed him to treat Jabalah ibn-al-Aiham very kindly and to try and appeal to him through the blood relationship between them, so that he should come back to the land of the Moslems with the understanding that he would keep his own faith and pay the amount of *ṣadaqah* he had agreed to pay. 'Umair marched until he came to the land of the Greeks and proposed to

¹ Nöldeke: "Die Ghassânischen Fürsten" in *Abhandlungen der Königlich-Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Berlin), 1887, No. II, p. 45 seq.

² Zaidân, vol. i, p. 155; Ḳudâmah, *Kitâb al-Kharâj* in ibn-Khur-dâdhbih, *Kitâb al-Masâlik*, p. 259.

Jabalāh what he was ordered by 'Umar to propose; but Jabalāh refused the offer and insisted on staying in the land of the Greeks. 'Umair then came into a place called al-Ḥimār—a valley—which he destroyed putting its inhabitants to the sword. Hence the proverb, "In a more ruined state than the hollow of Ḥimār."¹

Heraclius' adieu to Syria. When Heraclius received the news about the troops in al-Yarmūk and the destruction of his army by the Moslems, he fled from Antioch to Constantinople, and as he passed ad-Darb² he turned and said, "Peace unto thee, O Syria, and what an excellent country this is for the enemy!"³—referring to the numerous pastures in Syria.

The battle of al-Yarmūk took place in Rajab, year 15.⁴

Hubāsh loses his leg. According to Hishām ibn-al-Kalbī, among those who witnessed the battle of al-Yarmūk was Ḥubāsh ibn-Ḳais al-Ḳushairī, who killed many of the 'uncircumcised' and lost his leg without feeling it. At last he began to look for it. Hence the verse of Sauwār ibn-Aufa:

"Among us were ibn-'Attāb and the one who went seeking his leg;
and among us was one who offered protection to the quarter,"

—referring to dhu-l-Ruḳaibah.⁵

Christians and Jews prefer Moslem rule. Abu-Ḥafṣ ad-Dimashqī from Sa'īd ibn-'Abd-al-'Azīz:—When Heraclius massed his troops against the Moslems and the Mos-

¹ Bakri, vol. i, p. 254. Freytag, *Proverbia*, vol. i, p. 231, no. 66.

² The pass of Taurus.

³ Ṭabari vol. i, pp. 2395 and 2396.

⁴ The date of the Yarmūk is confused by some Arabian historians with that of Ajnādīn, Jumāda ii, year 13; see Athir, vol. ii, p. 315.

⁵ *Kāmūs*: "his name was Mālik".

lems heard that they were coming to meet them at al-Yarmük, the Moslems refunded to the inhabitants of Ḥimş the *kharâj*¹ they had taken from them saying, "We are too busy to support and protect you. Take care of yourselves." But the people of Ḥimş replied, "We like your rule and justice far better than the state of oppression and tyranny² in which we were. The army of Heraclius we shall indeed, with your 'âmil's help, repulse from the city' The Jews rose and said, "We swear by the Thorah, no governor of Heraclius shall enter the city of Ḥimş unless we are first vanquished and exhausted!" Saying this, they closed the gates of the city and guarded them. The inhabitants of the other cities—Christian and Jew—that had capitulated to the Moslems, did the same, saying, "If Heraclius and his followers win over the Moslems we would return to our previous condition, otherwise we shall retain our present state so long as numbers are with the Moslems." When by Allah's help the "unbelievers" were defeated and the Moslems won, they opened the gates of their cities, went out with the singers and music players who began to play, and paid the *kharâj*.

Abu-'Ubaidah reduces Ḳinnasrîn and Antioch. Abu-'Ubaidah marched against the province of Ḳinnasrîn and Antioch and reduced it.

Shurahbil transferred to Ḥimş. Al-'Abbâs ibn-Hishâm al-Kalbi from his grandfather:—As-Simţ ibn-al-Aswad al-Kindi distinguished himself as a fighter in the battle of 138 al-Yarmük and particularly in Syria and Ḥimş. It was he who divided the houses of Ḥimş among its people. His son Shurahbil was in al-Kûfah disputing the leadership over the Kindah tribe with al-Ash'ath ibn-Ḳais al-Kindi. Now,

¹ Yûsuf, p. 81.

² Barhebraeus, *Chron. Eccles.*, vol. i, p. 274.

as-Simţ appeared before 'Umar saying, " ' Commander of the Believers ', I see thou dost not separate even captives from one another, yet thou hast separated me from my son. Change his position, if thou pleasest, to Syria, or mine to al-Kûfah." " Well," said 'Umar, " I shall change his position to Syria." Accordingly, Shurahbîl took up his abode in Hims with his father.

CHAPTER XI

PALESTINE

Places conquered by 'Amr ibn-al-Āṣi. Abu-Ḥafṣ ad-Dimashqī from learned *sheikhs* :—The first conflict between Moslems and Greeks took place in the caliphate of abu-Bakr in the province of Palestine, the one in chief command over the Moslems being 'Amr ibn-al-Āṣi. Later on in the caliphate of abu-Bakr, 'Amr ibn-al-Āṣi effected the conquest of Ghazzah, then Sabastīyah¹ and Nābulus [Neapolis] with the stipulation that he guaranteed to the inhabitants the safety of their lives, their possessions and their houses on condition that they pay poll-tax, and *kharāj* on their land. He then conquered Ludd [Lydda] and its district, and then Yubna [Jabneh or Jabneel], 'Amawās [Emmaus] and Bait-Jabrīn² [Eleutheropolis] where he took for himself an estate³ which he named 'Ajlān after a freedman of his. He then conquered Yāfa [Jaffa] which according to others was conquered by Mu'āwīyah. 'Amr also conquered Rafah and made similar terms with it.

The conquest of Jerusalem. As 'Amr was besieging Īlīyā', i. e., Jerusalem in the year 16, abu-'Ubaidah after reducing Kinnasrīn and its environs, came to him, and according to a report, sent him from Jerusalem to Antioch whose people had violated the covenant. 'Amr reduced the

¹ i. e., Samaria; abu-l-Fida, vol. i, p. 160.

² Athīr, vol. ii, p. 390.

³ Yāqūt, vol. i, p. 79, line 12.

city and returned [to Jerusalem]. Only two or three days after his return, the inhabitants of Jerusalem asked to capitulate to abu-'Ubaidah on the same terms as those of the cities of Syria as regards tax and *kharāj*, and to have the same treatment as their equals elsewhere, provided the one to make the contract be 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb in person, 139
 Abu-'Ubaidah communicated this in writing to 'Umar who came first to al-Jābiyah in Damascus and then to Jerusalem. He made the terms of capitulation with the people of Jerusalem to take effect and gave them a written statement. The conquest of Jerusalem took place in the year 17.

A different account has been reported regarding the conquest of Jerusalem.

Al-Kāsim ibn-Sallām from Yazid ibn-abi-Ḥabib:—Khālīd ibn-Thābit al-Fahmī was sent by 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb, who was at that time in al-Jābiyah, at the head of an army to Jerusalem. After fighting with the inhabitants, they agreed to pay something on what was within their fortified city and to deliver to the Moslems all what was outside. 'Umar came and concurred, after which he returned to al-Madinah.¹

Hishām ibn-'Ammār from al-Auzā'i:—Abu-'Ubaidah reduced Ḳinnasrīn and its districts in the year 16; after which he came to Palestine and camped in Jerusalem, whose people asked him to make terms with them, which he did in the year 17, with the stipulation that 'Umar would come in person, put the terms into effect and write a statement of them to the people.

'Umar welcomed by the people of Adhri'āt. Hishām ibn-'Ammār from 'Abdallāh ibn-Ḳais:—The latter said, "I was one of those who went with abu-'Ubaidah to meet 'Umar as he was coming to Syria. As 'Umar was passing,

he was met by the singers and tambourine players of the inhabitants of Adhri'ât¹ with swords and myrtle. Seeing that, 'Umar shouted 'Keep still! Stop them!' But abu-'Ubaidah replied, 'This is their custom (or some other word like it), "Commander of the Believers," and if thou shouldst stop them from doing it, they would take that as indicating thy intention to violate their covenant.' 'Well, then, said 'Umar, 'let them go on.'"

The plague of 'Amawâs. The plague of 'Amawâs [Emmaus] occurred in the year 18. To it a great many Moslems fell victim, among whom was abu-'Ubaidah ibn-al-Jarrâh (who was 58 years old and a commander in the army) and Mu'âdh ibn-Jabal of the banu-Salimah of al-Khazraj who was surnamed abu-'Abd-ar-Rahmân and who died in the district of al-Ukhuwânah in the province of the Jordan, aged 38. This Mu'âdh, abu-'Ubaidah on his death-bed had appointed as his successor. According to others he appointed 'Iyâd ibn-Ghanm al-Fihri. Some others say he appointed 'Amr ibn-al-Âṣi who appointed his own son as 140 successor and departed for Egypt. Al-Faḍl ibn-al-'Abbâs ibn-'Abd-al-Muṭṭalib, surnamed abu-Muḥammad, fell, according to some, as martyr in Ajnâdin; but the fact is that he was a victim to the plague at 'Amawâs. Other victims were Shuraḥbil ibn-Ḥasanah, surnamed abu-'Abdallâh (who died 69 years old); Suhail ibn-'Amr of the banu-'Âmir ibn-Lu'ai, surnamed abu-Yazid; and al-Ḥârith ibn-Hishâm ibn-al-Mughirah-l-Makhzûmi (who, according to others, fell a martyr in the battle of Ajnâdin).

Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyân governor of Syria. When 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb received the news of the death of abu-'Ubaidah, he wrote to Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyân appointing him in his place as governor of Syria, and ordering him to

¹ Edrei of Numbers xxi: 33.

invade Ẓaisâriyah [Caesarea]. According to others, however, Yazid was appointed by 'Umar as governor of the Jordan and Palestine; abu-ad-Dardâ', of Damascus; and 'Ubâdah ibn-aş-Şâmit, of Ḥimş.

The conquest of Ẓaisâriyah. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wâḳidi:—There is difference of opinion regarding the conquest of Ẓaisâriyah [Caesarea]. Some say Mu'âwiyah subdued it; others, 'Iyâḍ ibn-Ghanm, after the death of abu-'Ubaidah whose successor he was; and still others 'Amr ibn-al-'Âṣi. According to some, 'Amr ibn-al-'Âṣi left for Egypt and appointed his son 'Abdallâh to succeed him. The truth in all that, on which scholars agree, is that the first to lay siege to the city was 'Amr ibn-al-'Âṣi who made his descent on it in Jumâda I, year 13. 'Amr would camp around it as long as he could, and whenever the Moslem forces wanted to combine against their enemy, he would go to them. Thus he witnessed the battles of Ajnâdin, Fiḥl, al-Marj, Damascus and al-Yarmūk. He then returned to Palestine and after taking Jerusalem laid siege to Ẓaisâriyah. From Ẓaisâriyah he left for Egypt. After abu-'Ubaidah, Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyân became governor of Syria, and he appointed his brother to press the siege. Smitten by the plague, Yazid returned to Damascus where he died.

Other than al-Wâḳidi state that 'Umar appointed Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyân to the governorship of Palestine together with the other provinces of Syria and ordered him to invade Ẓaisâriyah which had already been besieged. Yazid went against it with 17,000 men. Its people resisted; and he laid the siege. In the last part of the year 18, he fell ill and departed for Damascus leaving his brother Mu'âwiyah in his place at Ẓaisâriyah. Mu'âwiyah reduced the city ¹

141

¹ Ya'kûbi, vol. ii, p. 172.

and wrote to Yazîd to that effect, and the latter communicated the news to 'Umar.

Mu'âwiyah nominated governor of Syria. At the death of Yazîd ibn-abi-Sufyân, 'Umar wrote to Mu'âwiyah making him governor in his [Yazîd's] place, upon which abu-Sufyân thanked 'Umar saying, "May the tie of relationship be made stronger by thy kind behavior!"

Hishâm ibn-'Ammâr from Tamîm ibn-'Aṭīyah:—'Umar made Mu'âwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyân governor of Syria after Yazîd, and appointed with him two men of the Prophet's Companions for conducting prayer and performing the duties of *kâḍī*: abu-ad-Dardâ' to act as *kâḍī* and to conduct prayer at Damascus and the Jordan, and 'Ubâdah to act as *kâḍī* and conduct prayer at Ḥimş and Ḳinnasrîn.

Mu'âwiyah besieges Kaisâriyah. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wâḳidi:—When 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb made Mu'âwiyah governor of Syria, the latter besieged Kaisâriyah until he reduced it, the city having been under siege for seven years. Its conquest took place in Shauwâl, year 19.

Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from 'Abdallâh ibn-'Âmir:—Mu'âwiyah besieged Kaisâriyah until he lost all hope of reducing it. Previous to this, the city had been besieged by 'Amr ibn-al-'Âṣi and his son. When Mu'âwiyah at last took it by storm, he found in it 700,000 [*sic!*] soldiers with fixed stipends, 30,000 Samaritans and 20,000 Jews. He found in the city 300 markets, all in good shape. It was guarded every night by 100,000 men stationed on its wall. The city was reduced in the following way:—A Jew named Yûsuf came to the Moslems at night and pointed out to them a road through a tunnel the water in which would reach a man's waist; in consideration for which information, safety was guaranteed him and his relatives. Mu'âwiyah sanctioned the conditions [made to Yûsuf] and the Moslems entered the city by night, calling "Allah is great!"

The Greeks seeking to flee through the tunnel found it occupied by Moslems. The Moslems opened the city gate and Mu'âwiyah with his men went in. Many Arabs were in the city [as prisoners?]. One of them was a woman, Shaḡrâ', whom Ḥassân ibn-Thâbit referred to when he said:

"Shaḡrâ says, 'If thou shouldst relinquish wine,
thou wouldst become rich in number.'¹"

Others say her name was Sha'thâ'.

142

The captives from Ḳaisâriyah. Muhammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wâkidi:—The prisoners from Ḳaisâriyah [Caesarea] amounted to 4,000. When Mu'âwiyah sent them to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb the latter gave orders that they be settled in al-Jurf. They were then distributed among the orphans of the *Anṣâr*, and some were used as clerks and manual laborers for the Moslems. The daughters of abu-Umâmah As'ad ibn-Zurârah, having been given by abu-Bakr two servants from the prisoners of 'Ain at-Tamr who were now dead, 'Umar assigned to the daughters two of the captives of Ḳaisâriyah to take the place of the two dead servants.

Mu'âwiyah forwarded two men of the Judhâm to carry the news of the conquest to 'Umar. Fearing that they might not hasten enough, he forwarded a man of the Khath'am who exerted all effort in walking by day and by night repeating:

"The two brothers of Judhâm have brought insomnia on me,
the brother of Ḥishm and the brother of Ḥarâm.
How can I sleep so long as they are ahead of me?

They are going along and the midday heat is becoming vehement."²

At last he got ahead of them and presented himself before

¹ Cf. Ḥassân ibn-Thâbit, *Diwân*, p. 61; al-Mubarrad, *al-Kâmil*, p. 148.

² Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2397.

‘Umar who, hearing the news of the conquest, exclaimed “Allah is great!”

Hishâm ibn-‘Ammâr from one whose name I do not remember:—*Ḳaisâriyah* was taken by storm in the year 19. Hearing the news of its capture, ‘Umar exclaimed, “*Ḳaisâriyah* is taken by storm. Allah is great!” and so did the rest of the Moslems. The city was besieged for seven years and was finally reduced by Mu‘âwiyah.

The death of Yazîd ibn-abi-Sufyân took place at the end of the year 18, in Damascus.

The date of the conquest of Ḳaisâriyah. Those who claim that Mu‘âwiyah reduced *Ḳaisâriyah* in the days of his brother believe that it was not reduced before the end of the year 18; but those who claim that it was reduced while he was governor of Syria believe that it was reduced in the year 19. Of the two views, the latter is the tenable one. According to still other reports, the city was reduced in the early part of the year 20.

‘Askalân reduced. ‘Umar ibn-al-Ḳhaṭṭâb wrote to Mu‘âwiyah instructing him to follow up the conquest of what was left in Palestine. Accordingly, Mu‘âwiyah conquered ‘*Askalân* [*Ascalon*] which capitulated after some resistance. According to others, however, it was ‘Amr ibn-al-‘Âṣi who first conquered the city. Later its inhabitants violated the covenant and were reinforced by the Greeks. It was then that Mu‘âwiyah reduced it, settled garrisons of cavalry in it and put it in charge of a guard.

143

‘Abd-al-Malik makes repairs in ‘Askalân, Ḳaisâriyah and other places. Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from certain *sheikhs* of ‘*Askalân*:—The Greeks destroyed ‘*Askalân* and expelled its inhabitants in the days of ibn-az-Zubair. When ‘Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân became ruler, he rebuilt the city and fortified it, and made repairs in *Ḳaisâriyah*, too.

Muḥammad ibn-Muṣaffa from abu-Sulaimân ar-Ramli’s

father:—In the days of ibn-az-Zubair the Greeks went out against Kaisâriyah and devastated it and razed its mosque to the ground. When 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân was settled in his rule, he made repairs in Kaisâriyah, restored its mosque and left a garrison in it. Moreover, he built Tyre and outer Acre which had shared the same fate as Kaisâriyah.

Sulaimân ibn-'Abd-al-Malik builds ar-Ramlah. The following tradition was communicated to me by certain men well versed in the conditions of Syria:—Al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik made Sulaimân ibn-'Abd-al-Malik governor of the province of Palestine. Sulaimân took up his abode in Ludd and then founded the city of ar-Ramlah and fortified it.¹ The first thing he built in it was his palace and the house known as Dâr aş-Şabbâghîn [the house of the dyers] in the middle of which he made a cistern. He then planned the mosque and began its construction, but he became caliph before its completion. After becoming caliph, he continued its construction which was completed by 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz who reduced the original plan, saying, "The inhabitants of ar-Ramlah should be satisfied with the size thereof to which I have reduced it."

After having erected a house for himself, Sulaimân permitted the people to build their houses, which they did. He dug for the inhabitants of ar-Ramlah their canal which is called Baradah, and he dug also wells. The one he appointed to oversee the expenses of his palace in ar-Ramlah and of the cathedral mosque² was one of his clerks, a certain Christian of Ludd named al-Batrik ibn-an-Naka.³

¹ Ar. *maṣṣara*—"to make a city a boundary line between two things;" see *an-Nihâyah*; Le Strange, p. 303, translates: "made it his capital."

² Muḥaddasi, p. 164.

³ "Ibn-Baka" in Hamadhâni, *Buldân*, p. 102.

Before Sulaimân there was no such city as ar-Ramlah, and its site was sand [Ar. *raml*].

The Dâr aş-Şabbâghin passed to the hands of the heirs of Şâlih ibn-'Ali ibn-'Abdallâh ibn-al-Abbâs, because it was confiscated with the possessions of the banu-Umaiya.

The expenses of the wells and canal of ar-Ramlah, after the time of Sulaimân ibn-'Abd-al-Malik, were met by the banu-Umaiya. But when the banu-l-Abbâs assumed the caliphate, they paid the expenses. The order for these ex- 144
penses was issued yearly by every caliph; but when al-Mu'taṣim became caliph, he gave a permanent decree for these expenses, thereby doing away with the necessity of issuing an order every time by the caliph. It became thereafter a current expense which the 'āmils paid and kept an account of.

"Reduction" and "restoration" in the kharâj. There are in Palestine special places containing documents from the caliphs, set aside from the records of the *kharâj* of the common people and containing a statement of the "reduction" and "restoration", the explanation of which is the following:—Certain estates having been abandoned in the caliphate of ar-Rashid and deserted by their occupants, ar-Rashid sent Harthamah ibn-A'yan to cultivate them. Harthamah asked some of their old tenants and farmers to go back to them with the understanding that he would reduce their *kharâj* and would deal with them more leniently. Those who went back are those to whom the "reductions" were made. Others came after that and their old lands were restored to them. These are the ones to whom the "restorations" were made.

Fiefs in 'Asḳalân. The following tradition was related to me by Bakr ibn-al-Haitham:—"I met a man of the Arabs in 'Asḳalân who said that his grandfather was one of those settled in 'Asḳalân by 'Abd-al-Malik and was given

a fief in it as one of the garrison of cavalry to whom fiefs were assigned. He also showed me a piece of land, saying, 'This is one of the fiefs given by 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân'. I heard Muḥammad ibn-Yūsuf al-Fâryâbi¹ say:—' Here in 'Asḳalân are fiefs which were given out by the orders of 'Umar and 'Uthmân, and it matters not who takes possession of them.' "

¹ " Fîryâbi " in Ṭabari, vol. iii, p. 2557.

CHAPTER XII

THE PROVINCE OF KĪNNASRĪN AND THE CITIES CALLED AL-‘AWÂṢIM

Kinnasrīn capitulates. Abu-‘Ubaidah ibn-al-Jarrâh, after being through with al-Yarmūk, went to the province of Ḥimṣ and passed from one place to the other examining it.¹ Then he went to Kinnasrīn [Chalcis] with Khâlid ibn-al-Walid commanding the van of his army.² The inhabitants of the city of Kinnasrīn resisted at first, then they sought refuge in their stronghold and asked to capitulate. Abu-‘Ubaidah made terms with them similar to those of Ḥimṣ. Thus the Moslems effected the conquest of the land of Kinnasrīn with its villages. The Ḥâqlir³ Kinnasrīn had been settled by the Tanûkh tribe since they came to Syria and pitched their tents in it. They later built their houses in it. These, abu-‘Ubaidah summoned to Islâm. Some of them accepted it, but the banu-Saliḥ ibn-Ḥulwân ibn-‘Imrân ibn-al-Ḥâfi ibn-Ḳudâ‘ah remained Christian.⁴ 145

Certain sons of Yazid ibn-Ḥunain at-Ṭâ‘i-l-Anṭâki from their *sheikhs*:—A group of men from this Ḥâqlir Kinnasrīn embraced Islâm in the caliphate of al-Mahdi who inscribed on their hands in green color the word “Kinnasrīn.”

¹ Ar. *istakrâha*, Caetani, vol. iii, p. 790, translates: “rinovo con gli abitanti il primitivo trattato.”

² Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2393.

³ “A place where people alight and take up their abode by a constant source of water,” T. ‘A. Cf. Wâkidi, *Futûḥ*, vol. ii, pp. 35-39.

⁴ Cf. Yâkût, vol. iv, p. 184.

Ḳinnasrīn violates the covenant. Thence abu-‘Ubaidah departed bent upon Aleppo [Ḥalab], but hearing that the people of Ḳinnasrīn had violated the covenant and proved perfidious, he directed against them as-Simṭ ibn-al-Aswad al-Kindi who reduced the city after besieging them.

Hishām ibn-‘Ammār ad-Dimashqī from ‘Abd-ar-Raḥmān ibn-Ghanm:—“ We kept our post against Ḳinnasrīn with as-Simṭ (or, perhaps he said Shuraḥbil ibn-as-Simṭ) as our leader. When he reduced the city, he carried off cows and sheep as booty. One part of the booty he distributed among us and the remaining part was treated according to the laws governing the spoils [Ar. *maghnam* ¹].”

The Ḥāḍir Ṭaiyī’. The Ḥāḍir Ṭaiyī’ ² was of old origin. It dates back to the disastrous war termed Ḥarb al-Fasād ³ which tore up the tribe of Ṭaiyī’ some of whom then came and established themselves on the two mountains [al-Jabalain, i. e., Aja and Salma]. Under these circumstances a large body of the Ṭaiyī’ were dispersed over the country and some came and settled [near Ḳinnasrīn]. When abu-‘Ubaidah came to them, some became Moslems and many made terms agreeing to pay poll-tax, a little after which they all accepted Islām with the exception of a few.

The Ḥāḍir of Aleppo. Close by the city of Aleppo stood a settlement called the Ḥāḍir Ḥalab in which different Arab tribes including Tanūkh lived. Abu-‘Ubaidah made terms with them in which they agreed to pay poll-tax. Later they embraced Islām and lived with their descendants in the same place until a little after the death of ar-Rashid. The inhabitants of this Ḥāḍir once fought against the people of

¹ Mawardi, p. 240 seq.

² *Mushtarik*, p. 118.

³ In which many atrocities were committed by both parties. See “*Annotations on al-Ḳāmūs*,” by Muḥammad ibn-aṭ-Ṭaiyib al-Fāsi.

the city of Aleppo and tried to drive them out of their city. The Hāshim tribe of the people of Aleppo wrote to all the Arab tribes of the vicinity asking for help. The first to come to their support and aid was al-'Abbās ibn-Zufar ibn-Āṣim al-Hilālī (according to his maternal pedigree, because umm-'Abdallāh ibn-al-'Abbās was Lubābah, daughter of al-Ḥārith ibn-Ḥazn ibn-Bujair ibn-al-Huzam of the Hilāl tribe). The people of that Ḥāḍir could not resist this al-'Abbās and his men. They were therefore expelled from their Ḥāḍir, and that at the time of the insurrection of Muḥammad ibn-ar-Rashid; and their Ḥāḍir was destroyed. They moved to Kinnasrin whose people met them with food and clothing. No sooner had they entered the city, than they attempted to subjugate it and were therefore driven out. Thus they were dispersed over the land, some settling in Takrit (whom I myself have seen) and others in Armenia and various other regions. 146

Al-'Abbās ibn-Zufar in Aleppo. I was told by al-Mutawakkil that he heard a *sheikh* of the banu-Ṣālīḥ ibn-'Alī ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-'Abbās say to al-Mu'taṣim, in the year in which the latter invaded 'Aḥmûriyah',¹ that when al-'Abbās ibn-Zufar al-Hilālī arrived in Aleppo for the support of the Hashimites, some of their women called him saying, "Our hope, uncle, is in Allah and in thee!" To this al-'Abbās answered, "There is no danger, if it be the will of Allah; may Allah disappoint me, if I should disappoint you!"

Hiyâr bani-l-Ka'kā'. Hiyâr bani-l-Ka'kā' was a well-known town in pre-Islamic time. In it was the stopping place of al-Mundhir ibn-Mâ' as-Samâ' al-Lakhmi, the king of al-Hirah. It was also settled by the banu-l-Ka'kā' ibn-Khulaid . . . ibn-Baghîḍ, who chose it for their abode and after whom it was thus called.

¹ *Mushtarik*, p. 317; *Yâkût*, vol. iii, p. 730.

'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân had given to al-Ḳa'kā' a part of this Ḥiyâr as fief, and to al-Ḳa'kā's uncle, al-'Abbâs ibn-Jaz' ibn-al-Ḥârith other fiefs which he exempted from the *kharâj*¹ and assessed it on al-Yaman. They were also exempt after he died. All or most of them were waste land. The daughter of this al-'Abbâs, Wallâdah, lived with 'Abd-al-Malik and brought forth al-Walid and Sulaimân.

Abu-'Ubaidah reduces Aleppo. Abu-'Ubaidah set out for Aleppo sending before him 'Iyâḍ ibn-Ghanm al-Fihri. (The name of the latter's father was 'Abd-Ghanm; but when 'Iyâḍ accepted Islâm, he hated to be called 'Abd-Ghanm,² so he said, "I am 'Iyâḍ ibn-Ghanm"). Abu-'Ubaidah, finding the people in a fortified position, camped around the city; but no sooner had he done so, than they sought to capitulate and make terms regarding the safety of their lives, their possessions, city wall, churches, homes and the fort. All this was granted them with the exception of a site for the mosque. The one to make the terms was 'Iyâḍ; and abu-'Ubaidah sanctioned them. 147

Some reporters claim that they capitulated, agreeing to share with the Moslems half of their homes and churches provided their lives be spared. Others assert that abu-'Ubaidah found nobody in Aleppo, its inhabitants having moved to Antioch. From there they agreed in writing with abu-'Ubaidah on the terms of peace. When the terms were concluded, they returned to Aleppo.

Antioch reduced by abu-'Ubaidah. Abu-'Ubaidah set out from Aleppo for Antioch [Anṭâkiyah] in which a large body of men from the province of Ḳinnasrîn had fortified themselves. On his arrival at Mahrûbah, which lay about

¹ Ar. *auḡhara*. See Zaidân, vol. ii, p. 133.

² One of the pre-Islamic gods.

two parasangs from Antioch, the troops of the enemy met him; and he dispersed them and forced them to seek refuge in the city. Abu-'Ubaidah invested the city at all its gates, most of the army being at the Bâb Fâris and Bâb al-Bahr [sea gate]. At last they capitulated, agreeing to pay poll-tax or evacuate the place. Some of them did leave; but others remained, and to the latter abu-'Ubaidah guaranteed safety, assessing one *dînâr* and one *jarib* [of wheat] on every adult. Later, they violated the contract, which made abu-'Ubaidah send against them 'Iyâd ibn-Ghanm and Ḥabib ibn-Maslamah, who reduced the city and made terms identical with the previous ones. Some say, however, that they violated the contract after abu-'Ubaidah's return to Palestine. So he sent from Jerusalem 'Amr ibn-al-'Âṣi who reduced it and returned to Jerusalem whose people, after a short time, sought to capitulate and make peace.

A garrison stationed in Antioch. Muḥammad ibn-Sahm al-Anṭâki from certain *sheikhs* of the frontier cities:— Antioch was highly esteemed by 'Umar and 'Uthmân. When it was therefore reduced, 'Umar wrote to abu-'Ubaidah saying, "Station in Antioch Moslems of strong determination and good management. Let them be its garrison, and never stop their allowances." When he made Mu'âwiyah governor, 'Umar wrote to him something to that effect. Later 'Uthmân instructed Mu'âwiyah to station in 148
it troops that would never leave and to assign them fiefs, which Mu'âwiyah did. The following was said by abu-Sahm, "As a child, while I was standing on the bridge of Antioch spanning the Orontes [Ar. al-Urunt] I heard an aged man of Antioch say, 'This piece of land is a fief from 'Uthmân to certain men that were in the army sent by abu-'Ubaidah. It was allotted them in the time in which Mu'âwiyah was, according to 'Uthmân's assignment, the governor of Syria.'"

Muslim ibn-'Abdallâh loses his life. Mu'âwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyân transplanted to Antioch in the year 42 some Persians and others from Ba'labakk, Hims, al-Başrah and al-Kûfah.¹ One of those transplanted was Muslim ibn-'Abdallâh, the grandfather of 'Abdallâh ibn-Ḥabîb ibn-an-Nu'mân ibn-Muslim al-Antâki. This Muslim was killed at one of the gates of Antioch which is known to-day as Bâb Muslim. His death was brought about when the Greeks started from the coast and set up their camp against Antioch and one of the "uncircumcised" threw a stone on Muslim, who was then on the city wall, and killed him.

Seleucia given as fief. According to a tradition communicated to me by certain *sheikhs* from Antioch, among whom was ibn-Burd al-Faḥih, al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik gave as fief to some of the troops of Antioch the land of Seleucia [Ar. Salûkiyah] lying at the sea-coast. Moreover, he fixed the tax on a *filthur* (i. e., *jarîb*) one *dînâr* and one modius² of wheat. They cultivated the land; and the terms were carried into effect. He also built the fort of Seleucia.

Baghrâs. The land of Baghrâs [Pagrae] belonged to Maslamah ibn-'Abd-al-Malik who gave it as an unalienable legacy³ to be used in the cause of righteousness. The same man owned 'Ain as-Sallaur with its lake and al-Iskandariyah [Alexandria] which latter passed as fief into the hands of Rajâ', a freedman of al-Mahdi, to be inherited by his [al-Mahdi] sons Maṣṣûr and Ibrâhîm, later to Ibrâhîm ibn-Sa'id al-Jauhari, then by purchase to Aḥmad ibn-abi-Duwâd al-Iyâdi, and lastly to al-Mutawakkil, "the Commander of the Believers."

¹ "Misrân" used for the last two localities.

² De Goeje, gloss. to *Bibliö. Geog. Arab.*, vol. iv, pp. 352-353; C. H. Becker, *Papyri Schoett-Reinhardt*, vol. i, p. 31.

³ Ar. *wakf*.

Maslamah gives fiefs to Rabī'ah. According to a tradition communicated to me by ibn-Burd al-Antākī and others, certain men of the Rabī'ah tribe were assigned fiefs by Maslamah ibn-'Abd-al-Malik, which were later confiscated, passed to al-Ma'mūn and put in charge of Ṣālīḥ al-Khâzin, the proprietor of the "Dâr[-Ṣālīḥ]" in Antioch.

Abu-'Ubaidah reduces Ma'arrat Miṣrīn and other places. Abu-'Ubaidah, hearing that a large body of Greeks were assembled between Ma'arrat Miṣrīn ¹ and Aleppo, met them and killed many patricians, dispersing the whole army and carrying away captives and booty. Thus he effected the conquest of Ma'arrat Miṣrīn and made terms similar to the terms of Aleppo. His cavalry roamed about until they got to Bûka and reduced the villages of al-Jûmah, Sarmin,² Martaḥwân ³ and Tizin.⁴ The occupants of the convents of Ṭabâya ⁵ and al-Fasilah capitulated, agreeing to entertain whomever of the Moslems passed by them. The Khunâṣirah Christians, too, came to abu-'Ubaidah and made terms. Thus did all the land of Ḳinnasrin and Antioch fall into the hands of abu-'Ubaidah. I learnt from al-'Abbâs ibn-Hishâm on the authority of his father that the Khunâṣirah were thus called after one, Khunâsir ibn-'Amr ibn-al-Ḥârith al-Kalbî — later al-Kinânî — who was their chief.

Butnân Ḥabib was so called after Ḥabib ibn-Maslamah-l-Fihri who was sent from Aleppo either by abu-'Ubaidah or Iyâḍ ibn-Ghanm to Butnân, where he reduced a fort that later bore his name.

¹ Known also as Ma'arrat Ḳinnasrin and Ma'arrat Naṣrin. Yâkût, vol. iv, p. 574.

² *Ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 83.

³ Lammens, *MFO*, vol. i, p. 242; Yâkût, vol. iv, p. 487.

⁴ or Ṭizin. Yâkût, vol. i, p. 907.

⁵ ? No diacritical points.

The treaty with Kûrus. Abu-'Ubaidah set out bent upon Kûrus¹ [Cyrrhus], sending at the head of the vanguard 'Iyâd. The latter was met by one of the monks of Kûrus, who asked to capitulate on behalf of its people. 'Iyâd sent the monk to abu-'Ubaidah, who was now between Jabrîn² and Tall A'zâz.³ Abu-'Ubaidah accepted the capitulation and proceeded to Kûrus where he signed a covenant with its people, granting them the same rights granted to the people of Antioch. To the monk, he wrote a special statement regarding a village that he owned called Sharkîna.⁴ He then distributed his cavalry and subdued all the province of Kûrus to the end of the frontier of Nikâbulus (Nicepholis).

Kûrus a frontier garrison for Antioch. Kûrus was for Antioch the seat of a garrison that kept watch on the enemy. To it came every year a detachment⁵ from the Antioch army to act as garrison. Later, one of the four divisions into which the army of Antioch was divided⁶ was moved to it; and the periodical detachments were no more sent there.

Salmân fort. Salmân ibn-Rabî'ah-l-Bâhili was in the army of abu-'Ubaidah, together with abu-Umâmah aş-Şudai ibn-'Ajlân, a Companion of the Prophet. This Salmân occupied a fort in Kûrus which was called after him Hîşn [fort] Salmân. He then returned from Syria, together with others, to reinforce Sa'd ibn-abi-Wakkâş in al-'Irâk. 150 According to others, Salmân ibn-Rabî'ah had led an invasion

¹ Ya'kûbi, *Buldân*, p. 363; Rustah, p. 107.

² Jibrin or Jibrin Qurastâya. Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 19.

³ or Tall 'Azâz. Yâkût, vol. iii, p. 667.

⁴ The word is uncertain, cf. "Şorqanié, Surkanyâ" in Lammens, "Villages Yézidis," *MFO*, vol. ii, p. 382.

⁵ Ar. *îâlî'ah*, 1,500-2,000 men who came in spring and returned in winter.

⁶ Zaidân, vol. i, p. 120.

against the Greeks after the conquest of al-'Irâk and before he started for Armenia. On setting out from the district of Mar'ash, he encamped near this fort and it was called after him. This Salmân together with Ziyâd¹ were among the Slavs whom Marwân ibn-Muḥammad stationed in the frontier fortresses.² I heard someone say that this Salmân was a Slav and that the fort was named after him.

Manbij, Dulûk and Ra'bân make terms. Abu-'Ubaidah advanced to Ḥalab as-Sâjûr³ and sent before him 'Iyâḍ to Manbij [Hierapolis]. When abu-'Ubaidah came up to 'Iyâḍ, he found that the people of Manbij had capitulated on terms similar to those of Antioch. Abu-'Ubaidah carried the terms into effect and sent 'Iyâḍ ibn-Ghanm to the region of Dulûk and Ra'bân, whose inhabitants capitulated on terms similar to those of Manbij. One condition imposed on them was that they search for news regarding the Greeks and forward it in writing to the Moslems. To every district abu-'Ubaidah conquered, he assigned a 'âmîl and sent with him some Moslems. But in the dangerous places he posted garrisons.

Bâlis and Ḳâşîrîn captured. Abu-'Ubaidah proceeded until he got to 'Arâjîn.⁴ The van of the army he sent to Bâlis [Barbalissus]; and to Ḳâşîrîn he sent an army under Ḥabîb ibn-Maslamah. Bâlis and Ḳâşîrîn⁵ belonged to two brothers of the Greek nobility to whom were given as fiefs the adjacent villages and who were made guardians of the Greek towns of Syria that lay between Bâlis and Ḳâşîrîn. When the Moslem armies reached these towns, their inhabi-

¹ The one after whom Ḥişn Ziyâd was named; Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 276.

² *Ar thughûr*; Zaidân, vol. i, pp. 153-155.

³ Yâkût, vol. i, p. 315; *Muḥtariḳ*, p. 142.

⁴ Sometimes 'Arshîn; Lammens, *MFO*, vol. i, p. 240, note 3.

⁵ Yâkût, vol. iv, p. 16.

tants capitulated, agreeing to pay poll-tax or evacuate the places. Most of them left for the Byzantine Empire, Mesopotamia and the village of Jisr Manbij [or *Ḳal'at an-Najm*]. At this time there was no bridge [Ar. *jisr*]. It was first put up for the summer expeditions in the days of 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân. Others claim that it is of ancient origin.

Abu-'Ubaidah stationed in Bâlis a body of fighting men and settled in the city some Arabs, who were in Syria and who, after the advent of the Moslems to Syria, had accepted Islâm, together with others who were not among the forces sent to the frontiers, but who had emigrated from the deserts and belonged to the *Ḳais* tribe. In *Ḳâşirin*, he settled others who, either themselves or their descendants, refused to stay in it. Abu-'Ubaidah reached as far as the Euphrates and then returned to Palestine.

151

Maslamah canal. Bâlis and the villages attached to it on its upper, middle, and lower extremities were tithe-lands watered only by rain. When Maslamah ibn-'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân led an expedition against the Greeks from the side of the Mesopotamian frontier fortresses, he camped at Bâlis whose inhabitants, together with those of Buwailis, *Ḳâşirin*, 'Âbidîn, and Şiffin (which were villages attached to Bâlis) came to him, together with the inhabitants of the upper extremity, and they all asked him to dig for them a canal from the Euphrates to irrigate their land, agreeing to offer him one-third of the produce of the land, after taking away the usual tithe for the government.¹ Maslamah consented and dug the canal called Nahr Maslamah; and the people lived up to their promise. Moreover, Maslamah repaired and strengthened the city wall. According to others, Maslamah himself started the idea and proposed the terms.

¹ Ar. *Sulţân*.

Bâlis and its villages as fief. At the death of Maslamah, Bâlis with its villages passed into the hands of his heirs, who held them until the appearance of the "blessed dynasty" [Abbasid], at which time 'Abdallâh ibn-'Ali confiscated the possessions of the banu-Umaiya, including Bâlis and its villages. Abu-I-'Abbâs the "Commander of the Believers," assigned Bâlis and its villages as fief to Sulaimân ibn-'Ali ibn-'Abdallâh ibn-al-'Abbâs, from whom they passed to his son, Muḥammad ibn-Sulaimân. Muḥammad's brother, Ja'far ibn-Sulaimân, repeatedly calumniated his brother to ar-Rashid, the "Commander of the Believers," stating that he used to spend many times the income of the possessions and [crown-] domains he held, for the purpose of attaining his ambition,¹ and upon the slaves and other dependents he kept. He added that it was legal for the "Commander of the Believers" to appropriate the money of his brother. These letters ar-Rashid ordered preserved. Now, when Muḥammad died, Ja'far's letters were brought out and used as an argument against him. Muḥammad had no other brother from his father and mother than Ja'far. The latter acknowledged that they were his letters; and so the possessions passed to ar-Rashid, who gave Bâlis and its villages as fief to al-Ma'mûn, after whom they passed to his son.

Mu'âdh advises against the division of the land. Hishâm ibn-'Ammâr from 'Abdallâh ibn-Ḳais al-Hamdâni:—When 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb came to al-Jâbiyah and wanted to divide the land among the Moslems, on the ground that it was taken by force, Mu'âdh ibn-Jabal objected saying, "By Allah, if thou dividest the land, the result will certainly be unfavorable. The great part will be in the hands of these people, who will pass away, and the whole will become the possession of one man. Others will come after

152

¹ The caliphate; Athir, vol. vi, p. 82.

them, who will bravely defend Islâm, but find nothing left. Seek therefore some plan that suits those who come first as well as those who come last." 'Umar acted according to the suggestion of Mu'âdh.

The chief of Buşra tells a lie regarding the tax. Al-Ḥusain ibn-'Alî ibn-al-Aswad al-'Ijlî from Salamah-l-Juhani's uncle:—The chief of Buşra recounted that he had capitulated to the Moslems, agreeing to offer food, oil and vinegar. 'Umar asked that a statement be written down to that effect; but abu-'Ubaidah showed that the chief of Buşra was telling an untruth and said, "The fact is that we made terms by which certain things should be sent to the winter quarters of the Moslems." Then 'Umar decreed that a poll-tax be assessed graded according to the various classes,¹ and that *kharâj* be imposed upon the land.

'Umar fixes the tax. Al-Ḥusain from Aslam, a freed-man of 'Umar:—'Umar wrote to the tax-collectors instructing them to levy poll-tax only on those who were adult, and he fixed it at four *dînârs* on those who possessed gold. He also assessed on them a subsistence tax by which each Moslem in Syria and Mesopotamia would receive two modii of wheat, and three *kisfs* of oil, and the right to be entertained as a guest for three days.

The tithe-lands of Syria. Abu-Ḥafş ash-Shâmi from Makḥûl²:—Every piece of "tithe-land" in Syria is one whose people had evacuated it, and which had been given as fief to the Moslems, who, by the permission of the governors, cultivated it after it had lain as waste land claimed by no one.

¹ De Goeje, *Mémoire*, p. 150.

² Ḥajar, vol. iii, p. 935.

CHAPTER XIII

CYPRUS

The first conquest of Cyprus. According to al-Wākidi and others, the first expedition against Cyprus was led in sea by Mu'āwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyān. This was the first time the Moslems sailed in the Mediterranean. Mu'āwiyah had asked 'Umar's permission to lead a naval expedition, but 'Umar refused.¹ When 'Uthmān ibn-'Affān became caliph, Mu'āwiyah wrote again asking permission to invade Cyprus, informing him about its proximity and the ease of acquiring it. In answer to this, 'Uthmān wrote, "I have seen the answer 'Umar gave when thou madest the request from him 153 to lead a sea-expedition." In the year 27, Mu'āwiyah again wrote to 'Uthmān, referring to the ease with which the sea could be crossed to Cyprus. 'Uthmān wrote back this time saying, "If thou sailest with thy wife, we allow thee to do so; otherwise, not." Accordingly, Mu'āwiyah embarked from Acre with a large number of ships, accompanied by his wife Fākhitah daughter of Ḳarāzah² ibn-'Abd-'Amr ibn-Naufal ibn-'Abd-Manāf ibn-Ḳuṣai. Likewise, 'Ubādah ibn-aṣ-Ṣāmit took his wife umm-Ḥarām of the *Anṣār*, daughter of Miḥhān. This took place in the year 28, after the cessation of the rainy season; others say, in the year 29. When the Moslems arrived in Cyprus and landed on its shore (Cyprus being an island 80 x 80 parasangs), its

¹ Ṭabari, vol. i, pp. 2820-2821.

² Duraïd, p. 55.

Archon [Urkūn] demanded to make terms of capitulation, which was considered unavoidable by the people. Mu'āwiyah made terms with them on 7,200 *dīnārs* to be paid annually by them. Similar terms had been made with them by the Greeks. Thus the people of Cyprus pay two tributes. It was made a condition that the Moslems would not prevent them from paying the tribute to the Greeks; on the other hand the Moslems made it a condition that they would not fight¹ those who may come after them to subjugate the Cyprians, and that the Cyprians would keep the Moslems informed regarding the movement of their enemy—the Greeks. Thus when the Moslems used to undertake an expedition by sea, they did not molest the Cyprians. They were not supported by the Cyprians; nor did the Cyprians support any one against them.

The second invasion by Mu'āwiyah. In the year 32, however, the Cyprians offered ships as an aid to the Greeks in an expedition in the sea. Consequently, Mu'āwiyah invaded them in the year 33 with 500 ships. He took Cyprus by force, slaughtering and taking prisoners. He then confirmed them in the terms that were previously made, and sent to the island 12,000 men of those whose names were recorded in the register [Ar. *dīwān*]² and erected mosques in it. Moreover, Mu'āwiyah transplanted from Ba'labakk a group of men, and erected a city on the island, whose inhabitants were assigned special stipends until the death of Mu'āwiyah. His son Yazid, who succeeded him, sent the troops back and ordered the city destroyed.

According to other reports, the second invasion of Cyprus by Mu'āwiyah was carried out in the year 35.

Why Yazid withdrew the troops. Muḥammad ibn-Muṣaffa-l-Ḥimṣī from al-Walīd:—Yazīd ibn-Mu'āwiyah

¹ Athīr, vol. iii, p. 74.

² And theretore received stipends; al-Muṭarrizī, *al-Mughrib*, p. 187.

was offered a large and considerable sum of money as bribe; and that was why he withdrew the troops from Cyprus, upon which the Cyprians destroyed their city and Mosques. 154

Umm-Harâm dies in Cyprus. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from 'Abd-as-Salâm ibn-Mûsa's father :—When Cyprus was invaded for the first time, umm-Ḥarâm, daughter of Milḥân, sailed with her husband, 'Ubâdah ibn-aṣ-Ṣâmit. On their arrival in Cyprus, she disembarked and was offered a mule to ride upon. As she was riding, the mule stumbled; and she was killed. Her tomb in Cyprus is called "the Tomb of the Righteous Woman."¹

Some of those who took part in the campaign. Among those who joined the campaign with Mu'âwiyah were the following :—Abu-Aiyûb Khâlid ibn-Zaid ibn-Kulaib al-Anṣârî, abu-ad-Dardâ', abu-Dharr al-Ghifârî, 'Ubâdah ibn-aṣ-Ṣâmit, Faḍâlah ibn-'Ubaid al-Anṣârî, 'Umaisr ibn-Sa'd ibn-'Ubaid al-Anṣârî, Wâthilah ibn-al-Aska' al-Kinânî, 'Abdallâh ibn-Bishr al-Mâzini, Shaddâd ibn-Aus ibn-Thâbit (a nephew of Ḥassân ibn-Thâbit), al-Mikdâd, Ka'b al-Ḥabr ibn-Mâti'² and Jubair ibn-Nufair al-Ḥaḍramî.

Mu'âwiyah makes permanent peace. Hishrûn ibn-'Ammâr ad-Dimashqî from Ṣafwân ibn-'Amr :—Mu'âwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyân personally carried out the invasion of Cyprus and was accompanied by his wife. Its conquest, effected by Allah, was complete; and the booty he brought to the Moslems was great. The raids of the Moslems were repeated until Mu'âwiyah in his caliphate concluded permanent terms with the Cyprians to the effect that they pay 7,000 *dinârs* and give advice and warnings to the Moslems regarding their enemy, the Greeks. This or something like it was agreed upon.

¹ *JRAS*, 1897, pp. 81-101.

² Nawâwî, p. 523; ibn-Ḳutaibah, *Kitâb al-Ma'ârif*, p. 215.

The Cyprians expelled and returned. Al-Walid ibn-Yazid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik expelled many of the Cyprians to Syria, because of a charge of suspicion brought against them. When the Moslems disapproved of the act, Yazid ibn-al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik returned them to their home. In the caliphate of ar-Rashid, an invasion was led against them by Ḥumaid ibn-Ma'yūf al-Hamdāni because of a rebellion they had started; and many were carried off as prisoners. Later they behaved properly towards the Moslems; and, by ar-Rashid's orders, their prisoners were returned.

The tax increased. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wāḳidi:—The terms between Mu'āwiyah and the Cyprians were kept in force until the time of 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwān who added 1,000 *dīnārs* to their tax. 'That was the case until the caliphate of 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz who cancelled the addition. When Hishām ibn-'Abd-al-Malik, 155 however, came to power, he restored it; and it was kept until the caliphate of abu-Ja'far al-Manṣūr, who expressed himself as follows: "We shall, above everyone else, do justice to them, and not enrich ourselves by oppressing them." Accordingly, he restored the terms made by Mu'āwiyah.

'Abd-al-Malik wants to annul the treaty. The following was communicated to me by certain Syrian scholars and abu-'Ubaid al-Kāsim ibn-Sallām:—During the governorship of 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Ṣāliḥ ibn-'Alī ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-'Abbās over the frontier cities [Ar. *thughūr*], the Cyprians started a rebellion; and he, therefore, desired to break the covenant made with them. The canonists were numerous, among whom were the following whose opinions he sought: al-Laith ibn-Sa'd, Mālik ibn-Anas, Sufyān ibn-'Uyainah, Mūsa ibn-A'yan, Ismā'il ibn-'Aiyāsh, Yaḥya ibn-Ḥamzah, abu-Ishāḳ al-Fazāri, and Makhlad ibn-al-Ḥusain. They all answered him.

The opinion of al-Laith. The following is a quotation from the letter of al-Laith ibn-Sa'd: "The Cyprians are being constantly charged by us with infidelity to Moslems and loyalty to Allah's enemies, the Greeks. Allah himself has said: ¹ 'Or if thou fear treachery from any people, cast off their treaty in like manner.' He did not say, 'cast not off their treaty until thou art sure of their treachery.' I, therefore, consider it best that thou castest off their treaty and givest them a respite of one year for enforcing the law. Those of them who desire to go and settle in a Moslem land and become *dhimmis*, paying the *kharāj*, may do so; those who desire to emigrate to the land of the Greeks may do so; and those who desire to remain in Cyprus, with the understanding they are hostile, may do so and be considered an enemy to be fought and attacked. To give them a respite of one year would be enough to refute any protest they may make, and to prove our loyalty to the covenant."

The opinion of Mâlik. The following statement was written by Mâlik ibn-Anas:—"Our peace with the Cyprians is of old standing and carefully observed [? Ar. *mutaṣāhar*] by the governors placed over them, because they considered the terms a humiliation and belittlement to the Cyprians, and a source of strength to the Moslems, in view of the tax paid to them and the chance they had of attacking their enemy. Yet I know of no governor who broke their terms or expelled them from their city. I, therefore, consider it best to hesitate in breaking their covenant and casting off their treaty until the evidence [of disloyalty] is well established against them, for Allah says: ² 'Observe, therefore, the engagement with them through the whole time of their treaty.' If, after that, they do not behave properly and abandon their deceit, and thou art convinced of their perfidy,

156

¹ Kor., 8: 60.² Kor., 9: 4.

then thou mayest attack them. In that case, the attack would be justified and would be crowned with success; and they would suffer humiliation and disgrace, by Allah's will."

The opinion of Sufyân ibn-'Uyainah. This is what Sufyân ibn-'Uyainah wrote: "We know of no one who made a covenant with the Prophet and violated it, without having the Prophet consider it legal to put him to death, except the people of Makkah. Their case was a favor on the part of the Prophet. Their violation consisted in rendering aid to their allies against the Khuzâ'ah, the Prophet's allies. One of the terms stipulated against the people of Najrân was not to practise usury; but when they did practise it, 'Umar decreed that they be expelled. Thus by 'the consensus of opinion' [Ar. *ijmâ'*], he who violates a covenant forfeits the right of being entitled to security."

The opinion of Mûsa ibn-A'yan. Mûsa ibn-A'yan wrote:—"Similar cases took place in the past, but in each case the governors would grant a period of respite; and so far as I know, none of the early men ever broke a covenant with the Cyprians or any other people. It may be that the common people and the mass among the Cyprians had no hand in what their leaders did. I, therefore, consider it best to abide by the covenant and fulfil the conditions thereof, in spite of what they have done. I have heard al-Auzâ'i say regarding the case of some, who, after making terms with the Moslems, conveyed information about their secret things and pointed them out to the 'unbelievers': 'If they are *dhimmis*, they have thereby violated their covenant and forfeited their claim on security, making it right for the governor to kill or crucify them, if he so desires; but if they had been taken by capitulation and are not entitled to the Moslem's security, then the governor would cast off their treaty, for Allah loveth not the machinations of the deceivers.'¹"

¹ Cf. Kor., 12: 52.

Ismâ'il ibn-'Aiyâsh's opinion. The following is what Ismâ'il ibn-'Aiyâsh wrote: "The people of Cyprus are humiliated and oppressed and they are subjugated, together with their wives, by the Greeks. It is therefore proper for us to defend and protect them. In the covenant of the people of Taffis, Ḥabib ibn-Maslamah wrote, 'In case something should arise to divert the attention of the Moslems from you and some enemy should subjugate you, that would not be a violation of your covenant, so long as ye keep loyal to the Moslems.' I, therefore, consider it best that they be left on their covenant and the security promised them, especially, because when al-Walid ibn-Yazid expelled them to Syria, the Moslems considered the act outrageous, and the canonists disapproved of it; so much so that when Yazid ibn-al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik came to power, he restored them to Cyprus, which act was approved of by the Moslems and considered just."

Yahya ibn-Hamzah's opinion. The following was the statement issued by Yahya ibn-Hamzah: "The case of Cyprus is parallel to that of 'Arbassûs' in which it has a good example and a precedent to be followed. This is the case of 'Arbassûs: 'Umair ibn-Sa'd once came to 'Umar ibn al-Khaţţâb saying, 'There lies between us and the Greeks a city called 'Arbassûs, whose people disclose to our enemy our secrets, but do not disclose to us our enemy's.' 'Umar replied, 'When thou goest there, propose to give them for every ewe they possess two; for every cow, two; and for everything, two. If they consent, give that to them, expel them from the city and raze it to the ground. But if they refuse, then cast off their treaty to them and give them one year at the expiration of which thou mayest destroy the city.' 'Umair went to the city; and its people refused the

157

offer. He, therefore, gave them one year at the expiration of which he destroyed it. The people of 'Arbassûs had a covenant similar to that of the people of Cyprus. To leave the Cyprians on the terms made with them and to have the Moslems use in their own cause what they receive [as tax] from the Cyprians is preferable. All holders of covenant, for the sake of whom the Moslems are not supposed to fight and on whom the Moslem regulations are not binding, are not *dhimmis* but 'people of tribute' ¹ to be spared so long as they are worthy, to be treated according to the covenant so long as they abide by it and consent to it, and to be forgiven so long as they pay their dues. It is reported that Mu'âdh ibn-Jabal always hated to have the enemy capitulate on definite terms unless the Moslems were by the force of circumstances compelled to make terms, because no one could tell whether such capitulation would be of value and strength for the Moslems."

The opinion of abu-Ishâk and Makhlad. Abu-Ishâk al-Fazârî and Makhlad ibn-al-Îusain wrote as follows:—"We can find nothing more similar to the case of Cyprus than the case of 'Arbassûs and the decision of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaţţâb regarding it. 'Umar gave them two alternatives to choose from: a double fold of what they possessed and the evacuation of the city, or a respite of one year after casting off their treaty. Having rejected the former proposition, they were given one year at the end of which the city was destroyed. Al-Auzâ'i repeated a tradition to the effect that when Cyprus was conquered, the *status quo* of the people was kept, and terms were made on 14,000 *dinârs* of which 7,000 should go to the Moslems and 7,000 to the Greeks: and it was stipulated that the Cyprians should not

¹ Ar. *ahl fidyah*, who are governed by their own laws and pay something to be let alone. For *fidyah* see at-Tahâwî, *Kashf Istîlâhât al-Funûn*, vol. ii, p. 1157.

disclose to the Greeks the condition of the Moslems¹ Al-Auzâ'i used to say, 'The Cyprians did not abide by the terms they made with us.' But we consider them as 'people bound to us by covenant,' whose terms of peace involve rights to them and obligations on them, and the violation of which is legal only if they do some thing that shows their perfidy and treachery." 158

¹ Evidently there is a mistake in the text. The negative particle "la" is superfluous.

CHAPTER XIV

THE SAMARITANS

The terms made by abu-'Ubaidah. Hishâm ibn-'Ammâr from Şafwân ibn-'Amr:— Abu-'Ubaidah ibn-al-Jarrâh made terms with the Samaritans in the provinces of the Jordan and Palestine, who acted as spies and guides for the Moslems, stipulating that they pay tax on their persons but nothing on their lands. When Yazîd ibn-Mu'âwiyah, however, assumed power he assessed *kharâj* on their lands.

The tax imposed by Yazîd. I was informed by certain men well versed in the conditions of the Jordan and Palestine that Yazîd ibn-Mu'âwiyah assessed *kharâj* on the lands of the Samaritans in the Jordan, and levied on every man two *dinârs* as poll-tax. He also assessed *kharâj* on their lands in Palestine and levied five *dinârs* on every man.

Sects. The Samaritans are Jews and are divided into two classes, one is called ad-Dustân [Dositheans] and the other al-Kûshân.¹

Their lands become crown-land. There was in Palestine in the early part of the caliphate of ar-Rashîd a devastating plague which in some cases would attack all the members of a household. As a result, their land was rendered waste and useless. Ar-Rashîd put it in charge of some who cultivated it and [by gifts] attracted the farmers and tenants into it, thus making it crown domains. In these places the

¹ Cf. Al-Makrizi, *al-Khiṭaṭ*, vol. iv, p. 371; *The Jewish Encyclopaedia*, s. v. "Samaritans"; J. A. Montgomery, *History of the Samaritans*, p. 253 seq.; De Sacy, *Chrestom.*, vol. i, pp. 305, 341-344.

Samaritans lived. One of those villages called Bait-Mâma, which lay in the district of Nâbulus and whose inhabitants were Samaritans, made a complaint in the year 246 to the effect that they were poor and unable to pay the five-*dînâr kharâj*, upon which al-Mutawakkil gave orders that it be reduced again to three.

Mu'âwiyah spares the hostages. Hishâm ibn-'Ammâr from Şafwân ibn-'Amr and Sa'id ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz:— 159
The Greeks made peace with Mu'âwiyah with the stipulation that he pay them a certain sum of money. Mu'âwiyah took hostages from them and held them in Ba'labakk. The Greeks proved perfidious to Mu'âwiyah, but still the Moslems did not consider it legal to put the hostages in their hands to death; and so they set them free, saying, "Loyalty against perfidy is better than perfidy against perfidy." According to Hishâm, al-Auzâ'i, among other authorities, maintains the same view.

CHAPTER XV

AL-JARÂJIMAH

The treaty with al-Jarâjimah. I am informed by certain *sheikhs* from Antioch that al-Jarâjimah¹ were the inhabitants of a town called al-Jurjûmah² lying between Baîyâs and Bûka on mount al-Lukâm [Amanus] near Ma'din az-Zâj [vitriol pit]. While the Greeks held the authority over Syria and Antioch, the Jarâjimah were under the rule of the patrician and governor of Antioch. When abu-'Ubaidah came and reduced Antioch, they confined themselves to their city and, in their anxiety to save their lives, they tried to go and join the Greeks. The Moslems took no note of them, nor did any one call their attention to them. When later the people of Antioch violated their covenant and acted treacherously, abu-'Ubaidah sent and conquered Antioch once more, after which he made Ḥabîb ibn-Maslamah-l-Fihri its governor. Ḥabîb attacked al-Jurjûmah, whose people did not resist but immediately sought for peace and capitulation. Terms were made providing that al-Jarâjimah would act as helpers to the Moslems, and as spies and frontier garrison in Mount al-Lukâm. On the other hand it was stipulated that they pay no tax, and that they keep for themselves the booty³ they take from the enemy in case they fight with the Moslems. In these terms were in-

¹ Less correctly Jurâjimah. They are identical with the Mardaites; Lammens, *MFO*, vol. i, p. 17.

² *Encyclopaedia of Islâm*, vol. i, s. v., "Djarâdjima".

³ *Ar. nafl*. See Mutarrizi, p. 80.

cluded besides the Jarājimah all those who lived in their city, as well as the merchants, employees and dependents, whether Nabateans or not, together with the inhabitants of the villages. These were called "*ar-Rawādif*"¹ because they were included in the terms with the Jarājimah though not of their number. Others say they were so called because they came riding behind al-Jarājimah when the latter presented themselves in the Moslem camp. On certain occasions, al-Jarājimah acted properly with respect to the [Moslem] governors; but on others, they deviated from the right path and held friendly communications with the 160 Greeks.

'Abd-al-Malik agrees to pay them a certain sum. In the days of ibn-az-Zubair, when Marwān ibn-al-Ḥakam died and 'Abd-al-Malik, who was appointed by Marwān as heir-apparent, wished to succeed Marwān in the caliphate and was ready to leave for al-'Irāq to fight against al-Muṣ'ab ibn-az-Zubair, certain Greek horsemen went forth to Mt. al-Lukām under a Greek leader and started for the Lebanon, after having been joined by a large body of al-Jarājimah, Nabateans, and runaway slaves once possessed by the Moslems. Under these conditions, 'Abd-al-Malik had to make terms with them, agreeing to pay 1,000 *dirhams* per week. He also made terms with the Greek "tyrant," agreeing to pay him a sum of money, because 'Abd-al-Malik was too busy to fight against him, and because he feared that in case the "tyrant" came to Syria, he might overpower him. In this, he followed the precedent of Mu'āwiyah who, being engaged in the fight in al-'Irāq, agreed to pay something to them [the Greeks], and took hostages from them, whom he held in Ba'labakk. All this synchronized with the attempt made by 'Amr ibn-Sa'īd ibn-al-'Āṣi to secure the caliphate

¹ Followers, dependents.

and his closing the gates of Damascus immediately after 'Abd-al-Malik had left the city, which made 'Abd-al-Malik still more busy. This took place in the year 70.

Suḥaim slays the Greek general. After that, 'Abd-al-Malik sent to the Greek leader Suḥaim ibn-al-Muhājir who, in disguise and through gentle behavior, succeeded in reaching him. Suḥaim played the act of a friend and won the favor of the leader by censuring 'Abd-al-Malik, cursing him and dwelling on his weak points; so much so that the leader put full confidence in Suḥaim and was wholly deceived. At the favorable moment, however, Suḥaim fell upon him with a band of troops and freedmen of 'Abd-al-Malik, who had been previously prepared for the attack and stationed in a convenient place, and killed him together with the Greeks who were with him. Suḥaim thereupon announced publicly a promise of security to those who had joined the Greek leader. Accordingly, the Jarājimah were partly scattered among the villages of Ḥimṣ and Damascus; but the majority returned to their city on al-Lukām. In like manner, the Nabateans returned to their villages, and the slaves to their masters.

Maimûn al-Jurjumâni. One of these slaves was Maimûn al-Jurjumâni, a Greek slave, who belonged to the banu-umm-al-Ḥakam (umm-al-Ḥakam being the sister of Mu'âwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyân) who were of the tribe of Thaqif. The slave was named after al-Jarājimah, because he mixed with them and rebelled with them in Mt. Lebanon. Hearing of his strength and valor, 'Abd-al-Malik asked his masters to set him free, which they did. He was then put by 'Abd-al-Malik at the head of a regiment of troops and stationed at Antioch. With 1,000 men from Antioch, he and Maslamah ibn-'Abd-al-Malik led an invasion to at-Ṭuwânah.¹

¹ Yâkût, vol. iii, p. 554.

After fighting valiantly and standing gallantly, he fell a martyr. This so much grieved 'Abd-al-Malik that he sent a large army against the Greeks to avenge his death.

Al-Walid makes terms with them. In the year 89, al-Jarājimah gathered themselves into their city and were joined by a host of Greeks from Alexandretta [Iskandarūnah] and Rûsis.¹ Consequently, al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik sent against them Maslamah ibn-'Abd-al-Malik, who fell upon them with a host of Moslems and reduced their city on the following terms: Al-Jarājimah may settle wherever they wished in Syria, each one of them receiving eight *dinārs*, and each family receiving the fixed provisions of wheat and oil, *i. e.*, two modii of wheat and two *kists* of oil; neither they nor any of their children or women should be compelled to leave Christianity; they may put on Moslem dress; and no poll-tax may be assessed on them, their children or women. On the other hand, they should take part in the Moslem campaigns and be allowed to keep for themselves the booty from those whom they kill in a duel; and the same amount taken from the possession of the Moslems should be taken [as tax] from their articles of trade and from the possessions of the wealthy among them. Then Maslamah destroyed their city and settled them in Mt. al-Hūwār, Sunḥ al-Lūlūn [?] and 'Amk Tzin. Some of them left for Ilīmş. The patrician of al-Jurjūmah accompanied by a body of men, after taking up his abode in Antioch fled to the Byzantine Empire.

Al-Wāthik cancels the poll-tax. When a certain 'āmil held al-Jarājimah of Antioch responsible for poll-tax, they brought their case before al-Wāthik-Billāh at the time of his caliphate, and he ordered it cancelled.

Al-Mutawakkil levies tax. I was informed by a writer

¹ Yākūt, vol. ii, p. 840.

in whom I have full confidence that al-Mutawakkil ordered that poll-tax be levied on these Jarâjimah and that the regular allowance for food be given them, because, among other things, they were of value in the frontier garrisons.

Al-Jarâjimah molest the summer expeditions. It is claimed by abu-l-Khaṭṭāb al-Azdi that in the days of 'Abd-al-Malik, the people of al-Jurjūmah used to make razzias against the villages of Antioch and al-ʿAmḳ; and whenever the summer expedition was carried out, al-Jarâjimah would cut off those who lagged behind or followed, together with any whom they could cut off at the rear of the army. They went so far against the Moslems that, by 'Abd-al-Malik's orders, certain people from Antioch and some Nabateans were given stipends, placed as garrisons and set behind the armies of the summer expeditions in order to repel al-Jarâjimah from the rear. Therefore those set behind the armies of the summer expedition were called *rawâḍif*, i. e., followers, and to every one of them eight *dinârs* were assigned. The former account is more authentic.

As-Zuṭṭ. Abu-Ḥafṣ ash-Shāmi from Makḥūl:—Muʿāwiyah transplanted in the year 49 or 50 to the sea-coast some of the Zuṭṭ and Sayābijah¹ of al-Baṣrah, and made some of them settle in Antioch. According to abu-Ḥafṣ, there is in Antioch a quarter known by the name of az-Zuṭṭ. Some of their descendants are in Būka in the province of Antioch and are known by the name of az-Zuṭṭ.

Some of the Zuṭṭ of as-Sind² were carried by Muḥammad ibn-al-Kāsim to al-Ḥajjāj, who sent them to Syria, and were later transplanted by al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik to Antioch.

Lebanon rebels. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wākidī:—

¹ *Kāmil*, p. 41, line 3; p. 82, line 17; De Goeje, *Mémoires sur les Migrations des Tsiganes*, pp. 1-32, 86-91.

² *Haukal*, p. 226.

Some people in Lebanon rebelled, complaining of the collector of the *kharaġ* of Ba‘labakk. This made Ṣāliḥ ibn-‘Alī ibn-‘Abdallāh ibn-‘Abbās send against them troops who destroyed their fighting power, and the rest were allowed to retain their [Christian] faith. Ṣāliḥ sent the latter back to their villages and expelled some of the natives of Lebanon. Al-Ḳāsim ibn-Sallām related to me on the authority of Muḥammad ibn-Kathīr that Ṣāliḥ received a long communication from al-Auzā‘ī, of which the following extract has been preserved: “Thou hast heard of the expulsion of the *dhim-mis* from Mt. Lebanon, although they did not side with those who rebelled, and of whom many were killed by thee and the rest returned to their villages. How didst thou then punish the many for the fault of the few and make them leave their homes and possessions in spite of Allah’s decree: ‘Nor shall any sinning one bear the burden of another,’ which is the most rightful thing to abide by and follow! The command worthy of the strictest observance and obedience is that of the Prophet who says, ‘If one oppresses a man bound to us by covenant and charges him with more than he can do, I am the one to overcome him by arguments.’”² To this he added other citations

The frontier and littoral towns fortified. Muḥammad ibn-Saḥm al-Āntākī from abu-Īshāk al-Fazāri:—The banu-Umayyah used to direct their summer and winter campaigns against the Greeks beyond the frontier cities of Syria and Mesopotamia by means of Syrians and Mesopotamians, and they used to station the ships for the invasion and to post the guard on the coast, giving up or delaying the invasion at the time in which the enemy was strong and wide awake [?]. When abu-Ja‘far al-Manṣūr began his rule, he examined the

¹ Kor., 6: 164.

² As-Suyūṭī, *Kanz al-‘Ummāl*, I, 270.

forts and cities of the coast, peopled and fortified them, and rebuilt those of them that were in need of being rebuilt. The same thing he did with the frontier cities. When al-Mahdi became caliph, he carried the work in the remaining cities and forts to completion and strengthened the garrisons. Mu'âwiyah ibn-'Amr states, "What we saw of the efforts of Hârûn the 'Commander of the Believers' in conducting invasions, and of his penetrating insight in carrying on the holy war was really great. The industries he established were not established heretofore. He distributed possessions in the frontier and coast cities. He brought distress on the Greeks and humiliated them." Caliph al-Mutawakkil ordered in the year 247 that ships be stationed on all the sea-coast and that garrisons be posted on it.

CHAPTER XVI

THE FRONTIER FORTRESSES ¹ OF SYRIA

Moslem razzias beyond the frontiers. I was informed by certain *sheikhs* from Antioch and by others that in the days of 'Umar and 'Uthmân, and after their time, the frontier cities of Syria included Antioch and other cities called later al-'Awâsim by ar-Rashîd. The Moslems used to lead their raids beyond these cities as they now raid what is beyond Ṭarsûs. Between Alexandretta and Ṭarsûs lay Greek forts and frontier garrisons, similar to those through which the Moslems now pass, and the inhabitants of which would sometimes, because of fear, leave them and flee to the Byzantine Empire, and sometimes, Byzantine fighters would be brought and stationed in them. It is said that when Heraclius left Antioch, he joined to himself the people of these towns, so that the Moslems might not be able to go between Antioch and the land of the Byzantines through a cultivated land.

Ibn-Ṭaibûn ² al-Baghrâsi from certain *sheikhs*: —The latter said, "What is known to us is that Heraclius moved the men from these forts, which he shattered. So, when the Moslems made their raids, they found them vacant. In certain cases the Greeks would make an ambush by these forts and take by surprise those of the army who were held back or cut off. Thus the leaders of the summer and winter campaigns, on entering the Greek land, would leave heavy troops in these forts until their return." 164

¹ Ar. *thughûr*; see Iṣṭakhri, pp. 55-56.

² ? Lacking in diacritical points.

The first to pass through ad-Darb. Regarding the first one to cross ad-Darb,¹ i. e., Darb Baghrâs² there is a disagreement. Some assert that the first was Maisarah ibn-Masrûk al-'Absi who was despatched by abu-'Ubaidah ibn-al-Jarrâh and who met a host of Greeks accompanied by the "naturalized" [*musta'ribah*] Arabs of the Ghassân, Tanûkh and Iyâd, trying to follow Heraclius [in Asia Minor]. Maisarah fell upon them and wrought a bloody massacre among them. He was later joined by Mâlik al-Ashtar an-Nakha'i sent as a reinforcement by abu-'Ubaidah from Antioch.

According to others, the first to cross ad-Darb was 'Umar ibn-Sa'd al-Anşâri, when he was sent in connection with the case of Jabalah ibn-al-Aiham.

According to abu-l-Khaţţâb al-Azdi, abu-'Ubaidah himself led the summer expedition passing through al-Maşşisah and then through Tarsûs whose people, together with those of the fortified cities lying beyond, had evacuated their places. Thus abu-'Ubaidah entered the land of the [Greek] enemy and carried his campaign as far as Zandah. According to others, abu-'Ubaidah did not himself go, but sent Maisarah ibn-Masrûk, who reached as far as Zandah.

Mu'âwiyah and the forts. Abu-Şâlih al-I'arrâ' from one supposed by him to have been 'Ubâdah ibn-Nusai:—When Mu'âwiyah in the year 25 invaded 'Ammûriyâh [Amorium], he found the forts between Antioch and Tarsûs all vacant. He therefore left in those forts some men from Syria, Mesopotamia and Kinnasrîn until he had finished his expedition. One or two years later, he sent Yazid ibn-al-Hurr al-'Absi at the head of the summer expedition and

¹ "Gr. *Derbe* near the Cilician gates which were the chief mountain pass from the direction of the countries occupied by the Arabs into the territory of the Greeks"—Lane. See Caetani, vol. iii, p. 805.

² Perhaps Bailân pass of to-day.

instructed him to do the same thing, which Yazid did. All the governors used to do the same.

The same authority says, "I read in the book of *Ma-ghâzi Mu'âwiyah* [Mu'âwiyah's campaigns] that Mu'âwiyah in the year 31 led an invasion setting out from near al-Maṣṣīṣah and penetrating as far as Darauliyah. On his return, he destroyed all the fortresses [belonging to the Greeks] between the latter place and Antioch. 165

Al-Maṣṣīṣah. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wāḳidi and others:—In the year 84, 'Abdallāh ibn-'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwān led the summer campaign, entered through the Darb Anṭākiyah and reached al-Maṣṣīṣah [Mopsuestia], where he rebuilt the fort on its old foundations. In this city, he caused troops to settle, among whom were 300 chosen from those known to be among the most valorous and strong. The Moslems had never lived in this town before. He also built a mosque in it over Tall al-Ḥiṣn [the hill of the fort], and then led his army to the invasion of Sinān fort, which he reduced. He then sent Yazid ibn-Ḥunain at-Tā'i-l-Anṭāki who led an incursion and returned.

Abu-l-Khaṭṭāb al-Azdi holds that the first Moslem to build the fort of al-Maṣṣīṣah¹ was 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwān through his son 'Abdallāh in the year 84 on its old foundation. Its building and manning were completed in the year 85. In this fortified town stood a church which was converted into a granary. The troops [Ar. *ṭawālī*] from Antioch, numbering 1,500-2,000, used to go up to it every year and spend the winter in it, at the end of which they would leave.

When 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz came to the granary of al-Maṣṣīṣah, he wanted to destroy the town together with the forts that lay between it and Antioch saying, "I hate

¹ Hamadhāni, p. 112.

to see the Greeks besieging its people." When he, however, learned that the town was built to check the Greek advance on Antioch, and that, in case it was destroyed, nothing would remain to stop the enemy from taking Antioch, he desisted and erected for its people a cathedral mosque in the Kafarbaiya quarter. In the mosque, he made a cistern whereon his name was inscribed. In the caliphate of al-Mu'tasim-Billâh, the mosque, which was called Masjid al-Hiṣn [the fort mosque], fell into ruins.

[Iṣhâm ibn-'Abd-al-Malik built the part outside the city wall [Ar. *rabaḍ*]; and Marwân ibn-Muḥammad built, to the east of Jailhân,¹ al-Khuṣûṣ [wood houses], around which he erected a wall with a wooden gate, and dug a moat.

When abu-l-'Abbâs became caliph, he assigned stipends for 400 men to be added to the garrison at al-Maṣṣîṣah, and distributed fiefs among them. When al-Manṣûr became caliph, he assigned stipends for 400 men at al-Maṣṣîṣah. In the year 139, al-Manṣûr ordered that the city of al-Maṣṣîṣah, the wall of which had become shattered by earthquakes and whose population within the walls had become few in number, be well populated. Accordingly, in the year 140, he built the wall of the city, made its inhabitants settle in it and called it al-Ma'mûrah. Moreover, al-Manṣûr erected a cathedral mosque in it on the site of a heathen temple, and made it many times the size of the mosque of 'Umar. Al-Ma'mûn enlarged the mosque in the governorship of 'Abdallâh ibn-Ṭâhir ibn-al-Ḥusain over al-Maghrib. Al-Manṣûr assigned stipends for 1,000 men of its inhabitants. Besides, he transplanted [into it] the inhabitants of al-Khuṣûṣ, who were Persians, Slavs and Christian Nabateans—all of whom were settled in al-Khuṣûṣ by Marwân—gave them in it lots marked for dwell-

¹ Pyramus river.

ings in exchange for and of the same measure as their old homes, pulled down their old dwellings and helped them to build the new ones. To these soldiers, who received stipends, al-Manşûr gave fiefs and dwellings.

When al-Mahdi became caliph, he assigned stipends for 2,000 men at al-Maşşîṣah but gave them no fiefs, because the city was already manned with troops and volunteers. The periodical contingents [*ṭawālî*]¹ used to come from Antioch every year until the city was governed by Sâlim al-Barallusi, who assigned in their place² stipends for 500 fighters, making a special rate of 10 *dinârs* for each. Thus the people of the city were multiplied and strengthened. This took place when al-Mahdi held the caliphate.

Muḥammad ibn-Sahm from the *sheikhs* of the frontier region:—In the days of the "blessed dynasty", the Greeks pressed the inhabitants of al-Maṣṣîṣah so hard that they left the city. After that Şâliḥ ibn 'Alī sent to it Jabrīl ibn-Yahya-l-Bajali who peopled it and made Moslems settle in it in the year 140. Ar-Rashīd³ built Kafarbaiya; but according to others it was begun in the caliphate of al-Mahdi, and ar-Rashīd changed the plan of its construction and fortified it with a moat. Its inhabitants complained to al-Ma'mûn concerning the rent⁴ paid for the houses therein, and he abolished it. The houses were like inns. By order of al-Ma'mûn, a wall was commenced around the city and raised high, but not completed before his death. Al-Mu'taṣim-Billâh ordered that the wall be finished and raised to its proper height.

Al-Muthakḳḳab. Al-Muthakḳḳab⁵ was fortified by Hishâm

¹ Read *mauḍ'aha* in place of *mauḍ'ahu*.

² Mas'ûdi, vol. viii, p. 295.

³ Ar *ghallah*, i. e., rent due for houses built on the state property.

⁴ Iṣṭakhri, p. 63; Hauḳal, p. 121.

miles from the latter, was built in the year 125, and was called Jisr al-Walid after al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik, who was slain.

Adhanah. According to abu-an-Nu'mân al-Anṭâki and others, Adhanah was built in the year 141 or 142 as the Khurâsân troops under Maslamah ibn-Yahya-l-Bajali, and the Syrian troops under Mâlik ibn-Adham al-Bâhili (all sent by Ṣâliḥ ibn-'Alī) were camping in it.

Saiḥân castle. In the year 165, al-Mahdi sent his son Hārūn ar-Rashid on an expedition to the Greek Empire. After camping at al-Khalij, ar-Rashid went forth and repaired al-Maṣṣiṣah and its mosque, increasing its garrison and arming its inhabitants. He also built the castle which lay by Saiḥân [Sarus river] near Adhanah bridge. Previous to this, al-Manṣūr had sent Ṣâliḥ ibn-'Alī on an invasion to the Greek Empire, and the latter sent Hilâl ibn-Ḍaigham, at the head of a group of men from Damascus, the Jordan and other places, who built this castle; but the structure not being firm, ar-Rashid dismantled the castle and rebuilt it.

Abu-Sulaim rebuilds Adhanah. In the year 194¹ abu-Sulaim Faraj al-Khādīm built Adhanah well and strong, fortified it, and chose men from Khurâsân and others to live in it, giving them an increase of stipends. All that was done by the order of Muḥammad ibn-ar-Rashid. He also made repairs in Kaṣr Saiḥân. When ar-Rashid died in the year 193, his 'âmil for collecting tithes from the frontier fortresses was abu-Sulaim who was now confirmed in his position by Muḥammad [ibn-ar-Rashid]. To this abu-Sulaim belonged the residence in Antioch [that bears his name]. 169

Tarsûs and al-Hadath. Muhammad ibn-Sa'd from al-

¹ "193" in Yâkût, vol. i, p. 179, line 19.

Wākidi :—In the year 162, al-Ḥasan ibn-Ḳaṭṭabah at-Ṭā'i invaded the land of the Greeks at the head of an army of the people of Khurāsān, Mausiḷ,¹ and Syria, reinforced by men from al-Yaman and volunteers from al-'Irāq and al-Ḥijāz. He started near Ṭarsūs and called the attention of al-Mahdi to the great troubles spared to Islām, and the good chance it afforded to frustrate and avert the enemies' intrigues and plans by building Ṭarsūs, fortifying it and stationing a garrison in it. In that campaign, al-Ḥasan distinguished himself and subdued the land of the Greeks, and was therefore called ash-Shaiṭān [the devil]. Among his men in the invasion were Mandal al-'Anazi—the traditionist of the school of al-Kūfah—and Mu'tamir ibn-Sulaimān al-Baṣri.

Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from Sa'd ibn-al-Ḥasan :—When al-Ḥasan left the land of the Greeks, he camped at Marj [plain of] Ṭarsūs from which he rode to the city, which was then in ruins. After examining it, he went around it in all directions and estimated that it could be inhabited by one hundred thousand.² When he appeared before al-Mahdi, he described the condition of the city and referred to the strength that Islām and the Moslems would acquire, and to the anger and disappointment that will ensue to the enemy, if the city were rebuilt and manned with a garrison. He also told al-Mahdi something about al-Ḥadath that encouraged him to build it. Accordingly, al-Mahdi ordered him to build Ṭarsūs and start with al-Ḥadath, which was immediately built. Al-Mahdi then ordered that Ṭarsūs be built. In the year 171, ar-Rashid heard that the Greeks had enjoined one another to set forth to Ṭarsūs in order to fortify it and station troops in it. He therefore sent in the year 171 Harthamah ibn-A'yan as commander of the summer campaign and ordered him to build Ṭarsūs, settle people

in it and make it a fortified boundary town¹ between the two countries. Harthamah did so, putting the work, in accordance with ar-Rashid's orders, in charge of Faraj ibn-Sulaim al-Khâdim. Faraj put someone in charge, went to Madinat as-Salâm² and sent the first garrison, numbering 3,000, whom he chose from among the people of Khurâsân. The garrison came to Ṭarsûs. He then sent the second garrison that numbered 2,000 men, 1,000 of whom were from al-Maṣṣiṣah and 1,000 from Antioch, promising each man an increment of ten *dinârs* on his original stipend. The second garrison camped with the first at al-Madâ'in near Bâb al-Jihâd, from the beginning of Muḥarram in the year 172, until the construction of the city of Ṭarsûs with its fortification and mosque was completed. Faraj measured the land between the two rivers and found it to be 4,000 lots, each lot being twenty *dhirâ's* square. These lots he gave as fiefs to the inhabitants of Ṭarsûs. In Rabi' II, 172, the two garrisons settled in the city. 170

Yazid ibn-Makhlad governor of Ṭarsûs. 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Ṣâliḥ appointed Yazid ibn-Makhlad al-Fazâri as *âmîl* over Ṭarsûs. Those of the inhabitants who came from Khurâsân were afraid of him, because he belonged to the clan of al-Hubairiyah, and drove him from the city. He appointed abu-l-Fawâris to succeed him and 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Ṣâliḥ confirmed abu-l-Fawâris in his position. This took place in the year 173.

Sisiyah. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wâkidi:—In the year 194 or 193, the inhabitants of Sisiyah [or Sis, later Little Armenia] evacuated their homes and went as far as the mountainous region of the Greeks.³ This Sisiyah was

¹ Ar. *misr*.

² City of peace, i. e., Baghdād.

³ Yâkût, vol. iii, p. 217, gives the date 93 or 94 and reads *o'âli ar-Rûm* instead of *o'la ar-Rûm*.

the city of Tall 'Ain-Zarbah and was rebuilt in the caliphate of al-Mutawakkil by 'Ali ibn-Yahya-l-Armani [the Armenian]. It was later ruined by the Greeks.

Antioch burnt. The one who burnt Antioch—condemned as it was to burning¹—in the land of the Greeks was 'Ab-bâs ibn-al-Walid ibn-'Abd- al-Malik.

Tall Jubair. Tall Jubair was so called after a Persian from Antioch who fought a battle in it. The Tall lies less than 10 miles from Ṭarsûs.

Dhu-l-Kilâ'. The name of the fort known as dhu-l-Kilâ' is really a corruption of dhu-l-Ḳilâ' [the fort of the castles], which name was given to it because it was made up of three castles. The explanation of its name in the Greek tongue is "the fortress with the stars."

Kanîsat aş-Sulh. Kanîsat aş-Sulh [the church of peace] was so called because when the Greeks came to ar-Rashîd to capitulate, they made it their headquarters.

Marj Husain. Marj Ḥusain was named after Ḥusain ibn-Muslim al-Anṭâki who fought a battle in it and defeated the enemy.

Ḍamâlu. In the year 163, al-Mahdi sent on a campaign his son, Hârûn ar-Rashîd, who laid siege to Ḍamâlu (colloquial Samâlu). Its people asked a promise of security for ten of their nobility including the Comes.² Ar-Rashîd consented. One of their terms stipulated that they be never separated from one another. Therefore they were settled in Baghdâdh near Bâb ash-Shammâsiyah.³ Their quarter

¹ Hamadhâni, *Buldân*, p. 37: Said Makḥûl, "Four cities are of the cities of Paradise; Makkah, al-Madinah, Iliyâ' [Jerusalem] and Damascus; and four of the cities of fire: Antioch, at-Ṭuwânah, Constantinople and San'â'."

² Ar. *al-Ḳûmis* = a leader of two hundred; Zaidân, vol. i, p. 118; Ḳudâmah, pp. 255-256.

³ Le Strange, *Baghdâd*, p. 202.

they called Samâlu, and it is still known as such. Others say that they surrendered to al-Mahdi who spared their lives and gathered them in that place, ordering that it be called Samâlu. According to ar-Rashid's orders, those who were left in the fort were sold publicly. 171

One Abyssinian, who was heard cursing ar-Rashid and the Moslems, was crucified on one of the towers of the fort.

'Ain Zarbah and al-Hârûniyah. Ahmad ibn-al-Ḥārith al-Wāsiṭi from al-Wākidi:—In the year 180, ar-Rashid ordered that the city of 'Ain Zarbah [Anazarbus] be built and fortified. He summoned to it a regiment from Khurāsān and others, to whom he gave houses as fiefs. In the year 183, he ordered al-Hârûniyah built. It was accordingly built and manned with a garrison and with volunteers that emigrated to it. The city was named after him. Others say that Hârûn started its erection in the caliphate of al-Mahdi, but completed it in his own caliphate.

Kanīsat as-Saudâ'. The city of Kanīsat as-Saudâ' [black church] had been built by the Greeks of black stone since the earliest of days, and had an old fort that was destroyed in the general havoc. Ar-Rashid ordered that this city be rebuilt and fortified. He also summoned to it troops, allowing them larger stipends. I was told by 'Azzûn ibn-Sa'd, one of the inhabitants of the frontier region, that the Greeks once invaded it—as al-Ḳāsim ibn-ar-Rashid was staying in Dābiḳ—and carried away its cattle and a number of prisoners. They were pursued by the people of al-Maṣṣīṣah and its volunteers, who saved all that had been carried away and killed many of the Greeks, sending the rest of them back in distress and disorder. Then al-Ḳāsim sent some one to fortify the city, make repairs in it and increase its garrison. For this purpose some of az-Zuṭṭ, previously transplanted by al-Mu'taṣim to 'Ain Zarbah and its environs from al-Baṭā'ih, which lay between Wāsiṭ and al-Baṣrah, and which they had conquered, were available.

Abu-Ishâk al-Fazâri's opinion on the land of ath-Thaghr.

I was informed by abu-Şâlih al-Anţâki that abu-Ishâk al-Fazâri hated to buy land in the frontier region [*ath-Thaghr*] because he said, "Those who first wrested this land from the Greeks did not divide it among themselves, and it later passed to others. Thus it had been transmitted to others and attached to itself a suspicion that the wise man would do well to avoid."

Tithe-exemptions annulled by al-Mutawakkil. In *ath-Thaghr*, so many pieces of land were exempt from the tithe that the total income of tithes was diminished to such an extent that it could not meet the expenses. By al-Mutawakkil's orders, therefore, all these exemptions were in the year 243 abolished.

PART III
MESOPOTAMIA

CHAPTER I

THE CONQUEST OF MESOPOTAMIA [AL-JAZIRAH]

172

'Iyâḍ its governor. Dâ'ūd ibn-'Abd-al-Ḥamid the *kāḍī* of ar-Raḡḡah from Maimūn ibn-Mihrān:—All of Mesopotamia was conquered by 'Iyâḍ ibn-Ghanm who, after the death of abu-'Ubaidah, was made its ruler by 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb. Abu-'Ubaidah had appointed 'Iyâḍ to be his successor over Syria, but 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb appointed first Yazid ibn-abi-Sufyān then Mu'āwiyah over Syria, and ordered 'Iyâḍ¹ to invade Mesopotamia.

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from Sulaimān ibn-'Aṭā' al-Ḳurashi:—Abu-'Ubaidah sent 'Iyâḍ ibn-Ghanm to Mesopotamia, and died while 'Iyâḍ was still there. 'Umar then assigned 'Iyâḍ after abu-'Ubaidah as governor of Mesopotamia.

The terms with ar-Ruha. Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from Sulaimān ibn-'Aṭā':—When 'Iyâḍ ibn-Ghanm, who was sent by abu-'Ubaidah, reduced ar-Ruha² [Edessa, modern Urfa], he stood at its gate riding on a brown horse; and the inhabitants made terms stipulating that they should keep their cathedral and the buildings around it, and agreeing not to start a new church other than what they already had, to give succor to the Moslems against their enemy, and to forfeit their right of protection in case they fail to keep any of these conditions. Similar terms to those of ar-Ruha were made by the people of Mesopotamia.

¹ R. Duval, "Histoire d'Edesse," in *Journal Asiatique*, Juillet-Août, 1891, pp. 106 *seq.*

² Tabari, vol. i, p. 2505.

The version of al-Wāḳidi. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd states on the authority of al-Wāḳidi that the most authentic report he heard regarding 'Iyād was that abu-'Ubaidah, in the year 18, fell victim to the plague of Emmaus [Amawās] after appointing 'Iyād as his successor [over Syria]. 'Iyād received a letter from 'Umar, conferring upon him the governorship of Ḥimṣ, Ḳinnasrin and Mesopotamia. On Thursday the middle of Sha'bān, year 18, he marched to Mesopotamia at the head of 5,000 men, the van of the army being led by Maisarah ibn-Masrūk al-'Absi, the right wing by Sa'id ibn-Āmir ibn-Ḥidhyam al-Jumāḥi and the left by Ṣafwān ibn-al-Mu'aṭṭal as-Sulami. Khâlid ibn-al-Walid was on the left wing. Others assert that after Abu-'Ubaidah, Khâlid never marched under any man's flag but remained in Ḥimṣ, where he died in the year 21 after designating 'Umar to execute his will.¹ Some claim that he died in al-Madinah; but that he died in Ḥimṣ is the more authentic report.² 173

The terms with ar-Raḳḳah. The van of 'Iyād's army arrived in ar-Raḳḳah³ and made a raid on its environs, where Beduin Arabs were encamped with a group of peasants, carrying off much booty. Those who escaped took to flight and entered the city of ar-Raḳḳah. 'Iyād advanced with his troops until he arrived, with his troops in military array,⁴ at Bâb ar-Ruha—one of the gates of the city. For an hour the Moslems were shot at, and some of them were wounded. In order to escape the enemy's stones and arrows, 'Iyād withdrew, and, after going round the city on

¹ Ḥajar, vol. i, pp. 853-854.

² Yâkût, vol. ii, pp. 74-75.

³ Athir, vol. ii, p. 439.

⁴ Ar. *ta'b'rah*. See Wüstenfeld, "Die Taktik des Aelianus," in *Abhandlungen des Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, Göttingen, 1880.

horseback, he stationed horse-guards at its gates. He then returned to the main army and sent bands of soldiers ¹ who went around, bringing back with them prisoners from the villages and large quantities of food. It was the proper time for reaping the harvest. This condition having lasted for five or six days the patrician of the city asked for peace from 'Iyâḍ, who made terms with him, guaranteeing for the population the security of their lives, children, possessions and city. 'Iyâḍ said, "The land is ours; we have subdued and secured it". However, he left it in their hands on the *kharâj* basis. That part of the land which was not wanted and rejected by the *dhimmis*, he turned over to the Moslems on the tithe basis. Moreover, 'Iyâḍ assessed poll-tax to the amount of one *dinâr* per annum on every man, holding women and boys exempt. In addition to the *dinâr*, he levied on them *kafîzes* ¹ of wheat, and some oil, vinegar and honey. When Mu'âwiyah came to power, he laid that as a regular tax upon them. The people then opened the city gates and established a market for the Moslems at the Ruha gate. The following is the statement issued by 'Iyâḍ:

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. This is what 'Iyâḍ ibn-Ghanm gave to the people of ar-Raqqah when he entered the city. He gave them security for their lives and possessions. Their churches shall not be destroyed or occupied, so long as they pay the tax assessed on them and enter in no intrigue. It is stipulated that they build no new church or place of worship, or pub-

¹ Ar. *sarâya* who, according to al-Mas'ûdî, *Kitab at-Tanbih*, p. 279, were bands of soldiers varying between 3 and 500 persons, that go forth at night.

² A measure of capacity consisting of ten *makkûks*; cf. Mawardi, p. 265.

licly strike clappers,¹ or openly celebrate Easter Monday² or show the cross in public. Thereunto, Allah is witness and Allah is a sufficient witness. Signed by 'Iyâḍ's own signature."

Others report that 'Iyâḍ assessed four *dinârs* on every adult of ar-Raḡḡah; but the fact is that 'Umar wrote after this to 'Umair ibn-Sa'd, his governor, instructing him to assess four *dinârs* on every man, as it was the case with those who possessed gold. 174

The terms with ar-Ruha. 'Iyâḍ then advanced against Ḥarrân and encamped at Bâjuddah, whence he sent forth the van of the army. The people of Ḥarrân closed the city gates, shutting the troops out. 'Iyâḍ followed up the van and when he camped at Ḥarrân, the Ḥarnâniyah from among its inhabitants sent him a word saying that they had under their control a part of the city and asking him to go to ar-Ruha, promising to accept whatever terms he may make with it, and leaving him free to negotiate with the Christians of Ḥarrân. Hearing that, the Christians sent him word, consenting to what had been proposed and offered by al-Ḥarnâniyah. Accordingly, 'Iyâḍ advanced to ar-Ruha whose people gathered against and shot at the Moslems for an hour. The fighters made a sally, but the Moslems put them to flight and forced them to seek refuge in the city. No sooner had that taken place than they offered to capitulate and make peace. To this, 'Iyâḍ consented and wrote them the following statement: ³

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful.

¹Ar. *nâḡûs*.

²Ar *bâ'ûth*, used to-day for the Christian festival of Monday after Easter, is defined by *Kâmûs*, *Tâj al-'Arûs* and *Lisân al-'Arab* as corresponding to the Moslem prayer in which a petition for rain is offered. Cf. S. Fraenkel, *Die Aramäischen Fremdwörter im Arabischen*, p. 277.

³Cf. Yûsuf, p. 23.

This is a statement from 'Iyâḍ ibn-Ghanm to the bishop of ar-Ruha. If ye open before me the city gate and agree to offer to me for every man one *dīnār* and two modii of wheat, then I grant you safety for your persons, possessions and those dependent on you. It is incumbent on you to guide the one who goes astray, to repair the bridges and roads, and give good counsel to the Moslems. Thereunto, Allah is witness; and he is sufficient."

Dâ'ūd ibn-'Abd-al-Ḥamid from a grandfather of his:—The statement of 'Iyâḍ to the inhabitants of ar-Ruha ran as follows:—

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. This is a statement from 'Iyâḍ ibn-Ghanm and his accompanying Moslems to the inhabitants of ar-Ruha. I have granted them security for their lives, possessions, offspring, women, city and mills, so long as they give what they rightly owe. They are bound to repair our bridges, and guide those of us who go astray. Thereunto, Allah and his angels and the Moslems are witnesses."

Harrân and Sumaisât capitulate. 'Iyâḍ then came to Harrân and directed Ṣafwân ibn-al-Mu'aṭṭal and Ḥabib ibn-Maslamah-l-Fihri to Sumaisât.⁴ With the people of Harrân, he made terms similar to those of ar-Ruha. Its inhabitants opened the city gates for him, and he assigned a governor over it. He then came to Sumaisât and found Ṣafwân ibn-al-Mu'aṭṭal and Ḥabib ibn-Maslamah directing their operations against it, after having reduced many 175 of its villages and forts. The people of Sumaisât made terms similar to those of ar-Ruha. 'Iyâḍ used to make incursions from ar-Ruha and return to it.

All Mesopotamia reduced by 'Iyâḍ. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from az-Zuhri:—In the days of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb, not

⁴ Samosata; Iṣṭakhri, p. 62.

a foot was left in Mesopotamia unsubdued by 'Iyâd ibn-Ghanm who reduced Ḥarrân, ar-Ruha, ar-Raḡḡah, ~~Kar~~-Ḳarḳisiya [Circesium] Naṣibin [Nisibis] and Sinjâr. ¹

Muḥammad [ibn-Sa'd] from Thâbit ibn-al-Ḥajjâj:—'Iyâd effected the conquest of ar-Raḡḡah, Ḥarrân, ar-Ruha, Naṣibin, Maiyâfârîḳin, Ḳarḳisiya, and all the villages and towns of the Euphrates by capitulation; but all the open fields by force.

Muḥammad [ibn-Sa'd] from Râshid ibn-Sa'd:—'Iyâd effected the conquest of Mesopotamia and its towns by capitulation; but its land, by force.

The terms with Ḥarrân. Someone reported that when 'Iyâd came to Ḥarrân from ar-Raḡḡah, he found it deserted, its inhabitants having moved to ar-Ruha. When ar-Ruha was captured, the people of Ḥarrân in it made terms regarding their city similar to those of ar-Ruha.

Sarûj and other places subdued by 'Iyâd. Abu-Aiyûb ar-Raḡḡi-l-Mu'addab from al-Ḥajjâj ibn-abi-Mani' ar-Ruṣâfi's ¹ grandfather:—'Iyâd captured ar-Raḡḡah, then ar-Ruha, then Ḥarrân, and then Sumaisât on the same terms of capitulation. Thence he came to Sarûj, ² Râs-kifa ³ and al-ʿArḍ al-Baiḍâ', subdued their land, and made terms with the holders of their forts similar to those of ar-Ruha. The people of Sumaisât after that rebelled, which made him, on hearing it, return and besiege the city until he reduced it. Having heard that the inhabitants of ar-Ruha had broken their covenant, he camped around the city, upon which they opened their city gates. He entered the city and left in it his 'âmil with a small band. Thence he came to the villages of the Euphrates ⁴ which are

¹ Dhahabi, *Mushtabih*, p. 225; *Mushtarik*, p. 206.

² Batnân; see *ZDMG*, vol. xxx, p. 354.

³ R. Payne Smith, *Thesaurus Syriacus*, cols. 3902 and 2910.

⁴ *Ḳuraiyât* or *Ḳaryât al-Fuḡât*; cf. Hamadhâni. *Buldân*, p. 136.

Jisr Manbij and its dependents, which he reduced on similar terms. 'Ain al-Wardah or Ra's al-'Ain¹ to which he came next held out against him; so he left it. He then came to Tall Mauzin² and took it on the same terms as ar-Ruha. That took place in the year 19. Against Karkisiya, 'Iyâd directed Ḥabib ibn-Maslamah-l-Fihri who took the city by a capitulation similar to that of ar-Rakḡah. 'Iyâd captured Āmid without fighting and on terms similar to those of ar-Ruha. He captured Maiyâfâriḡin on the same terms. He also reduced the fort of Kafartûtha.³ After a conflict, he reduced Naṣibin and the terms concluded were similar to those of ar-Ruha. Ṭūr 'Abdin,⁴ Ḥiṣn Mâridin and Dâra⁵ he took on the same terms. Ḳarda and Bâzabda he conquered on the same terms as those of Naṣibin. The patrician of az-Zawazân came to 'Iyâd and made terms regarding his lands, agreeing to pay tax. All that took place in the year 19 and in a part of Muḥarram, year 20. He then advanced to Arzan and took possession of it on terms similar to those of Naṣibin. He then passed through ad-Darb into Badlis which he left for Khilât with whose patrician he made terms. Finally, he got to al-'Ain al-Ḥâmiḡah in Armenia beyond which he did not go. On his way back, he made the chief of Badlis responsible for the *kharâj* of Khilât with its poll-tax and what was due on its patrician. He then proceeded to ar-Rakḡah, and on to Ḥims whose governorship had been entrusted to him by 'Umar. In the year 20, he died. 'Umar after that appointed Sa'îd ibn-'Amir ibn-Ḥidhyam, who died after a short time. 'Umar

¹ Hoffman, *Syrische Akten Persischer Märtyrer*, p. 183.

² Hoffman, *op. cit.*, p. 224, note 1778.

³ R. Payne Smith, *op. cit.*, col. 1801.

⁴ R. Payne Smith, *op. cit.*, col. 1451.

⁵ Hoffman, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

then appointed 'Umar ibn-Sa'd al-Anṣārī, who succeeded in capturing 'Ain al-Wardah after a severe conflict.

'Ain al-Wardah or Ra's al-'Ain captured. Al-Wāḳidī from abu-Wahb al-Jaishānī Dailam ibn-al-Muwassa':— 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb wrote to 'Iyād instructing him to send 'Umar ibn-Sa'd to 'Ain al-Wardah. This he did. The van of the army went ahead, assailed a group of peasants and carried away some of the enemy's cattle as booty. The inhabitants of the city closed their gates and set up the mangonels¹ on them. Many Moslems were killed by stones and arrows. Then one of the patricians of the city appeared and cursed the Moslems saying, "We are different from what ye have met heretofore!" At last the city was taken by capitulation.

Amr ibn-Muḥammad from a grandfather of al-Ḥajjāj ibn-abi-Manī':—Ra's al-'Ain² held out against 'Iyād ibn-Ghanm; but 'Umar ibn-Sa'd, who was 'Umar's governor over Mesopotamia, reduced it after a fierce resistance on the part of its inhabitants. The Moslems entered by force; but terms of capitulation were drawn up stipulating that the land be held by them and the tax be imposed on their persons to the amount of four *dīnārs* per head. Their women and children were not taken as captives. 177

The following statement was made by al-Ḥajjāj: "I heard it said by certain *sheikhs* from Ra's al-'Ain that when 'Umar entered the city he shouted, 'Never mind; never mind; [come], to me! [come] to me!' and that constituted a guarantee of security for them."

It is claimed by al-Haitham ibn-'Adī that 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb sent abu-Mūsa-l-Ash'arī to 'Ain al-Wardah, which

¹ Ar. *'arrādah*, see *Ḥamāsah* (ed. Freytag), p. 307.

² Another name for 'Ain-al-Wardah. See al-Mas'ūdi, *Tanbih*, p. 54; Yāqūt, vol. iii, p. 764.

he invaded with the troops of Mesopotamia after the death of 'Iyâḍ. The fact is that 'Umair captured it by force and did not take any captives. He only imposed *ḵharâj* and poll-tax. The view of Haitham is not shared by any other authority.

According to al-Ḥajjāj ibn-abi-Maui', a part of the inhabitants of Ra's al-'Ain having vacated it, the Moslems utilized their lands and cultivated them according to the fief system.

Sinjâr captured. Muḥammad ibn-al-Mufaḍḍal al-Mauṣilî from certain *shcikh*s of Sinjâr:—Sinjâr¹ was held by the Greeks. Kisra—[Chosroes] known as Abarwiz—wanted to put to death one hundred Persians who were brought before him because of rebellion and disobedience. Someone having interceded in their behalf, he ordered them sent to Sinjâr, which he was then attempting to reduce. Two of them died, and 98 arrived there, joined the troops who were encamped against the city, and were the first to capture it. There they settled and multiplied. When 'Iyâḍ was through with Khilâṭ and was going to Mesopotamia, he sent an expedition to Sinjâr, took the city by capitulation, and settled it with Arabs.

Mauṣil. Some reports claim that 'Iyâḍ reduced one of the forts of Mauṣil, but that is not confirmed.

According to ibn-al-Kalbi, 'Umair ibn-Sa'd, the *'âmil* of 'Umar is identical with 'Umar ibn-Sa'd ibn-Shuhaid ibn-'Amr one of al-Aus; but according to al-Wâḳidi, he is 'Umair ibn-Sa'd ibn-'Ubaid whose father, Sa'd, was killed in the battle of al-Kādisiyyah. This Sa'd, according to the Kufite school, is one of those who compiled the Koran in the time of the Prophet.

Khâlîd dismissed. Al-Wâḳidi states that some reports

¹ Yâkût, vol. iii, p. 158.

claim that Khâlid ibn-al-Walîd ruled in 'Umar's name a part of Mesopotamia; and once as he was in a bath, at Âmid [Diyârbakr], or at some other place, he daubed himself with a substance containing wine, which made 'Umar dismiss him. This, however, is not confirmed. 178

The tax on Mesopotamia. 'Amr an-Nâkid from Maimûn ibn-Mihrân:—For some time, oil and vinegar and food were taken for the benefit of the Moslems in Mesopotamia, which tax was later reduced through the sympathy of 'Umar and fixed at 48, 24, and 12 *dirhams*. In addition to the poll-tax, every one had to provide two *mudds* of wheat two *kisfs* of oil and two *kisfs* of vinegar.

Mosques erected. I was informed by a number of the inhabitants of ar-Raqqah that when 'Iyâd died and Sa'id ibn-'Âmir ibn-Hidhyam became governor of Mesopotamia, the latter erected the mosque of ar-Raqqah and that of ar-Ruha, after which he died. The mosques in Diyâr Muqlar and Diyâr Rabi'ah were erected by 'Umair ibn-Sa'd.

Mu'âwiyah settles Arab tribes. When Mu'âwiyah ruled over Syria and Mesopotamia in the name of 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân, he was instructed by him to settle the Arabs in places far from the cities and villages, and allow them to utilize the lands unpossessed by anyone. Accordingly, he caused the banu-Tamim to settle at ar-Râbiyah; and a promiscuous multitude of Kais and Asad and others, in al-Mâzihin and al-Mudaibir.¹ The same thing he did in Diyâr Muqlar. In like manner, he stationed the Rabi'ah in their Diyâr. The cities and villages and frontier garrisons he put in charge of some, who received stipends in order to guard them and protect them, and whom he put there with his *'âmil*s.

Scorpions in Naşibîn. Abu-Hafş ash-Shâmi from Ham-

¹ Qudamah, p. 246.

mâd ibn-'Amr an-Naṣibi:—The 'âmil of Naṣibin wrote to Mu'âwiyah, 'Uthmân's governor over Syria and Mesopotamia, complaining that some of the Moslems in his company had fallen victim to the scorpions. Mu'âwiyah wrote back instructing him to demand of the inhabitants in each quarter of the city a fixed number of scorpions to be brought every evening. This he did. They used to bring the scorpions before him, and he would order that they be killed.

Ḳarḳisiya, the Euphrates forts and other places reduced.
 Abu-Aiyûb al-Mu'addab ar-Raḳḳi from abu-'Abdallâh al-Ḳarḳasâni's *sheikhs*:—When 'Umar ibn-Sa'd captured Ra's al-'Ain he made his way across and beyond al-Khâbûr¹ to Ḳarḳisiya whose people had violated the covenant. With them he made terms similar to those made before, 179 and then advanced against the forts along the course of the Euphrates one after the other, which he reduced all on the same terms as Ḳarḳisiya. In none of them did he meet severe resistance. Some of them would sometimes throw stones at him. When he was through with Talbas² and 'Anât,³ he came to an-Na'ûsah, Âlûsah⁴ and Hit where he found out that 'Ammâr ibn-Yâsir, the 'âmil of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb over al-Kûfah, had sent an army for the invasion of the region above al-Anbâr, under the leadership of Sa'd ibn-'Amr ibn-Ḥarâm al-Anṣâri. The holders of these forts had come to Sa'd and demanded peace, which he arranged with them, retaining one-half of the church of Hit. 'Umar, therefore, kept on his way to ar-Raḳḳah.

I learned from certain scholars that the one who went against Hit and the forts beyond in al-Kûfah was Midlâj

¹ A tributary of the Euphrates; *Tanbîh*, p. 54.

² Vowels uncertain; Caetani, vol. iv, p. 222.

³ Hoffman, *op. cit.*, p. 137, note 1162.

⁴ Yâkût, vol. i, p. 65.

ibn-'Amr as-Sulami, an ally of the banu-'Abd-Shams and one of the Companions, who effected their capture. This Midlāj built al-Ḥadithah on the Euphrates. His descendants were at Hit. The memory of one of them, surnamed abu-Hârūn, still lives there. Others assert that Midlāj was sent by Sa'd ibn-'Amr ibn-Ḥarām; but Allah knows best.

Nahr Sa'id. In the place of Nahr Sa'id—the canal named after Sa'id ibn-'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwān (who was nicknamed Sa'id al-Khair and who practised asceticism)—once stood a jungle frequented by lions. Al-Walid gave it to him [Sa'id] as fief, and he dug out the canal and erected the buildings that stand there. According to others, it was 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz who gave it as fief.

Ar-Râfiḳah. There is no trace that ar-Râfiḳah is an old city. It was built by al-Manṣûr the "Commander of the Believers" in the year 155, according to the plan of his city in Baghdâdh. Al-Manṣûr stationed in it an army of the people of Khurāsân and entrusted it to al-Mahdi, who was at that time the heir-apparent. Later, ar-Rashid built its castles. Between ar-Raḳḳah and ar-Râfiḳah lay a wide tract of sown land to which 'Ali ibn-Sulaimân ibn-'Ali moved the markets of ar-Raḳḳah when he came as governor to Mesopotamia. Previous to this, the greatest market of ar-Raḳḳah was called Sûḳ Hishâm al-'Atiḳ [the old market of Hishâm]. When ar-Rashid visited ar-Raḳḳah, he increased the number of these markets, whose income together with that from the confiscated towns, is still collected to-day.

Ruṣâfat Hishâm and al-Hanî wa-l-Mari. As for Ruṣâfat Hishâm,¹ it was built by Hishâm ibn-'Abd-al-Malik who, previous to its building, used to stop at az-Zaitûnah. Hi-

180

¹ or ar-Ruṣâfat bi-ash-Shâm; Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 784. Ruṣâfat means causeway.

shâm dug out al-Hani wa-l-Mari [canals], thus making the crown-land known as al-Hani-wa-l-Mari tillable land. He founded in it Wâsiṭ ar-Raḳḳah.¹ This same land was confiscated at the beginning of the [Abbasid] dynasty and passed into the hands of umm-Ja'far Zubaidah, daughter of Ja'far ibn-al-Manṣûr, who built in it the fief house that bears her name, and settled more people in it.

Ar-Raḥbah. There is no trace that ar-Raḥbah, which lies below Karkisiya, is an old city, it having been built by Mâlik ibn-Ṭauḳ ibn-'Attâb² at-Taghlabi in the caliphate of al-Ma'mûn.

Adhramah. Adhramah in Diyâr Rabi'ah was an old village which al-Ḥasan ibn-'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb at-Taghlabi took from its chief and in which he built a castle, thus fortifying it.

Kafartûtha. Kafartûtha³ was an old fort that was occupied by the offspring of abu-Rimthah, who made a town of it and fortified it.

Diyâr Rabi'ah and al-Barriyah. Mu'âfa ibn-Ṭâ'ûs from his father:—The latter said, "I asked certain *sheikhs* regarding the tithes of Balad and Diyâr Rabi'ah and al-Barriyah⁴ and was told that they were the tithes of lands held by the Arabs when they embraced Islâm, or reclaimed by them from waste lands unpossessed by any one or given up by the Christians, and which have consequently become waste and covered with brushwood. These lands were given to the Arabs as fiefs."

'Ain ar-Rûmîyah. Abu-'Affân ar-Raḳḳi from certain *sheikhs* of the writers of ar-Raḳḳah and others:—'Ain ar-

¹ Yâkût, vol. iv, p. 889.

² Cf. Maḥâsin, vol. ii, p. 34.

³ R. Payne Smith, col. 1801.

⁴ The desert part of Mesopotamia. Yâkût, vol. i, p. 601; Bakri, p. 566.

Rûmîyah together with its spring belonged to al-Walid ibn-'Uqbah ibn-abi-Mu'aiṭ who gave it to abu-Zubaid aṭ-Ṭā'i from whom it passed to abu-l-'Abbās the "Commander of the Believers." Abu-l-'Abbās gave it as fief to Maimûn ibn-Ḥamzah, the freedman of 'Ali ibn-'Abdallâh ibn-'Abbās, from whose heirs ar-Rashîd bought it. It lies in the district of ar-Rakkah.

Ghâbat ibn-Hubairah. Ghâbat ibn-Hubairah [the forest of ibn-Hubairah] was first given as fief to ibn-Hubairah, but later confiscated and assigned as fief to Bishr ibn-Maimûn, the builder of aṭ-Ṭâkât¹ [archways or arcades] at Baghdâdh in the vicinity of Bâb ash-Shâm [the Syrian gate]. This Ghâbat was later bought by ar-Rashîd. It lies in the province of Sarûj.

'Ā'ishah fief. The fief which was given by Hishâm to his daughter, 'Ā'ishah, at Râskîfa and which bore her name was also confiscated.

Sala'ûs and Kafarjadda. 'Abd-al-Malik and Hishâm owned a village called Sala'ûs and half of another called 181 Kafarjadda which lay in the province of ar-Ruha.

Tall 'Afrâ', Tall Madhâba, al-Muṣalla and Rabaḍ Harrân. In Harrân, al-Ghamr ibn-Yazîd owned Tall 'Afrâ', the land of Tall Madhâba,² and Arḍ al-Muṣalla [place of prayer], together with the confiscated lands and the workshops in Rabaḍ Harrân.

Marj 'Abd-al-Wâhid. Before al-Ḥadath and Zibatrah were built, Marj³ 'Abd-al-Wâhid was a pasturing place reserved for the Moslems⁴; but when these two were built, the Moslems could do without the Marj, which was peopled

¹ Cf. Le Strange, *Baghdâd during the Abbasid Caliphate*, p. 130.

² Lacking in diacritical points.

³ The word means meadow.

⁴ Ar. *himā*; see Mawardi, p. 324.

and later added by al-Ḥusain al-Khâdim in the caliphate of ar-Rashid to al-Aḥwâz. After that, some people unjustly took possession of it and of its farms, in which condition it remained until 'Abdallâh ibn-Ṭâhir came to Syria and returned it to the crown-lands. Abu-Aiyûb ar-Raḳḳi heard it said that 'Abd-al-Wâḥid, after whom the Marj was named, was 'Abd-al-Wâḥid ibn-al-Ḥârith ibn-al-Ḥakam ibn-abi-l-'Âṣi, a cousin of 'Abd-al-Malik. He owned the Marj, but turned it into a pasture land exclusively for the Moslems. He is the one whom al-Ḳaṭâmi lauded, saying:

"If fate would overlook only 'Abd-al-Wâḥid,
let not the case of all the other inhabitants of the city grieve thee."

CHAPTER II

THE CHRISTIANS OF THE BANU-TAGHLIB IBN-WA'IL

'Umar doubles their ṣadaqah. Shaibân ibn-Farrûkh from as-Saffâh ash-Shaibânî:—'Umar ibn-al-Khattâb wanted to collect the poll-tax from the Christian tribe, banu-Taghlib; but they took to flight and some of them went to a distant land. An-Nu'mân ibn-Zur'ah (or Zur'ah ibn-an-Nu'mân) addressed 'Umar saying: "I plead in Allah's name for the banu-Taghlib. They are a body of Arabs too proud to pay poll-tax, but severe in warfare. Let not thy enemy, therefore, be enriched by them to thy disadvantage."¹ Thereupon 'Umar called them back and doubled the *sadaqah* laid on them.

Neither Moslems, nor of the "people of the Book." Shaibân from ibn-'Abbâs:—The latter said, "What is slaughtered by the Christians of the banu-Taghlib shall not be eaten, and their women shall not be taken as wives [by us]. They are neither of us nor of the 'people of the Book.'" 182

'Umar consults 'Umar. 'Abbâs ibn-Hishâm from 'Awânah ibn-al-Ḥakam and abu-Mikhnaf:—'Umar ibn-Sa'd wrote to 'Umar ibn-al-Khattâb informing him that he had come to the regions on the Syrian slope of the Euphrates and captured 'Ānât and the other forts of [*i. e.*, along the course of] the Euphrates; and that when he wished to constrain the banu-Taghlib of that region to accept Islâm, they refused and were on the point of leaving for some Byzantine territory; no one on the Syrian slope of the Euphrates whom he wished to constrain to Islâm had before the banu-

¹ Cf. Yûsuf, p. 68.

Taghlib showed such tenacity and asked permission to emigrate. 'Umair asked 'Umar's advice on this matter. 'Umar wrote back ordering him to double on all their pasturing cattle¹ and land the amount of *ṣadaqah* ordinarily taken from Moslems; and if they should refuse to pay that, he ought to war with them until he annihilates them or they accept Islâm. They accepted to pay a double *ṣadaqah*² saying, "So long as it is not the tax of the 'uncircumcized,' we shall pay it and retain our faith."³

The terms with the banu-Taghlib. 'Amr an-Nâkid from Dâ'ûd ibn-Kurdûs:—After having crossed the Euphrates and decided to leave for the land of the Greeks, the banu-Taghlib made terms with 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb, agreeing not to immerse [baptize] a child or compel him to accept their faith, and to pay a double *ṣadaqah*. Dâ'ûd ibn-Kurdûs used to repeat that they had no claim to security [*dhimmah*], because they used immersion in their ritual—referring to baptism.

Only they pay double ṣadaqah. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-ʿAswad from az-Zuhri:—None of the "people of the Book" pay *ṣadaqah* on their cattle except the Christian banu-Taghlib or—he perhaps said—the Christian Arabs, whose whole possessions consist of cattle. These pay twice what the Moslems pay.

Zur'ah intercedes in their behalf. Sa'id ibn-Sulaimân Sa'dawaih from Zur'ah ibn-an-Nu'mân:—The latter interceded with 'Umar in favor of the Christians of the banu-Taghlib, saying. "They are Arabs too proud to pay the poll-tax, and are possessors of tillable land and cattle." 'Umar had decided to take tax from them and they became dispersed in the whole country. At last, 'Umar made terms

¹ Cf. Yûsuf, p. 68.

² Cf. ibn-Anas, *al-Mudawwanah-l-Kubra*, vol. ii, p. 42.

³ MFO, vol. iii, pp. 159, 162.

with them, stipulating that they pay double what the Moslems pay in the form of *ṣadaqah* on the land and cattle, and that they do not christen their children.

What 'Ali would do. According to Mughirah, 'Ali used to repeat, "If I should have the time to deal with the banu-Taghlib, I would have my own way with them. Their fighters I would surely put to death, and their children I would take as captives, because by christening their children they violated the covenant and are no more in our trust [*dhimmah*]."

What Ziyād said. Abu-Naṣr at-Tammār from Ziyād ibn-Ḥudair al-Asadi:—The latter said, "I was sent by 'Umar to the Christians of the banu-Taghlib in order to collect from them half the tithe on their possessions, and was warned against collecting tithes from a Moslem or from a *dhimmi* that pays *kharāj*."

'Uthmān withdraws his word. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from Muḥammad ibn-Ibrāhīm ibn-al-Ḥārith:—'Uthmān gave orders that nothing be accepted from the banu-Taghlib as tax except the tithe on gold and silver. Having, however, learned the fact that 'Umar took from them a double *ṣadaqah*, he withdrew his word.

The tax on banu-Taghlib. According to al-Wāḳidi, it is said by Sufyān ath-Thaurī, al-Auzā'i, Mālik ibn-Anas, ibn-abi-Lailah, ibn-abi-Dhī'b, abu-Ḥanifah and abu-Yūsuf that from one of the banu-Taghlib is collected double what is collected from a Moslem, on land, cattle and possessions. But if he is a child or idiot, a double *ṣadaqah*—according to the school of al-'Irāk—is taken on his land, and nothing on his cattle; and according to the school of al-Ḥijāz, a double *ṣadaqah* is taken on his cattle and his land. They all, however, agree that what is taken from the banu-Taghlib should be spent in the same way as *kharāj*, because it is a substitute for tax.

CHAPTER III

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE MESOPOTAMIAN FRONTIER

Shimshât. When 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân became caliph, he wrote to Mu'âwiyah conferring on him the governorship of Syria, and assigned 'Umair ibn-Sa'd al-Anṣârî as governor of Mesopotamia. Later he dismissed the latter and combined both Syria and Mesopotamia, including their frontier fortifications [*thughûr*] under Mu'âwiyah, in the meantime ordering Mu'âwiyah to invade or send someone to invade Shimshât,¹ i. e., Armenia IV. Accordingly, Mu'âwiyah sent thereto Ḥabîb ibn-Maslamah-l-Fihri and Ṣafwân ibn-Mu'aṭṭal as-Sulami who, after a few days of camping around it, reduced it and made terms similar to those of ar-Ruha. Ṣafwân took up his abode in Armenia until his death towards the end of Mu'âwiyah's caliphate. It is held by others that Mu'âwiyah himself led the invasion with these two in his company, that he then conferred its governorship on Ṣafwân, who lived in it until his death. After stopping in Malatyah in the year 133, Constantine the "tyrant" camped around Shimshât with hostile intentions, but effected nothing. After making a raid on the surrounding places, he departed. Shimshât was included in the *kharâj*-land until the time of al-Mutawakkil who changed it into a tithe-land, putting it on the same level with the other frontier fortresses.

Kamkh. After the conquest of Shimshât, Ḥabîb ibn-

¹ Yâkût, vol. iii, p. 319.

Maslamah attacked Ḥiṣn Kamkh¹ but failed to reduce it. Ṣafwān too attacked it and failed. In the year 59—the year in which he died—Ṣafwān made another attempt on it, at which time he was accompanied by ‘Umar ibn-al-Ḥubāb² as-Sulami, who climbed the wall and kept struggling single-handed until the Greeks gave way and the Moslems climbed up. Thus the reduction of Kamkh was due to ‘Umar ibn-al-Ḥubāb and was the thing in which he boasted and others boasted for him. Later, however, the Greeks succeeded in taking it; but it was recaptured by Maslamah ibn-‘Abd-al-Malik. Thus the fort passed back and forth from the hands of the Moslems to the hands of the Greeks until the year 149 in which al-Manṣūr left Baghdād for Ḥadithat al-Mauṣil from which he sent al-Ḥasan ibn-Ḳaṭṭabah and after him Muḥammad ibn-al-Ash‘ath, both under the leadership of al-‘Abbās ibn-Muḥammad, for the invasion of Kamkh. Muḥammad ibn-al-Ash‘ath died at Āmid.³ Al-‘Abbās and al-Ḥasan advanced to Malatyah⁴ from which they took provisions, and then camped around Kamkh. Al-‘Abbās ordered that mangonels be set upon the fort. The holders of the fort covered it with cypress wood to protect it against the mangonel stones, and killed by the stones they hurled two hundred Moslems. The Moslems then set their mantelets⁵ and fought severely until they captured it. Among those in the company of al-‘Abbās ibn-Muḥammad ibn-‘Ali in this campaign was Maṭar al-Warrāk. Once more the Greeks took Kamkh fort, and in the year 177 an attack against it was led by Muḥammad ibn-

¹ Ḥaukal, pp. 129, 130.

² Cf. Maḥāsin, vol. i, p. 204; Duraïd, p. 187.

³ Diyārbakr.

⁴ Yāḳūt, vol. iv, pp. 633-634.

⁵ Ar. *dabbābah*: Zaidān, vol. i, p. 143.

'Abdallâh ibn-'Abd-ar-Rahmân ibn-abi-'Amrah-l-Anşâri, the 'âmil of 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Şâliḥ over Shimshât, which resulted in its reduction. The fort was entered on the 14th of Rabi' II, 177, and was held by the Moslems until the time of the civil war led by Muḥammad ibn-ar-Rashîd, at which time its holders fled away and the Greeks took possession of it. Some hold that the fort was delivered to the Greeks by 'Ubaidallâh ibn-al-Akṭa' who, thereby, saved his son who was held by them as prisoner. In the caliphate of al-Ma'mûn, 'Abdallâh ibn-Ṭâhir reduced it; and it was in the hands of the Moslems until certain Christians from Shimshât, Kâlîkala together with Bîkrât ibn-Ashûṭ, the patrician of Khilât, succeeded by subtle means in transferring it to the Greeks, and in this wise winning their favor which the Christians desired because they held crown-lands in the province of Shimshât.

Malatyah. Ḥabîb ibn-Maslamah-l-Fihri was sent by 'Iyâd ibn-Ghanm from Shimshât to Malatyah¹ whose conquest he effected. The city was later lost to the Moslems. When Mu'âwiyah became governor of Syria and Mesopotamia, he sent again Ḥabîb ibn-Maslamah who took it by force and stationed in it a Moslem company of horsemen to keep post on the frontier and a 'âmil. When Mu'âwiyah visited it on his way to the land of the Greeks, he stationed in it a garrison from Syria, Mesopotamia and other places. It became one of the headquarters for the summer expeditions. In the days of 'Abdallâh ibn-az-Zubair, its inhabitants having left it, the Greeks came and devastated it; but they soon after evacuated it, and it was occupied by Armenian and Nabatean [Aramean] Christians.

Turandah. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wâkidi:—after its invasion by 'Abdallâh ibn-'Abd-al-Malik in the

¹ Yâkût, vol. iv, pp. 633-634.

year 83, the Moslems settled in Ṭurandah¹ and built their houses in it. This Ṭurandah is three days' journey from Malaṭyah and lies in the interior of the Byzantine Empire. Malaṭyah at this time was in ruins and inhabited by only a few Armenian *dhimmis* and others. In summer, a detachment of troops from Mesopotamia would come and stay in it until the rain and snow began to fall, at which time they would return. When 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz became caliph, he made the inhabitants of Ṭurandah, against their will, evacuate it, because he feared a raid of the enemy upon them. As they left, they carried away everything on their backs, leaving nothing behind and breaking even the jars of oil and vinegar. 'Umar settled them in Malaṭyah and destroyed Ṭurandah, making Ja'wanah ibn-al-Ḥārith of the banu-'Āmir ibn-Ṣa'sa'ah the governor of Malaṭyah.

The Greeks descend upon Malaṭyah. In the year 123, some 20,000 Greeks made a descent on Malaṭyah. Its inhabitants closed the gates; and the women appeared on the wall with turbans on their heads and took part in the fight. The people of Malaṭyah then sent a messenger to appeal for help. He rode on a post-mule and came to Hishâm ibn-'Abd-al-Malik who was then at ar-Ruṣâfah. Hishâm summoned the Moslems to the help of Malaṭyah, but hearing that the Greeks had withdrawn from it, he communicated the news to the messenger and sent him with horsemen to remain at the frontier in readiness for the enemy. Hishâm led an expedition in person, after which he alighted in Malaṭyah where he lay encamped until it was built. On his way, he passed through ar-Rakḡah which he entered with his sword at his side. This was the first time in his rule in which he carried his sword.

It is reported by al-Wāḡidi that in the year 133, Constan-

¹ Yâḡūt, vol. iii, p. 534.

tine the "tyrant" directed his march to Malatyah. Kamkh at that time was in Moslem hands; and its governor was one of the banu-Sulaim. The people of Kamkh having sent a call to the people of Malatyah for succor, 800 horsemen sallied forth from it to meet the Greeks. The Greek cavalry defeated them after a battle, and Constantine camped around Malatyah and invested it. At this time, Mesopotamia was the scene of a civil war and its 'āmil Mūsa ibn-Ka'b was at Ḥarrān. Therefore, when the people of Malatyah sent a messenger soliciting aid, nobody came. Hearing that, Constantine addressed the people of Malatyah saying, "O people of Malatyah, I would not have come to you had I not realized your state and the fact that your authorities [*sultān*] are too busy to help you. Make peace therefore with me and leave the city that I may destroy it and go my way." The people did not comply with his demand; so he set the mangonels. The siege was pressed so hard and the inhabitants were so exhausted that they asked Constantine for safe-conduct, which request he accepted. As they prepared to leave, they carried every light thing they could and threw what was too heavy into wells and hiding places. As they made their way out, all the Greeks stood in two rows from the city gates to the end of the line, with their swords unsheathed and the point of the one sword on the point of the one opposite to it, thus making an arch. The Greeks saw them off until they got to their place of safety, upon which they turned toward Mesopotamia where they settled in various places. Malatyah was then razed to the ground by the Greeks, who left nothing but a granary of which only one side was damaged. Ḥiṣn Qalūdhīyah was also destroyed by them.

Malatyah rebuilt. In the year 139, al-Mansūr wrote to Ṣālīḥ ibn-'Alī ordering him to rebuild and fortify Malatyah. He then deemed it best to send 'Abd-al-Wahhāb ibn-

Ibrâhim al-Imâm as governor over Mesopotamia and its frontier fortresses. Accordingly, 'Abd-al-Wahhâb started in the year 140 at the head of troops from Khurâsân and was accompanied by al-Ḥasan ibn-Kaḥṭabah. He ordered the people of Syria and Mesopotamia to furnish contingents of troops, which they did to the number of 70,000. With these, he marched to the site of Malatyah, gathered workmen from various places and started the construction. Al-Ḥasan ibn-Kaḥṭabah himself would sometimes carry a stone and hand it over to the mason. He would also provide the workers with dinners and suppers at his own expense, opening his kitchens to the public. 'Abd-al-Wahhâb was displeased at this and wrote to abu-Ja'far stating that he ['Abd-al-Wahhâb] gave food to the people, but al-Ḥasan distributed many times more, his aim being to contend with him for superiority in beneficence, to spoil what he did, and to disparage him by means of extravagance and hypocrisy; and that al-Ḥasan had special heralds to go round calling people to his meals. To this, abu-Ja'far replied, "Boy, al-Ḥasan feeds people on his own account; and thou feedest them on mine. What thou hast written was due to thy ignominy, deficient energy and base-mindedness." In the meantime, he wrote to al-Ḥasan: "Feed the people, but do not use a herald." Al-Ḥasan used to announce to the workmen that he who, in building a wall, got first to the crown of a cornice would receive so much." This made them put forth special effort to finish the work; and thus was Malatyah with its mosque rebuilt in 6 months. For every group of ten to fifteen troops in the army, he built a house of two rooms below and two rooms above and a stable. At a distance of thirty miles from the city, he built a frontier castle and another on a rivulet called Kubâḳib that empties its water into the Euphrates. Al-Manṣûr settled in Malatyah 4,000 fighters from Mesopotamia, Malatyah being one of

the Mesopotamian frontier towns, adding to each man's stipend ten *dinârs*, and giving to each a bounty of one hundred *dinârs*, in addition to the pay allotted to the different tribes. 188 He stationed in the town the necessary garrison, assigned farms to the troops as fief and built the *Ḳalūdhīyah* fort.

Constantine desists from Jaiḥân. Constantine the "tyrant", at the head of an army of more than 100,000 men, came to Jaiḥân; but hearing of the great number of the Arabs, he desisted from it.

Naṣr ibn-Mâlik and Naṣr ibn-Sa'd accompany 'Abd-al-Wahhâb. I heard it said that 'Abd-al-Wahhâb was accompanied in the expedition mentioned above by Naṣr ibn-Mâlik al-Khuzâ'i and Naṣr ibn-Sa'd al-Kâtib, a freedman of al-Anṣâr. Hence the poet's words:

"Thou hadst on thy sides two Naṣrs: Naṣr ibn-Mâlik and Naṣr ibn-Sa'd,
may thy victory [Ar. *naṣr*] be upparalleled!"

Muḥammad ibn-Ibrâhîm goes against Malaṭyah. In the year 141, Muḥammad ibn-Ibrâhîm was sent to invade Malaṭyah at the head of an army from the people of Khurâsân, with al-Musaiyab ibn-Zuhair leading the choice men of the army. He posted a body of horsemen in Malaṭyah so that the enemy should not covet its possession. Those of its old inhabitants who survived returned to it.

Ar-Rashid humiliates the Greeks. In the days of ar-Rashid, the Greeks attempted the conquest of Malaṭyah but to no avail. Ar-Rashid led an invasion, overcame and humiliated them.

Mar'ash. When abu-'Ubaidah ibn-al-Jarrâḥ was in Manbij, he sent Khâlîd ibn-al-Walîd to the region of Mar'ash¹ whose fort Khâlîd seized on the condition that its

¹ Germanicia. Mas'ûdî, vol. viii, p. 295; Ḥaukal, p. 62.

holders be allowed to emigrate to another place, after which he destroyed it. When Sufyân ibn-ʿAuf al-Ghâmidî made an expedition against the Greeks in the year 30, he started from Marʿash and made a tour in the land of the Greeks. Marʿash was built by Muʿâwiyah and populated by him with troops. After the death of Yazîd ibn-Muʿâwiyah, the Greeks reiterated their attacks on the city and so the inhabitants had to desert it. ʿAbd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân, after the death of his father, Marwân ibn-al-Ḥakam, and after asserting his claim upon the caliphate, made terms with the Greeks, agreeing to pay them a certain sum. But in the year 74, Muḥammad ibn-Marwân attacked the Greeks, and thus the peace was broken.

In the year 75, Muḥammad ibn-Marwân once more led the summer campaign, and the Greeks went forth in Jumâda I from Marʿash to al-Aʿmâḳ [valleys]. The Moslems marched against them under Abân ibn-al-Walid ibn-ʿUḳbah ibn-abi-Muʿait accompanied by Dinâr ibn-Dinâr, a freedman of ʿAbd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân and a governor of Ḳinnasrin and its districts. The two armies met in ʿAmḳ [valley] Marʿash where a fierce battle was fought, resulting in the defeat of the Greeks. The Moslems chased them, massacring and capturing. In this same year, Dinâr came across a band of Greeks at Jisr [bridge] Yaghra about 189 ten miles from Shimshât, and routed them. Later al-ʿAbbâs ibn-al-Walid ibn-ʿAbd-al-Malik came to Marʿash, built it, fortified it, moved people into it and erected in it a cathedral mosque. He imposed upon the people of Ḳinnasrin a contingent of troops to be sent to Marʿash.

When Marwân ibn-Muḥammad during his caliphate was busy fighting against Ḥims, the Greeks came against Marʿash and invested it until its inhabitants made terms to evacuate it. Accordingly, they together with their families left for Mesopotamia and the district of Ḳinnasrin, upon which

the Greeks destroyed the city. The *'āmil* of Marwān over the city was at that time al-Kauthar ibn-Zufar ibn-al-Ḥārith al-Kilābi and the "tyrant" was Constantine son of Leon.¹ When Marwān was through with Ḥims and had destroyed its wall, he sent an army to rebuild Mar'ash. It was rebuilt and made into a city; but the Greeks led an insurrection and destroyed it.

In the caliphate of abu-Ja'far al-Manṣūr, Ṣālih ibn-'Alī rebuilt Mar'ash and fortified it. He invited men to settle in it, promising to increase their stipends. He was succeeded by al-Mahdi who increased its garrison and armed the people.

Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wāḳidi:—Mikhâ'il [Michael] set out from Darb al-Ḥadath at the head of 80,000 men and came to 'Amḳ Mar'ash, killing, burning and carrying away the Moslems as captives. Thence he advanced to the gate of the city of Mar'ash in which there was 'Īsa ibn-'Alī who in that year was on an expedition. The freedmen of 'Īsa together with the inhabitants of the city and their troops sallied out against Michael and showered on him their lancets and arrows. Michael gave way before them and they followed him until they were outside the city range; at which he turned upon them, killing eight of 'Īsa's freedmen and chasing the rest back to the city. Having gone in, they closed its gates and Michael, after investing the city, departed and stopped at Jaiḥān. When Thumamah ibn-al-Walid al-'Absi, who was then in Dābiḳ and who in the year 161 led the summer expedition, heard of that, he despatched against Michael a strong detachment of cavalry most of whom lost their lives. This aroused the anger of al-Mahdi who began preparations for sending al-Ḥasan ibn-Ḳaṭṭabah on an expedition in the following year, *i. e.*, 162.

¹ Ar. Ḳusṭantin ibn-Alyūn. He was the successor of Heraclius; Maḥāsīn, vol. i, p. 84; Athir, vol. ii, p. 444.

Hiṣn al-Ḥadath and Darb al-Ḥadath. Hiṣn al-Ḥadath was one of the places reduced in the days of 'Umar by Ḥabīb ibn-Maslamah who was sent by 'Iyāḍ ibn-Ghanm. After that, Mu'āwiyah used to pay frequent attention to it. Darb al-Ḥadath was ominously called by the banu-Umayyah 190 "as-Salāmah" [safety] because they suffered a great calamity in it, the calamity being, according to some, the occurrence implied in the term Ḥadath [which means occurrence]. Others assert that the Moslems met on the way a youth who fought against them with his companions, hence the name Darb al-Ḥadath.¹

At the time of the insurrection of Marwān ibn-Muḥammad, the Greeks went and destroyed the city of al-Ḥadath and drove its people out as they had done in the case of Malatyah.

In the year 161, Michael went out to 'Amḳ Mar'ash, and al-Mahdi directed al-Ḥasan ibn-Ḳaḥṭabah to make a tour in the Byzantine Empire. Al-Ḥasan's hand lay so heavily upon the people that they put his picture in their churches. His entrance to the land of the Greeks [Asia Minor] was through Darb al-Ḥadath where he examined the site of its city [al-Ḥadath] which he was told was evacuated by Michael. Al-Ḥasan chose that site for his city, and when he departed he spoke to al-Mahdi regarding the reconstruction of this city as well as that of Ṭarsūs. Al-Mahdi gave orders that al-Ḥadath be built first. Among the companions of al-Ḥasan in this campaign were Maḥlāl al-'Anazī² —the Kufite traditionist, and Mu'tamir ibn-Sulaimān al-Baṣrī. Al-Ḥadath was rebuilt by 'Alī ibn-Sulaimān ibn-'Alī, the governor of Mesopotamia and Ḳinnasrīn, and was called al-Muḥammadiyah. The death of al-Mahdi

¹ "The pass of the youth."

² Cf. Dhahabi, *Mushtabih*, p. 377.

coincided with the completion of its building, so it is really al-Mahdiyyah as well as al-Muḥammadiyah. Brick was the material used in its construction. The death of al-Mahdi fell in the year 169.

Al-Mahdi was succeeded by his son Mûsa-l-Hâdi who dismissed 'Ali ibn-Sulaimân and conferred the governorship of Mesopotamia and Kinnasrîn upon Muḥammad ibn-Ibrâhim ibn-Muḥammad ibn-'Ali. Since 'Ali ibn-Sulaimân had by this time completed the building of the city of al-Ḥadath, Muḥammad assigned to it troops from Syria, Mesopotamia and Khurâsân, fixing forty *dînârs* as the stipend of each soldier. To these he assigned the houses as fiefs, and bestowed three hundred *dirhams* on every one of them. The city was completed in 169.

According to abu-l-Khaṭṭâb, 'Ali ibn-Sulaimân assigned 4,000 paid troops to al-Ḥadath and settled them in it, transferring 2,000 men into it from Malayyah, Shîmshât, Sumaisât, Kaisûm, Dulûk and Ra'bân.

It was stated by al-Wâkidi that when the building of al-Ḥadath was completed, winter set in and rain and snow fell in great quantities. The houses of the city, not being 191 strongly built or provided with the necessary precautions, had their walls soon covered with cracks and fell to pieces. The Greeks then occupied it and the troops together with the people that were in it were scattered. Hearing that, Mûsa conscripted a contingent of troops headed by al-Musaiyab [not al-Musaiyib] ibn-Zuhair, another by Raun ibn-Ḥâtim and still another by Ḥamzah ibn-Mâlik. Mûsa, however, died before they were sent out.

After that, ar-Rashid became caliph, and he gave orders to rebuild the city, fortify it, station a garrison in it and assign to its fighters dwellings and lands as fiefs.

It was stated by others than al-Wâkidi that when al-Ḥadath was built, one of the great patricians of the Greeks

made a descent upon it with a strong host. The city was built with bricks, one placed on top of the other, without mortar intervening and which were damaged by the snow. The *'āmil* with all those in the city took to flight, and the enemy entered it, putting its mosque to flames, destroying the city and carrying away the movable possessions of the people. When ar-Rashid became caliph, he rebuilt it.

I was informed by one from Manbij that ar-Rashid wrote to Muḥammad ibn-Ibrāhīm confirming him in the work he was doing. Thus the erection of the city of al-Ḥadath and its peopling were carried out by him on behalf of ar-Rashid. Later, Muḥammad was dismissed by ar-Rashid.

Rahwat Mālik. In the year 46, Mālik ibn-'Abdallāh al-Khath'ami, nicknamed Mālik aṣ-Ṣawā'if [summer expeditions] and who was a Palestinian, made an expedition to the Byzantine territory and returned with great booty. On his way back he stopped at a place called ar-Rahwat, fifteen miles from Darb al-Ḥadath. There he spent three days during which he sold the booty and divided its shares. Therefore the place was called Rahwat Mālik.

Marj 'Abd-al-Wāḥid. Marj 'Abd-al-Wāḥid was a pasture-land devoted to the exclusive use of the Moslem cavalry, which after the erection of al-Ḥadath and Zibaṭrah was of no more use and therefore was changed into a sown land.

Zibaṭrah. Zibaṭrah was an old Greek fort that was reduced together with the old Ḥadath¹ fort by Ḥabīb ibn-Maslamah-l-Fihri. The fort stood until it was destroyed by the Greeks in the days of al-Walid ibn-Yazid. It was then rebuilt, but not so strongly, therefore the Greeks made another attack on it at the time of the insurrection of Mar-

¹ Caetani, vol. iv, p. 60, note 1.

wân ibn-Muhammad and destroyed it. Al-Manşur built it again and it was once more torn into pieces by the Greeks. It was then rebuilt by ar-Rashîd under the supervision of Muḥammad ibn-Ibrâhîm who stationed a garrison in it. When al-Ma'mûn became caliph, the Greeks made another descent on it and tore it into pieces, after which they made a raid on the pasturing cattle of its holders and carried away some cattle. Al-Ma'mûn gave orders for repairing and fortifying it. In the year 210, the deputies of the Greek "tyrant" came asking for peace, which al-Ma'mûn refused. In pursuance of his orders, his *'âmil*s [lieutenants] in the frontier fortresses made tours in Asia Minor where they wrought heavy slaughter, subdued the land and won many brilliant victories. One misfortune was the loss of the life of Yaḳẓân ibn-'Abd-al-A'la ibn-Aḥmad ibn-Yazîd ibn-Asîd as-Sulami. 192

In the days of al-Mu'taşîm-Billâh abu-Işhâk ibn-ar-Rashîd, the Greeks made a sally against Zibatrah¹ in the course of which they killed the men, captured the women and destroyed the city. This greatly aroused the anger of al-Mu'taşîm who chased them as far as 'Ammûriyah, destroying many forts on the way. He camped against 'Ammûriyah until he reduced it, putting its fighters to death and carrying off the women and children as prisoners. He then destroyed 'Ammûriyah, and ordered that Zibatrah be rebuilt. He also fortified and garrisoned it. The Greeks after that tried to reduce it but failed.

Hisn Manşûr. According to abu-'Amr al-Bâhili and others the Manşûr fort was named after Manşûr ibn-Ja'wanah ibn-al-Ḥârith al-'Âmiri of Ḳais who had charge of building and repairing it, and who occupied it in the days of Marwân with a large host of the troops of Syria and Mesopotamia in order to repulse the enemy.

¹Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 914.

This same Manşûr was governor of ar-Ruha when its inhabitants rebelled in the early part of the [Abbasid] dynasty and were besieged by al-Manşûr, the *‘amil* of abu-l-‘Abbâs over Mesopotamia and Armenia. When al-Manşûr captured the city, Manşûr took to flight; but when he was later given safe-conduct, he appeared on the scene. When ‘Abdallâh ibn-‘Ali dismissed abu-Ja‘far al-Manşûr, ‘Abdallâh made Manşûr the chief of the guard in his district. When ‘Abdallâh fled to al-Başrah, Manşûr disappeared but was discovered in the year 141 and brought before al-Manşûr, who, on his way from Jerusalem, put him to death at ar-Raqqah. According to others, Manşûr was given safe-conduct and appeared after the flight of [Abdallâh] ibn-‘Ali. After this there were found letters on him directed to the Greeks and betraying Islâm. When al-Manşûr, in the year 141, arrived at ar-Raqqah from Jerusalem, he sent someone who brought him; and he was beheaded at ar-Raqqah. Al-Manşûr then departed for al-Hâshimiyah¹ at al-Kûfah.

In the caliphate of al-Mahdi, ar-Rashîd built the Manşûr fort and stationed a garrison in it.

¹ Yâkût, vol. iv p. 946. *Baghdâd under the Abbasid Caliphate*, p. 5.

CHAPTER IV

ARABIC MADE THE LANGUAGE OF THE STATE REGISTERS 193

GREEK remained the language of the state registers¹ until the reign of 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân, who in the year 81 ordered it changed. The reason was that a Greek clerk desiring to write something and finding no ink urined in the inkstand. Hearing this, 'Abd-al-Malik punished the man and gave orders to Sulaimân ibn-Sa'd to change the language of the registers. Sulaimân requested 'Abd-al-Malik to give him as subsidy the *kharâj* of the Jordan province for one year. 'Abd-al-Malik granted his request and assigned him to the governorship of the Jordan. No sooner had the year ended, than the change of the language was finished and Sulaimân brought the registers to 'Abd-al-Malik. The latter called Sarjûn [Sergius] and presented to him the new plan. Sarjûn was greatly chagrined and left 'Abd-al-Malik sorrowful. Meeting certain Greek clerks, he said to them, "Seek your livelihood in any other profession than this, for God has cut it off from you."

The total tax of the Jordan which was thus assigned as subsidy² was 180,000 *dinârs*, that of Palestine was 350,000; that of Damascus 400,000; that of Hîmş with Kinnasrîn and the regions called to-day al-'Awâşim, 800,000, and according to others 700,000.

¹ Ar. *dîwân* which may also be used in the sense of office or bureau.

² Ar. *ma'ûnah*; see Mubarrad, *Kâmûl*, p. 76, last line.

PART IV
ARMENIA

CHAPTER I

THE CONQUEST OF ARMENIA

TRADITIONS have been communicated to me by Muḥammad ibn-Ismā'il of Bardha'ah and others on the authority of abu-Barā' 'Anbasah ibn-Baḥr al-Armani; by Muḥammad ibn-Bishr al-Ḳālī on the authority of his *sheikhs*; by Barmak ibn-'Abdallāh ad-Dabīlī, Muḥammad ibn-al-Mukhaiyis al-Khilāṭī and others on the authority of some well versed in the affairs of Armenia. These traditions I herewith transmit, having pieced them up together into one whole, to wit:—

The four provinces. Shimshāt, Ḳālīkala, Khilāt Arjish and Bājūnais constituted Armenia IV; the district of al-Busfurrajān [Waspurakan], Dabīl [Dwīn], Sirāj Ṭair and Baghrawand constituted Armenia III; Jurzān [Georgia] constituted Armenia II; as-Sisajān and Arrān constituted Armenia I.¹ According to others, Shimshāt alone constituted Armenia IV; Ḳālīkala, Khilāt, Arjish and Bājūnais, Armenia III; Sirāj Ṭair, Baghrawand, Dabīl, and al-Busfurrajān, Armenia II; and as-Sisajān, Arrān [Albania], and Taflis, Armenia I.² Jurzān and Arrān were held by the Khazar, while the rest of Armenia was held by the Greeks under the governorship of "the Lord of Armaniyâḡus".

Ḳubâdh ibn-Fairûz builds many cities. Al-Khazar used from time to time to make raids and reach as far as ad-Dinawar. Because of it, Ḳubâdh ibn-Fairûz *al-Malik*³

¹ *The Encyclopaedia of Islâm*, vol. i, p. 444.

² *Khurdâdhbih*, pp. 122-123.

³ *i. e.*, the king. He belonged to the Sassanian Dynasty.

despatched one of his great generals at the head of 12,000 men, who ravaged the land of Arrân and conquered the region lying between ar-Rass river and Sharwân. Kûbâdh then followed him and built in Arrân the city of al-Bailakân, the city of Bardha'ah—which is the capital of the whole frontier region, and the city of Kâbalah, *i. e.*, al-Khazar. After that he erected Sudd al-Libn [brick dam] lying between the land of Sharwân and al-Lan gate. Along this Sudd, he established 360 cities which fell into ruins after the erection of the city of al-Bâb wa-l-Abwâb.

Anûshirwân builds other cities. Kûbâdh was succeeded by his son Anûshirwân Kîsra who built the cities of ash-Shâbirân and Maskat, and later al-Bâb wa-l-Abwâb¹ which was called Abwâb because it was built on a road in the mountain. He settled in the places he built a people whom he called as-Siyâsijûn.² In the land of Arrân, he established Abwâb Shakkan,³ al-Kamibarân, and Abwâb ad-Dûdâniyah. Ad-Dûdâniyah are a tribe who claim to be descended from the banu-Dûdân ibn-Asad ibn-Khuzaimah. 195 He also built ad-Durdhûkiyah⁴ which consisted of twelve gates,⁵ each one of which was a castle of stone. In the land of Jurzân he established a city, Sughdabil, which he populated with a body of as-Sughd [Sogdians] and Persians, making it a fortified town. Next to the Greek lands in the region of Jurzân, he built a castle and called it Bâb Fairûzi-kubâdh; another called Bâb Lâdhikah; still another Bâb

¹ Derbend. See Meynard, *Dictionnaire de la Perse*, p. 68; Hamadhâni, pp. 286-288; Haukal, pp. 241-242.

² Cf. St. Martin, *Mémoires sur l'Arménie*, vol. i, pp. 207-214.

³ Hamadhâni, p. 288, "Shakka"; Yâkût, "Shaka"; Haukal, p. 254, "Shakka".

⁴ Hamadhâni, p. 288, "ad-Durzûkiyah"; St. Martin, vol. ii, p. 189.

⁵ Cf. Hamadhâni, p. 288.

Bârikah which lies on the T̄arabazundah sea [Black Sea]. He also erected Bâb al-Lân, Bâb Samsakhi,¹ al-Jardamân fort, and Samshulda fort. Moreover, Anûshirwân conquered all the forts of Armenia held by the Greeks, built and fortified the city of Dabil, built an-Nashawa—the capital of the al-Busfurrajân district, the fort of Waiş and other castles in the land of as-Sisajân including al-Kilâb and Sâhyûnis castles. In the forts and castles, he stationed Siyâsijiyah men noted for valor and efficiency in warfare.

Anûshirwân builds a wall between his domain and that of the Turks. Anûshirwân then wrote to the king of the Turks asking for reconciliation and peace and for action in unison. In order to assure him of his friendliness, Anûshirwân sought his daughter's hand and expressed a desire to be his son-in-law. Meanwhile, he sent him a maid of his, who was adopted by one of his wives, and said she was his daughter. Consequently, the Turk presented his daughter to Anûshirwân and came to see him. The two met at al-Barshaliyah where they caroused together for some days, and each felt the other was friendly to him and expressed his loyalty. Anûshirwân ordered some of his friends in whom he confided to wait for nightfall and set fire to a part of the Turkish camp, which they did. In the morning, the Turkish king complained to Anûshirwân; but the latter denied having ordered it or known that his men had done it. After a few nights, Anûshirwân gave his orders to repeat the act, and his men did. The Turk grumbled so much at the act that Anûshirwân had to show sympathy for him and apologized to him, upon which he was appeased. By order of Anûshirwân, fire was set in a corner of his own camp where nothing but cottages of straw and twigs stood. In the morning, Anûshirwân grumbled to the Turk, saying,

196

¹ Brosset, *Histoire de la Georgie*, vol. i, p. 238.

"Thy men were on the point of destroying my camp; and thou rewardest me by throwing suspicion upon me!" The Turk swore that he knew no reason for the act, upon which Anûshirwân addressed him, saying, "Brother, thy troops and mine look with disfavor on the peace we made, because they have thereby lost the booty depending on razzias and wars that might be carried out between us. I fear they undertake things to corrupt our hearts after our mutual agreement of sincerity, so that we may once more have recourse to enmity after our new blood relationship and our friendship. I deem it wise, therefore, that thou allowest me to build a wall between thee and me with one gate through which none from us will go to you and from you to us, except the ones thou wishest and we wish." The Turk accepted the proposal and left for his own land.

Anûshirwân commenced building the wall. He built the side of it that faced the sea with rock and lead. Its width he made 300 *dhirâ's*, and its height reached the mountain heights. He ordered that stones be carried in boats and dropped into the sea, so that when they appeared above the surface, he could build on them. The wall extended over a distance of three miles in the sea. When the construction was completed, he fixed on its entrance iron gates and entrusted it to one hundred horsemen to guard it. Before this, it took 50,000 troops to guard the place. On this wall he also set a mantelet. The Khaḳân¹ was later told, "Anûshirwân has deceived thee and given thee for wife one who is not his daughter and fortified himself against thee"; but Khaḳân was no match for such wiles.

Anûshirwân assigns kings. Anûshirwân assigned kings, stationed them in different districts, and conferred on each one of them the governorship [made him Shâh] of one dis-

¹ The Turkish king.

strict. One of these was "Khakân al-Jabal" [lord of the mountain] who bore the title "Şâhib as-Sarir"¹ [holder of the throne] and was named Wahrârzân-shâh. Another was the king of Filân surnamed Filân-shâh. Others were Tabarsarân-shâh, the king of al-Lakz—surnamed Jar-shân-shâh—the king of Maskat (whose kingship has been abolished), the king of Lirân—surnamed Lirân-shâh—and the king of Sharwân called Sharwân-shâh. He also made the chief of Bukh² its king, and the chief of Zirikirân its king. The kings of Jabal al-Kabak³ he left over their kingdoms and made terms with them, stipulating that they pay an annual tribute.

Thus Armenia was in the hands of the Persians until the appearance of Islâm, at which time many Siyâsijûn abandoned their forts and cities which fell into ruins. The Khazar and Greeks thus got possession of what was once in their hands.

Kâlikâla. At a certain period, the Greek princes were scattered about and some of them became like Mulûk at-Tawâ'if,⁴ and one ruled over Armaniyâkus. After the death of the latter, his wife succeeded him and her name was Kâli.⁵ She built the city of Kâlikâla⁶ which she named Kâlikâlah. The meaning of the word is "the benevolence of Kâli." She set her picture on one of the city gates. The Arabs arabicized Kâlikâlah into Kâlikâla.

Kâlikâla reduced. When 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân became caliph, he wrote to Mu'âwiyah, his 'âmil over Syria and

¹ Işakhri, p. 191, note f; Mas'ûdi, vol. ii, pp. 41-42.

² St. Martin, vol. i, p. 76.

³ Cf. Meynard, p. 437, "Qabq (Caucase)".

⁴ Petty kings among whom the Persian kingdom was divided after Alexander. Tabari, vol. i, pp. 704-713.

⁵ Hamadhâni, p. 292.

⁶ Armen. *Karin*, modern Erzerum.

Mesopotamia together with their frontier cities, ordering him to send Ḥabīb ibn-Maslamah-l-Fihri into Armenia.¹ Ḥabīb had left a good impression in connection with the conquest of Syria and the invasion of the Greeks. This fact was fully realized by 'Umar, by 'Uthmān and by 'Uthmān's successor. Others say that 'Uthmān wrote [directly] to Ḥabīb ordering him to make an expedition against Armenia. The former view is more authentic. Accordingly, Ḥabīb went against it at the head of 6,000, but according to another estimate, 8,000, of the people of Syria and Mesopotamia. Arriving in Kālīkālā, he camped around it; and when its people came out against him, he fought them and drove them to the city. They then asked for peace, agreeing to evacuate the place and pay the tax. Many of them left the city and went as far as Asia Minor. Ḥabīb remained in the city with his men for a few months. He then learned that the patrician of Armaniyâḡus had massed a large army against the Moslems and was reinforced by troops from al-Lân, Afkhâz and from Samandar in al-Khazar. Therefore, he wrote to 'Uthmān asking for reinforcement. 'Uthmān wrote to Mu'âwiyah asking him to send to Ḥabīb a body of men from Syria and Mesopotamia interested in the "holy war" and booty. Accordingly, Mu'âwiyah sent 2,000 men who were settled in Kālīkālā, given fiefs and stationed as horsemen guard to keep post in it. At the receipt of Ḥabīb's request, 'Uthmān also wrote to Sa'id ibn-al-Âṣi ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-Âṣi ibn-Umaiyyah, his *'âmil* over al-Kûfah, ordering him to reinforce Ḥabīb with an army headed by Salmân ibn-Rabī'ah-l-Bâhili who bore the title "Salmân al-Khail" [the Salmân of horsemen] and who was generous, benevolent and of a warlike nature. Salmân set out at the head of 6,000 Kufites. The Greeks

¹ Müller, *Der Islam in Morgen- und Abendland*, pp. 259-260.

and their followers had already arrived and encamped on the Euphrates, before Ḥabīb received the reinforcement. Taking advantage of the night, the Moslems swept over them and killed their chief. That evening Ḥabīb's wife, umm-'Abdallāh, daughter of Yazid of the Kalb tribe, asked Ḥabīb, "Where shall I meet thee?" To this, Ḥabīb replied, "Either at the tents of the 'tyrant',¹ or in Paradise!" When he got to those tents he found her there.

When the Moslems were done with their enemy, Salmān returned. The Kufite troops wanted to have a share in the booty but were refused, which led into a verbal dispute between Ḥabīb and Salmān. Some Moslems threatened Salmān with death, regarding which the poet said:

"If ye kill Salmān, we kill your Ḥabīb;
and if ye depart towards ibn-'Affān, we would also depart."²

'Uthmān was communicated with, and he wrote back, "The spoils belong wholly to the Syrians by right." Meanwhile, he wrote to Salmān ordering him to invade Arrān.

It is reported by others that in the caliphate of 'Uthmān, Salmān ibn-Rabī'ah went to Armenia, made captives and plundered, returning in the year 25 to al-Walid ibn-'Uqbah at Ḥadithat al-Mausil. Al-Walid received a letter from 'Uthmān informing him that Mu'āwiyah had written him to the effect that the Greeks were gathered against the Moslems in great numbers, and that the Moslems wanted reinforcements, and ordering him to send 8,000 men.³ Accordingly, al-Walid sent 8,000 men under Salmān ibn-Rabī'ah-l-Bāhili. Mu'āwiyah sent an equal number under Ḥabīb ibn-Maslamah-l-Fihri. The two leaders reduced many

¹ Referring to the Greek general.

² Ṭabari, vol. i, pp. 2893-2894.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i, pp. 2807-2808.

forts, carried away many prisoners and fell to dispute regarding the general leadership. The Syrians wanted to kill Salmân, hence the verse quoted above. The former report, however, is more authentic and was orally communicated to me by many from Kâlîkala and in writing by al-'Attâf ibn-Sufyân abu-l-Aşbagh, the *kâdi* of Kâlîkala.

Habîb kills al-Mauriyân. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from 'Abd-al-Ḥamid ibn-Ja'far's father:—Ḥabîb ibn-Maslamah besieged the inhabitants of Dabil and camped around the city. Al-Mauriyân ar-Rûmî¹ came against him; but under the cover of the night, Ḥabîb killed him and plundered what was in his camp. Salmân then joined Ḥabîb. The authorities of this tradition believe that Ḥabîb fell upon the Greek at Kâlîkala.

Kûsân subdues Kâlîkala. Muḥammad ibn-Bishr al-Kâlî and ibn-Warz al-Kâlî from the *shcikh*s of Kâlîkala:—Ever since its conquest, the city of Kâlîkala held out against attacks until the year 133 in which "the tyrant" set out, besieged Malatyah, destroyed its wall and expelled the Moslems that were in it to Mesopotamia, after which he encamped at Marj al-Ḥaşa whence he directed Kûsân al-Armani against Kâlîkala. Kûsân came and invested the city, whose inhabitants at that time were few and whose *'âmil* was abu-Karîmah. In the course of the siege, two Armenian brothers who lived in the city made a breach through a rampart in its wall, went out to Kûsân and brought him in to the city. Thus Kûsân subdued the city, killed [many], took captives and razed it to the ground, carrying off what he plundered to "the tyrant". The captives he distributed among his companions.

Al-Manşûr rebuilds and al-Mu'tasîm fortifies Kâlîkala.

¹ Patrician of Armaniyaḳus which province is listed in De Goeje's edition of Balâdhuri as a name of person.

According to al-Wāḳidi, in the year 139 al-Manṣūr gave ransom¹ for those of the captives of Kālīkālā who survived; and he rebuilt Kālīkālā, populated it, and returned them into it. He also invited to it troops from Mesopotamia and other places to live in it. In the caliphate of al-Mu'taṣim-Billāh, the Greek "tyrant" came to Kālīkālā and threw projectiles on its wall until it was on the point of falling. Thereupon al-Mu'taṣim had to spend 500,000 *dirhams* to make the city strong again.

The patricians of Khilāt and Muks. After having captured Kālīkālā, Ḥabīb marched to Mīrbāla where the patrician of Khilāt brought him a statement written by 'Iyāḏ ibn-Ghanm, who had guaranteed to the patrician the security of his life, possessions and country and had concluded a treaty with him stipulating that the patrician should pay tax. Ḥabīb sanctioned the terms of the statement. He then occupied a house between al-Harak² and Dasht al-Warak. The patrician of Khilāt brought him the money he owed and offered a present which Ḥabīb refused to accept. Ḥabīb then visited Khilāt and passed to aṣ-Ṣabābah [?]³ where he was met by the chief of Muks,⁴ one of the districts of al-Busfurrajān. Ḥabīb made peace with him in exchange for an annual tax to be paid for his land, sent a man with him and wrote him a statement of peace and safety. 200

Arjish, Bājunais and aṭ-Tirrikh. To the villages of Arjish and Bājunais, Ḥabīb sent a body of men who subdued them and laid poll-tax on them. The leading men of these villages came to Ḥabīb and made a treaty agreeing to

¹ Ar. *fāda bihim*; see Mawardi, pp. 82 and 232.

² St. Martin, vol. i, p. 101.

³ Original not clear.

⁴ St. Martin, vol. i, p. 175.

pay the *kharâj* on their lands. As for at-Ṭirrikh lake, he did not interfere with it, and it was used by the public until Muḥammad ibn-Marwân ibn-al-Ḥakam became governor of Mesopotamia and Armenia, upon which he took possession of its fish and sold them, making an income out of it. The lake after that became the property of Marwân ibn-Muḥammad and was thus lost to Muḥammad.

Dabil and other towns sue for peace. Ḥabib now came to Azdisât,¹ the chief village of al-Hurmuz,² crossed Nahr al-Akrâd and encamped at Marj Dabil. Thence he sent the cavalry against Dabil and marched until he reached its gate. The people took to the fortifications and threw projectiles on him. Ḥabib set a mangonel against the city and used it until they sued for peace and capitulation. This he granted them. His cavalry wandered around, occupied Jurna,³ reached as far as Ashûsh, dhât-al-Lujum, al-Jabal Kûntah⁴ and Wâdi-l-Ahrâr and subdued all the villages of Dabil. He also despatched a force against Sirâj Ṭair and against Baghrawand whose patrician came and made terms, agreeing to pay an annual tribute, to be loyal to the Moslems, to entertain them, and to aid them against the enemy. The text of the treaty with Dabil ran as follows:

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. This is a treaty of Ḥabib ibn-Maslamah with the Christians, Magians and Jews of Dabil, including those present and absent. I have granted you safety for your lives, possessions, churches, places of worship, and city wall. Thus ye are safe and we are bound to fulfil our covenant, so long as ye fulfil yours and pay poll-tax and *kharâj*. Thereunto

¹ "Aschdischad," St. Martin, vol. i, p. 101; Yâkût, vol. i, p. 199. "Ardashât".

² Balâdhuri reads "Ḳîrmiz," which is a clerical error.

³ *Marâṣid*, vol. i, p. 25.

⁴ Original not clear.

Allah is witness; and it suffices to have him for witness. Signed by Ḥabib ibn-Maslamah."

An-Nashawa and al-Busfurrajân. Ḥabib after this proceeded to an-Nashawa and took possession of it on terms similar to those of Dabil. The patrician of al-Busfurrajân came and made terms regarding all of his country together with the land of Ḥaṣâtiltah ¹ [?] and Afâristah [?], agreeing to pay a certain tax every year.

As-Sisajân. Ḥabib then moved to as-Sisajân ² whose people resisted him but were defeated. He also conquered Wais; and made terms with the holders of the forts at as-Sisajân to the effect that they pay tax. He then proceeded to Jurzân. 201

Dhât-al-Lujum. I was informed by certain *sheikhs* from Dabil, among whom was Barmak ibn-'Abdallâh, that Ḥabib ibn-Maslamah marched with his men bent on Jurzân. When they got to dhât-al-Lujum, they left some of their horses and mules to graze, leaving their bridles together in one place. Suddenly, a band of the "uncircumcised" fell upon them before they could bridle their animals. In the fight that ensued, the "uncircumcised" drove the Moslems away and seized the bridles together with as many horses and mules as they could. Later, the Moslems returned to them, massacred them and took back what has been carried away from them. That is why this spot was called "dhât-al-Lujum" [the place of the bridles].

As Ḥabib was advancing against the patrician of Jurzân, he was met by a messenger of the patrician and the inhabitants of the town, who presented a written message and asked for a treaty of peace and security. Accordingly, Ḥabib wrote to them:—

¹ Certain diacritical points missing.

² Meynard, p. 335.

"Your messenger, Nuḳla,¹ came to me and my companions 'the Believers' saying on your behalf that we are a nation whom Allah has honored and given superiority, which Allah did, great praise be to Allah, and prayer and peace be on Muḥammad his Prophet and noblest creature! Ye also stated that ye would like to make peace with us. As for your present, I have estimated its value and considered it a part of your tax. I have made a treaty of peace with you and inserted one condition in it. If ye accept the condition and live up to it, well and good. Otherwise 'announce ye a war waged by Allah and his Prophet'². Peace be to those who follow the proper guidance."

The treaty with the people of Taflis. Ḥabib thence proceeded to Taflis [Tiflis] and made the following statement of peace to its people:—

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. This is a statement from Ḥabib ibn-Maslamah to the inhabitants of Taflis which lies in Manjalis³ at Jurzân al-Hurmuz,⁴ securing them safety for their lives, churches, convents, religious services and faith, provided they acknowledge their humiliation and pay tax to the amount of one *dīnār* on every household. Ye are not to combine more than one household into one in order to reduce the tax, nor are we to divide the same household into more than one in order to increase it. Ye owe us counsel and support against the enemies of Allah and his Prophet to the utmost of your ability, and are bound to entertain the needy Moslem for one night and provide him with that food used by 'the people of the Book' and which it is legal for us to partake of.

¹ Cf. Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2674.

² Kor., 2: 279.

³ Brosset, vol. i, pp. 245, 248.

⁴ and not "Kırmız" as Balâdhuri has it. See Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2674.

If a Moslem is cut off from his companions and falls into your hands, ye are bound to deliver him to the nearest body of the 'Believers', unless something stands in the way. 202 If ye return to the obedience¹ of Allah and observe prayer, ye are our brethren in faith, otherwise poll-tax is incumbent on you. In case an enemy of yours attacks and subjugates you while the Moslems are too busy to come to your aid, the Moslems are not held responsible, nor is it a violation of the covenant with you. The above are your rights and obligations to which Allah and his angels are witness and it is sufficient to have Allah for witness."

The following is a copy of the treaty made by al-Jarrâḥ ibn-'Abdallâh-l-Ḥakami with the people of Taffis:

"In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. This is a treaty made by al-Jarrâḥ ibn-'Abdallâh with the inhabitants of Taffis in the district of Manjalis and the province of Jurzân. They have shown me the treaty made with them by Ḥabîb ibn-Maslamah to the effect that they accept the humiliation of the tax, and that he made terms with them regarding lands belonging to them, vineyards, and mills, called Awâra and Sabina in the district of Manjalis, and regarding Ṭa'âm and Didûna in the district of Kuḥuwîṭ in the province of Jurzân, stipulating that they pay on these mills and vineyards a tax of 100 *dirhams* per annum without repeating it. These terms of peace and security I put into effect and ordered that the sum be never increased on them. Let no one, therefore, to whom this my treaty is read increase the tax on them; so Allah wills. Written by—."

Various places conquered by Ḥabîb. Ḥabîb conquered Ḥawâriḥ, Kasfaryabs [?],² Kisâl, Khunân, Samsakhi, al-

¹ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2675: "become Moslem".

² Lacking in diacritical points.

Jardamân, Kastasji,¹ Shaushit,² and Bâzalit,³ which capitulated on the terms that the lives of the inhabitants be spared, that places of worship and their walls be not molested and that they pay annual tribute on their lands and persons. The people of Ẓalarjit, Tharyâlî,⁴ Khâkhî,⁵ Khûkhî,⁶ Arṭahâl,⁷ and Bâb al-Lâl⁸ also made terms with Ḥabîb. Aṣ-Ṣanâriyah and ad-Dûdâniyah made terms, agreeing to pay an annual tax.

Al-Bailakân. By order of 'Uthmân, Salmân ibn-Rabî'ah-l-Bâhîlî proceeded to Arrân. Here he conquered the city of al-Bailakân which capitulated on terms stipulating that he guarantee the safety of their lives, possessions and city walls, and that they pay poll-tax and *kharâj*.

Bardha'ah and other places. Thence Salmân advanced to Bardha'ah and camped on ath-Thurthûr⁹ river which flows at a distance of less than one parasang from the city. The inhabitants closed their city gates against him; and he made an attempt on it for many days, making raids on its villages. It was the time for reaping the harvest. At last, its people made terms similar to those of al-Bailakân and opened their gates. Thus he made his entrance and occupied the city. Salmân then sent his cavalry which conquered Shifshîn, al-Misfawân, Ūdh, al-Miṣryân,¹⁰ al-Hur-

¹ Brosset, vol. i, p. 512.

² St. Martin: "Schauscheth"; cf. Ẓazwîni, vol. ii, p. 413, line 20.

³ Brosset, vol. i, pp. 45, 86.

⁴ "Thrialeth," Brosset, vol. i, pp. 248, 285.

⁵ "Kakheth" in Brosset, *l. l.*

⁶ "Kukhet," Brosset, vol. i, pp. 315, 349; St. Martin, vol. ii, p. 198.

⁷ Brosset, vol. i, p. 39.

⁸ St. Martin, vol. ii, p. 227.

⁹ St. Martin, vol. i, p. 87.

¹⁰ Text not clear.

hilyân and Tabâr, all of which are districts. Other places in Arrân were reduced. The Kurds of al-Balâsajân¹ he summoned to Islâm; but they fought against him and were subjugated. Some were made to pay tax and others *ṣadaqah*; but the latter were few.

Shamkûr. I was informed by some people from Bardha'ah that Shamkûr was an ancient city to which Salmân ibn-Rabî'ah sent someone who reduced it. It was well populated and flourishing until it was destroyed by as-Sâwardiyah, who after the departure of Yazid ibn-Usaid from Armenia came together and became a source of trouble and misfortune. In the year 240, the city was rebuilt by Bugha, the freedman of al-Mu'taşim and the governor of Armenia, Adharbaijân and Shimshât. He settled in it people from al-Khazar who, because of their interest in Islâm came, and sought security. He also transplanted merchants to it from Bardha'ah and called it al-Mutawak-kiliyah.

Ḳabalah and other places. Salmân thence advanced to the junction of ar-Rass and al-Kurr behind Bardij. Crossing al-Kurr he reduced Ḳabalah; and the chief of Shakkan and al-Ḳamibarân capitulated, agreeing to pay annual tax. In like manner did the people of Khaizân,² the king of Sharwân and the other kings of al-Jibâl, the people of Mas-kaṭ, ash-Shâbirân and the city of al-Bâb capitulate. The city of al-Bâb was closed after him. Khâkân with his cavalry met Salmân beyond al-Balanjar river. The latter was killed with 4,000 Moslems who in that critical position were heard shouting "Allah is great!"³

¹ Yâkût, vol. i, p. 173, and vol. ii, p. 780.

² St. Martin, vol. i, pp. 175 *seq.*; Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 507: "Khaizâr"; Mas'ûdi, vol. ii, pp. 39-40; Meynard, p. 350.

³ Ya'kûbi, vol. ii, p. 194.

Salmân the first kâdî of al-Kûfah. This Salmân ibn-Rabî'ah was the first to hold the position of *kâdî* in al-Kûfah,¹ where he spent forty days without hearing a case. He transmitted traditions on 'Umar ibn-al-Khaţţâb's authority. Says ibn-Jumânah-l-Bâhili referring to Salmân and Kûtaibah ibn-Muslim:

"We have two tombs one at Balanjar and another at Şin-Istân [China] and what a tomb that is! The one who lies in China has brought about conquests in all places; and the merits of the other cause abundant rain to fall."²

Among the companions of Salmân at Balanjar was K̄ar-zah ibn-Ka'b al-Anşâri. It was he who carried the news of Salmân's death to 'Uthmân.

Habîb put by 'Uthmân in charge of the frontier fortresses. Having made these conquests in Armenia, Ḥabîb reported his success to 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân who received his letter immediately after the news of Salmân's death. 'Uthmân was on the point of assigning Ḥabîb over all Armenia; but he then deemed it best to put him in charge of the campaigns on the frontiers of Syria and Mesopotamia, because of his efficiency in doing what he intended to do. 'Uthmân conferred on Ḥudhaifah ibn-al-Yamân al-'Absi the governorship of the frontier fortresses of Armenia; and the latter left for Bardha'ah and sent his *'âmils* to the places that lay between it and K̄alîkâla and up to Khaizân. He then received 'Uthmân's message instructing him to depart and leave in his place Şilah ibn-Zufar al-'Absi who was in his company. Ḥudhaifah assigned Şilah as his successor.

Ḥabîb returned to Syria and began his campaigns against the Greeks. He settled in Ḥims, but Mu'âwiyah moved him to Damascus, where he died in the year 42, aged 35. Once

¹ Gottheil, *Egyptian Cadis*, page VI.

² For an explanation see ibn-Kûtaibah, *Kitâb al-Mo'arîf*, p. 221.

when 'Uthmân was besieged, Mu'âwiyah sent this Ḥabīb at the head of an army to his relief. Having arrived in Wâdi-l-Kura, Ḥabīb heard of the death of 'Uthmân and 205 took his way back.¹

Various governors of Adharbaijân and Armenia.

'Uthmân appointed al-Mughirah ibn-Shu'bah governor of Adharbaijân² and Armenia, but dismissed him later, and appointed al-Ḳâsim ibn-Rabī'ah ibn-Umayyah ibn-abi-aṣ-Ṣalt ath-Thakafī governor of Armenia. Others say he appointed 'Amr ibn-Mu'âwiyah ibn-al-Muntaḑīk al-'Uḡailī governor of Armenia; and still others say that for 15 years after al-Mughirah, one of the banu-Kilâb ruled over Armenia, and that he was succeeded by al-'Uḡailī. Under 'Alī ibn-abi-Ṭālib, al-Ash'ath ibn Ḳais ruled over Armenia and Adharbaijân. He was followed by 'Abdallāh ibn-Ḥātim ibn-an-Nu'mân ibn-'Amr al-Bāhili who ruled over it in the name of Mu'âwiyah. 'Abdallāh died in it and was succeeded by his brother 'Abd-al-'Aziz ibn-Ḥātim ibn-an-Nu'mân, who built the city of Dabīl, fortified it and enlarged its mosque. He also built the city of an-Nashawa and repaired the city of Bardha'ah. Others say he rebuilt Bardha'ah and deepened the trenches around it. He also rebuilt the city of al-Bailakân. These cities were dilapidated and ready to fall into ruins. According to others, it was Muḥammad ibn-Marwân who in the days of 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân rebuilt Bardha'ah. Al-Wāḑidi states that 'Abd-al-Malik built Bardha'ah under the supervision of Ḥātim ibn-an-Nu'mân al-Bāhili or his son. This 'Abd-al-Malik appointed 'Uthmân ibn-al-Walīd ibn-'Uḡbah ibn-abi-Mu'aīṭ to the governorship of Armenia.

¹ Ghazarian, "Armenien unter der Arab Herrschaft," *Zeitschrift für Armen. Philol.*, vol. ii, pp. 177-182 (Marburg, 1904).

² Meynard, pp. 14-17.

Armenia rebels. During the insurrection of ibn-az-Zubair, Armenia rose and its nobles¹ with their followers threw off their allegiance. When Muḥammad ibn-Marwân held under his brother 'Abd-al-Malik the governorship of Armenia, he led the fight against them and won the victory, slaughtering and taking captives. Thus, he subdued the land. He promised those who survived higher stipends than the ordinary soldiers' pay. For that purpose they assembled in churches in the province of Khilāṭ where he locked them in and put guards on the door, and then he frightened them. In this campaign umm-Yazid ibn-Uṣaid was taken captive from as-Sisajân, she being the daughter of as-Sisajân's patrician.

'Adi governor of Armenia. Sulaimân ibn-'Abd-al-Malik made 'Adi ibn-'Adi ibn-'Amirah² l-Kindi governor of Armenia. 'Adi ibn-'Amirah was one of those who had left 'Ali ibn-abi-Tâlib and settled in ar-Raḡḡah. He was later made the governor of Armenia by 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz. This 'Adi was the one after whom the Nahr 'Adi at al-Bailakân was named. According to others, the *'âmil* of 'Umar was Ḥâtim ibn-an-Nu'mân, but that is not confirmed.

Mi'laḡ and al-Hârith as governors. Yazid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik conferred the governorship on Mi'laḡ ibn-Ṣaffâr al-Bahrâni, but he later dismissed him and assigned al-Hârith ibn-'Amr at-Ṭâ'i, who made an incursion against the inhabitants of al-Lakz³ conquering the district of Ḥasma-dân.⁴

Al-Jarrâḡ as governor. When al-Jarrâḡ ibn-'Abdallâh

¹ Ar. *aḡrâr*, the class that constituted the aristocracy of Armenia before the Persian rule; see Yâkût, vol. i, pp. 222, 438.

² Ṭabari, vol. ii, p. 887: "Umairah".

³ Yâkût, vol. iv, p. 364.

⁴ "Jashmadân," Iṣṭakhri, p. 187.

al-Ḥakami of Madhḥij became governor of Armenia, he stopped at Bardha'ah where his attention was called to the different measures and weights used by the people and which he fixed according to the standards of justice and honesty introducing a new measure, called al-Jarrâhi, with which they deal until to-day. After crossing al-Kurr,¹ he marched until he went over the river known by the name of as-Samûr and came to al-Khazar, among whom he wrought a great slaughter. He also fought against the inhabitants of the land of Ḥamzin² and made terms with them stipulating that they be transplanted to the district of Khaizân where he gave them two villages. He then attacked the people of Ghûmik³ and captured some of them. Turning back, he came to Shakka, and his army spent the winter at Bardha'ah and al-Bailakân. Al-Khazar assembled their troops and crossed ar-Rass.⁴ He fought against them in Sahrâ' [desert] Warthân, and when they withdrew to the region of Ardabil⁵ he engaged them in battle at a distance of four parasangs from Armenia. After a three days' battle, he suffered martyrdom together with his men, and therefore was the river called Nahr al-Jarrâh. A bridge spanning it also bore the same name.

Maslamah as governor. Hishâm ibn-'Abd-al-Malik after that appointed Maslamah ibn-'Abd-al-Malik to the governorship of Armenia, put at the head of the van of his [Maslamah's] army Sa'id ibn-'Amr ibn-Aswad al-Jurashi, and accompanied him by Ishâk ibn-Muslim al-'Ukaili with his brothers, Ja'wanah ibn-al-Ḥârith ibn-Khâlid of the banu-

¹ Iṣṭakhri, p. 187.

² "Ḥamrin," Maḥâsin, vol. i, p. 318.

³ "Ghumik," Iṣṭakhri, p. 185; cf. Mas'ûdi, vol. ii, p. 40; "'Amik" in Yâkût, vol. i, p. 438.

⁴ Iṣṭakhri, p. 187; Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 779.

⁵ Meynard, pp. 21-22.

Rabī'ah ibn-ʿĀmir ibn-Ṣa'sa'ah, Dhufāfah and Khālīd—the two sons of ʿUmair ibn-al-Ḥubāb as-Sulamī—al-Furāt ibn-Salmān al-Bāhili, and al-Walīd ibn-al-Ka'kā' al-ʿAbsī. Sa'īd engaged in conflict with al-Khazar who were at this time besieging Warthān, and forced them to withdraw, putting them to flight. Al-Khazar came to Maimadh in Adharbaijān; and as Sa'īd was preparing for the conflict with them, he received a message from Maslamah ibn-ʿAbd-al-Malik blaming him for attacking al-Khazar before his [Maslamah's] arrival, and informing him that he had assigned in his place over the army ʿAbd-al-Malik ibn-Muslim al-ʿUkailī. As soon as Sa'īd turned over the army to his successor, he was arrested by Maslamah's messenger who fettered him and carried him to Bardha'ah where he was thrown into its prison. Al-Khazar left and Maslamah followed them. When Maslamah communicated the news to Hishām, Hishām wrote back:

"Dost thou leave them at Maimadh where thou canst see them,
and then seek them beyond the limit of soil [where sand begins]?"

Thereupon Hishām ordered that al-Jurashi be released from prison.

Maslamah made peace with the people of Khaizān, and by his order, its fort was dismantled. He appropriated in it estates for himself. It is known to-day by the name of Ḥauz Khaizān. The kings of al-Jibāl also made peace with him. The Shāhs of Sharwān, Lirān, Ṭabarsarān, Filān and Jarshān presented themselves before him; and so did the chief of Maskat. Maslamah, thereupon, betook himself to the city of al-Bāb, which he reduced. In its castle were a thousand families of al-Khazar whom he besieged and against whom he hurled stones and then pieces of iron shaped like stones. All that, however, was of no avail. He, therefore, resorted to the spring, the water of which Anū-

shirwân had conducted into their cistern, and slew on it cows and sheep throwing the contents of their stomachs and some assafoetida into the water. It did not take the water more than one night before it bred worms, became vitiated and corrupted. Therefore, the holders of the castle fled under the cover of the night and vacated the castle. In the city of al-Bâb wa-l-Abwâb, 24,000 Syrians were settled by Maslamah ibn-'Abd-al-Malik and assigned stipends. Accordingly, the inhabitants of al-Bâb to-day do not allow any 'âmil to enter their city unless he has money to distribute among them. He, moreover, built a granary for food, another for barley, and an armory. He ordered that the cistern be filled with earth, repaired the city, and provided it with embattlements. In the company of Maslamah was Marwân ibn-Muḥammad who took part in the attack against al-Khazar and distinguished himself in fighting. After Maslamah, Hishâm appointed Sa'id al-Jurashi who spent two years in the frontier region.

Marwân as governor. Marwân ibn-Muḥammad ¹ then became the ruler of the frontier and took up his abode at Kisâl. Marwân was the one who built the city of Kisâl. This city lies 40 parasangs from Bardha'ah and 20 from Taffis. Marwân then entered the country of al-Khazar next to Bâb al-Lân and made Asid ² ibn-Zâfir as-Sulami abu-Yazid, accompanied by the kings of al-Jibâl, enter it from the side of al-Bâb wa-l-Abwâb. Then Marwân made an incursion on the Slavs who were in the land of al-Kha- 208 zar and captured 20,000 families whom he settled in Khâ-khîṭ. When they later put their commander to death and took to flight, Marwân pursued and slaughtered them.

When the chief of al-Khazar learned of the great num-

¹ Brosset, vol. i, pp. 238 *seq.*

² "Usaid" in Duraid, p. 187, line before last.

ber of men with whom Marwân had swept over his land and of their equipment and strength, his heart was filled with cowardice and fear. When Marwân came close to him, he sent him a messenger inviting him to "Islâm or war", to which he replied, "I have accepted Islâm. Send therefore someone to present it to me." Marwân did so. The chief professed Islâm and made a treaty with Marwân according to which Marwân confirmed him as ruler of his kingdom. Marwân with a host of al-Khazar accompanied the chief; and al-Khazar were made to settle in the plain of the province of al-Lakz between as-Samûr and ash-Shâbirân.

The land of as-Sarîr. After that, Marwân made his entrance to the land of as-Sarîr, slaughtered its inhabitants, and reduced certain forts in it. Its king offered him submission and allegiance and made terms, agreeing to give every year 1,000 youths—500 lads and 500 maids—with black hair and eyebrows and with long eyelashes, together with 100,000 modii¹ to be poured in the granaries of al-Bâb. Marwân took from him a pledge.

The people of Tûmân made terms with Marwân, agreeing to give every year 100 youths—50 maids and 50 lads—each 5 spans in height, with black hair and eyebrows and with long eyelashes, together with 20,000 modii for the granaries.

The land of Zirîkirân. He then entered the land of Zirîkirân,² whose king made terms, agreeing to offer fifty youths, and 10,000 modii for the granaries every year. Thence he proceeded to the land of Ḥamzîn which refused to make terms and whose fort, after an investment of one month, he reduced. He then set fire to the fort and de-

¹ Wheat measure.

² Original not clear.

stroyed it. The terms agreed upon were that they give 500 youths only once and not to be responsible for such a gift any more, and that they carry 30,000 modii every year to the granaries of al-Bâb. Then he advanced to Sindân,¹ which capitulated on condition that it offer 100 youths to be given by its chief only once and not to be responsible for such a gift in the future, together with 5,000 modii to be carried every year to the granaries of al-Bâb. On the followers of the Shâh of Ṭabarsarân, Marwân assessed 10,000 modii to be carried per annum to the granaries of al-Bâb; but on the Shâh of Filân he did not assess anything, because 209 of his distinction in warfare, ability in conflict and the praiseworthiness of his cause.

Al-Lakz, Khirsh and other places. Marwân thence made a descent on al-Lakz castle [whose chief] had refused to pay anything of what was assessed, had set out to meet the chief of al-Khazar and was killed by a shepherd who shot an arrow at him without knowing him. The people of al-Lakz then made terms, agreeing to give 20,000 modii to be carried to the granaries. Having appointed Khaslram as-Sulami as their ruler, Marwân came to the castle of the chief of Sharwân which was called Khirsh and which lay on the sea shore. The chief rendered submission and agreed to leave the height.² Marwân imposed 10,000 modii on the people of Sharwân per annum, and made it a condition on their chief to be in the van of the army when the Moslems start the attack against al-Khazar, and in the rear when they return; and on the Shâh of Filân that he should only take part in the attack; on the Shâh of Ṭabarsarân that he be in the rear when the Moslems start, and in the van when they return.

¹ Lacking in diacritical points, d'Ohsson, p. 68; "Misḍâr" in Maḥâsin, vol. i, p. 318.

² Surrender the castle.

Thâbit rebels. Marwân then advanced to ad-Dûdâniyah and slaughtered its people. The news of the death of al-Walid ibn-Yazid then came to him, and Thâbit ibn-Nu'aim al-Judhâmi rose against him.¹ Musâfir al-Ḳaṣṣâb, who was one of those established in al-Bâb by aḍ-Ḍaḥḥâk al-Khâriji [the rebel], now came to Thâbit, espoused his cause and was made by him governor over Armenia and Adharbaijân. Musâfir then came to Ardabil in disguise, where he was joined by a group of the ash-Shurat, and they all came to Bâjarwân² in which they found people with similar views and were joined by them. Thence they came to Warthân from whose inhabitants a large body of men, who held similar views, joined them; and they all crossed over to al-Bailakân where they were joined by a large crowd holding similar views. Marwân then came to Yûnân.³ Ishâk ibn-Muslim was made governor of Armenia by Marwân ibn-Muhammad and never ceased to fight against Musâfir who was at al-Kilâb castle in as-Sisajân.

When the "blessed dynasty" appeared and abu-Ja'far al-Manṣûr was made ruler of Mesopotamia and Armenia in the caliphate of as-Saffâh abu-l-'Abbâs, he sent against Musâfir and his followers a general from Khurâsân, who fought them until he overpowered them and slew Musâfir. The inhabitants of al-Bailakân, who had fortified themselves in al-Kilâb castle under the leadership of Ḳadad ibn-Aṣfar al-Bailakâni, surrendered.

The governorship of Yazid. When al-Manṣûr became caliph, he made Yazid ibn-Usaid as-Sulami governor of Armenia. The latter reduced Bâb al-Lân and stationed in 210

¹ Ṭabari, vol. ii, pp. 189a seq.

² Meynard, p. 74.

³ First syllable mutilated in the original; cf. Iṣṭakhri, p. 192; Haukal, p. 251.

it a cavalry guard with stipends. He also subdued aş-Şa-nâriyah, whose inhabitants paid *kharâj*. In compliance with al-Manşûr's orders, he married the daughter of the king of al-Khazar. She gave birth to a child which did not live; she herself died in child-birth. Yazid sent someone to the naphtha and salt mines of the land of Sharwân and levied tax on them. He put someone in charge of them. He also built the city of Arjil aş-Şughra [the Less] and Arjil al-Kubra [the Great], and settled people from Palestine in them.

Ash-Shamâkhiyah. Muḥammad ibn-Ismâ'il from certain *sheikhs* from Bardha'ah:—Ash-Shamâkhiyah¹ which lay in the province of Sharwân was thus called after ash-Shamâkh ibn-Shujâ', who was the king of Sharwân during the rule of Sa'id ibn-Sâlim² al-Bâhili over Armenia.

Al-Hasan suppresses the revolt. Muḥammad ibn-Ismâ'il from certain *sheikhs*:—After the dismissal of ibn-Usaid and Bakkâr ibn-Muslim al-'Ukaili, and during the governorship of al-Ḥasan ibn-Ḳaṭṭabah at-Ṭâ'i, the Armenians broke off their allegiance under their chief Mûshâ'il³ al-Armani. Al-Manşûr sent reinforcements under 'Âmir ibn-Ismâ'il. Al-Ḥasan engaged himself in fight with Mûshâ'il and killed him, dispersing his troops. Things went on well with al-Ḥasan. The Nahr al-Ḥasan in al-Bailakân is named after this al-Ḥasan; and so are the Bâgh⁴ at Bardha'ah named Bâgh al-Ḥasan, and the crown-lands known as al-Ḥasaniyah.

Different governors of Armenia. 'Uthmân ibn-'Umârah ibn-Khuraim succeeded al-Ḥasan ibn-Ḳaṭṭabah, and then

¹ Muḳaddasi, p. 276; İstakhri, p. 192; Meynard, p. 353: "Shamâkhi."

² "Salm," Ṭabari, vol. iii, p. 305.

³ St. Martin, vol. i, p. 342; Brosset, vol. i, p. 159.

⁴ Persian—garden, vineyard.

came Rauḥ ibn-Ḥâtîm al-Muḥallabî, Khuzaimah ibn-Khâzim, Yazîd ibn-Mazyad ash-Shaibânî, 'Ubaiddallâh ibn-al-Mahdî, al-Faḍl ibn-Yaḥya, Sa'îd ibn-Sâlim, and Muḥammad ibn-Yazîd ibn-Mazyad. Of these rulers, Khuzaimah was the severest. It was he who introduced the system by which Dabil and an-Nashawa paid land tax according to the area, not the produce. The Armenian patricians did not cease to hold their lands as usual, each trying to protect his own region; and whenever a 'âmil came to the frontier they would coax him; and if they found in him purity and severity, as well as force and equipment, they would give the *kharâj* and render submission, otherwise they would deem him weak and look down upon him. 211

The governorship of Khâlid ibn-Yazîd. In the caliphate of al-Ma'mûn, the Armenian patricians were under the rule of Khâlid ibn-Yazîd ibn-Mazyad, who accepted their presents and associated personally with them. This corrupted them and encouraged them against the 'âmil of al-Ma'mûn who came after him.

Al-Hasan ibn-'Ali over the frontier region. Al-Mu'taṣim-Billâh appointed to the governorship of the frontier region al-Ḥasan ibn-'Ali-l-Bâdhaghîsî, better known as al-Ma'mûnî, who let its patricians and nobles go their way, and dealt so leniently with them that they became more disloyal to the Sultan and more severe on the people who came under their rule. Jurzân was subdued by Ishâk ibn-Ismâ'il ibn-Shu'aib, a freedman of the banu-Umayyah. Sahl ibn-Sanbât, the patrician, rose against the 'âmil of Ḥaidar ibn-Kâwus al-Afshin over Armenia and killed his secretary and had a narrow escape by flight. Armenia after this was ruled by 'âmil who would remit to its people what was due from them, and accept whatever *kharâj* could be offered.

The governorship of Yûsuf ibn-Muḥammad. Two years

after al-Mutawakkil became caliph, he conferred the governorship of Armenia upon Yūsuf ibn-Muḥammad ibn-Yūsuf al-Marwazi. As he passed through Khilāt, Yūsuf seized its patrician Buḳrāt ibn-Ashūt and carried him off to Surra-man-ra'a, which act greatly offended the patricians, nobles and feudal lords [Ar. *mutaghallibah*]. Later a 'āmil of his, named al-'Alā' ibn-Aḥmad, went to a convent at as-Sisajān, called Dair al-Aḳdāḥ, which was highly respected and richly endowed with gifts by the Armenian Christians, and carried away all what was in it and oppressed its occupants. This act was too much for the patricians, who held communication with each other and urged each other to throw off their allegiance and rise in revolt. They instigated al-Khuwaithiyah,¹ who were "uncircumcised" and were known by the name of al-Artān, to fall upon Yūsuf, and urged them against him in revenge for the carrying-away of their patrician Buḳrāt. Meanwhile, every one of the patricians and feudal lords sent them horses and men to help them bring that about. Accordingly, they fell upon Yūsuf at Ṭarūn, after he had distributed his followers in the villages, and slew him, carrying away all that his camp contained.

The governorship of Bugha the Elder. Al-Mutawakkil assigned to the governorship of Armenia Bugha-l-Kabir [the Elder] who, arriving in Badlis, seized Mūsa ibn-Zurārah who, in revenge for Buḳrāt, had favored and taken part in killing Yūsuf. Bugha warred against al-Khuwaithiyah, slaughtering a great number, and carrying many away as captives. He then invested Ashūt ibn-Ḥamzah ibn-Jājik, the patrician of al-Busfurrajān, at al-Bāḳ,² compelled him to surrender his castle and carried him as captive to Surra-

¹ St. Martin, vol. i, p. 100.

² Khurdādhbih, p. 123, line 11; Ṭabari, vol. iii, p. 1410, line 3.

man-ra'a. He then advanced to Jurzân and succeeded in laying hold on Ishâk ibn-Ismâ'il, whom he kept in confinement until his death. Bugha reduced Jurzân, and carried away those Christians and non-Christians of Arrân, of the elevated region of Armenia,¹ and of as-Sisajân, who belonged to the revolutionary party. Thus the political state of affairs in that frontier region became so quiet as never before. In the year 241, he came to Surra-man-ra'a.

¹ Text corrupt.

PART V
NORTHERN AFRICA

CHAPTER I

THE CONQUEST OF EGYPT AND AL-MAGHRIB [MAURITANIA]

'Amr moves against Egypt. After the battle of al-Yarmūk, 'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi laid siege to Caesarea [Ḳaisāriyah]. When Yazīd ibn-abi-Sufyān assumed power, 'Amr left his son in his place at Caesarea and led, all of his own accord, an army of 3,500 to Egypt. 'Umar was angry because of it and wrote to him, rebuking and reprimanding him for following his own opinion, without consulting 'Umar, and ordering him to return home in case the message was received before his arrival in Egypt. 'Amr, however, received the message in al-'Arish.¹ It is asserted by others that 'Umar wrote to 'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi, ordering him to proceed to Egypt. 'Amr received the message as he was besieging Caesarea. The one who delivered the message was Sharik ibn-'Abdah, to whom 'Amr gave 1,000 *dinārs*, which Sharik refused to accept. 'Amr asked him to conceal the matter and not disclose it to 'Umar.

Al-Fustāt. The advance of 'Amr against Egypt took place in the year 19. He first stopped at al-'Arish and then proceeded to al-Faramā',² in which were troops ready for the fight. 'Amr fought and defeated them, taking possession of their camp. Thence he advanced straight on to al-

¹ Al-Makrizi, *al-Khiṭaṭ*, vol. ii, p. 63 (Cairo, 1325): "Rafj"; Zaidān, *Ta'rikh Miṣr al-Ḥadīth*, vol. i, p. 77; "Rafh . . . modern Raf', ten hours' journey from al-'Arish."

² Pelusium. Maḥāsīn, vol. i, p. 8.

Fuṣṭāṭ and camped at the myrtle gardens, as the people of al-Fuṣṭāṭ had dug moats. The name of the city was Alyū-nah,¹ but the Moslems called it Fuṣṭāṭ because they said, "This is the meeting place [Ar. *fuṣṭāṭ*] of the people, and the place where they assemble." Others say that 'Amr pitched a tent [also *fuṣṭāṭ*] in it, and it bore its name from it.² 213

As 'Amr ibn-al-Āṣi was besieging al-Fuṣṭāṭ, he was joined by az-Zubair ibn-al-⁴ Auwām ibn-Khuwailid at the head of 10,000—others say 12,000 men—among whom were Khārijah ibn-Ḥudhāfah-l-'Adawi and 'Umar ibn-Wahb al-Jumaḥi. Az-Zubair was on the point of leading an incursion and wanted to go to Antioch; but 'Umar said to him, "Abu-'Abdallāh, wouldst thou like to take the governorship of Egypt?" To this az-Zubair replied, "I do not care for it, but would like to go there on a holy war and co-operate with the Moslems. If I find that 'Amr has already reduced it, I would not interfere with his affairs, but would go to some sea-coast and keep post at it; but if I find him in the struggle, I shall fight on his side." With this understanding, he left.

Az-Zubair led the attack on one side, and 'Amr ibn-al-Āṣi on the other. Finally az-Zubair brought a ladder and climbed on it until, with his sword unsheathed, he looked down upon the fort and exclaimed, "Allah is great!" and so did the Moslems exclaim and follow him up. Thus he took the fort by assault, and the Moslems considered it legal to take all that was in it. 'Amr made its holders *dhimmis*, imposed a poll-tax on their person and *kharāj* on their land, and communicated that to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb who endorsed it. Az-Zubair marked certain lots in Miṣr [Old

¹ Yāqūt, vol. i, pp. 355, 450.

² Maḥrizi, vol. ii, pp. 75-76.

Cairo] for himself [*ikhtaṭṭa*] and built a well-known mansion in which 'Abdallāh ibn-az-Zubair resided when he invaded Ifriqiyah¹ in the company of ibn-abi-Sarḥ. The ladder which az-Zubair used is still in Miṣr.

'Affān ibn-Muslim from Hishām ibn-'Urwah:—Az-Zubair was sent to Miṣr; and when he was told there were in it warfare and pest, he replied, "We have come here only for warfare and pest." The Moslems put ladders up and climbed on them.

'Amr an-Nākid from Yazīd ibn-abi-Ḥabīb:—'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi entered Egypt with 3,500 men. When 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb heard about the situation in Egypt, he was affected with solicitude and fear and despatched az-Zubair ibn-al-'Auwām at the head of 12,000 men. Az-Zubair took part in the conquest of Miṣr and marked out in it certain lots.² 214

The division of the land. 'Amr an-Nākid from Sufyān ibn-Wahb al-Khaulāni:—When we conquered Miṣr without making a covenant with it, az-Zubair rose and said to 'Amr, "Divide it"; but 'Amr refused. Then az-Zubair said, "By Allah, thou shouldst divide it as the Prophet divided Khaibar." 'Amr wrote that to 'Umar who wrote back, saying, "Leave it as it is, so that the descendants of the descendants³ may profit by it."

A tradition to the same effect was communicated to me by 'Abdallāh ibn-Wahb on the authority of Sufyān ibn-Wahb.

'Amr and az-Zubair conquer Egypt. Al-Kāsim ibn-Salām from Yazīd ibn-abi-Ḥabīb:—'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi entered

¹ Africa = Tunis. Ibn-'Adhāri, *al-Bayān al-Mughrib*, vol. i, pp. 3 seq.

² Ar. *khiṭaṭ*. See Maḳrīzi, vol. ii, pp. 76 seq.

³ Ar. *ḥabal al-ḥabalah*. See Mutarrizi, p. 195; Caetani, vol. iv, p. 247; Maḳrīzi, vol. ii, p. 72, line 23; p. 73, line 25; *an-Nihāyah*, vol. i, p. 198.

Egypt at the head of 3,500 men. Just before that, 'Umar was affected with solicitude and fear and sent az-Zubair ibn-al-'Auwâm at the head of 12,000 men. Az-Zubair took part with 'Amr in the conquest of Egypt and marked out for himself two lots in Miṣr and Alexandria.

Ibrâhîm ibn-Muslim al-Khawârizmi from 'Abdallâh ibn-'Amr ibn-al-'Âṣi:—The latter said, "There is a disagreement regarding the conquest of Miṣr: some say it was conquered by force, and others by capitulation. The fact is that my father ['Amr ibn-al-'Âṣi] arrived in it and was resisted by the people of Alyûnah. He finally took possession of it by force and led the Moslems in. Az-Zubair was the first to climb its fort. The chief of Miṣr said to my father, 'We have heard of what ye did in Syria and how ye assessed poll-tax on the Christians and Jews, leaving the land in the hands of its owners to utilize it and pay its *kharâj*. If ye treat us the same way, it would do you more good than to kill, capture and expel us.' My father consulted with the Moslems and they all advised him to accept the terms, with the exception of a few men who asked him to divide the land among them. Accordingly, he assessed on every adult, excepting the poor, two *dinârs* as poll-tax, and on every land-owner, in addition to the two *dinârs*, 215 three *irdabbs* of wheat, two *kîṣṣ* of oil, two *kîṣṣ* of honey and two *kîṣṣ* of vinegar, to be given as a subsistence allowance to the Moslems, and gathered in the public house of provision [*dâr-ar-riṣṣ*], where it is divided among them. A census was taken of the Moslems, and the inhabitants of Miṣr were required to provide every one of the Moslems with a woollen upper gown, an upper cloak or turban, breeches and a pair of shoes¹ per annum. Instead of the woollen gown, a Coptic robe would do. To this end, a state-

¹ Dozy, *Noms des Vêtements*, s. v. *jubbah*, *burnus*, *'amâmah*, *sirwâl* and *khuff*.

ment was written, in which it was stipulated that so long as they lived up to these terms, their women and children would neither be sold nor taken captives, and their possessions and treasures would be kept in their hands.¹ The statement was submitted to 'Umar, the 'Commander of the Believers,' who endorsed it. Thus, the whole land became *kharāj*-land. Because, however, 'Amr signed the contract and the statement, some people thought that Miṣr was taken by capitulation."²

After the king of Alyūnah had made arrangements for himself and for the people in his city, he made terms on behalf of all the Egyptians similar to the terms of Alyūnah. The Egyptians consented, saying, "If those of us who are protected by fortifications have accepted such terms, and were content with them, how much more should we be content who are weak and have no power of resistance." *Kharāj* was assessed on the land of Egypt to the amount of one *dinār* and three *irdabbs* of wheat on every *jarīb*, and two *dinārs* on every adult. The statement was submitted to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb.

The terms made with 'Amr. 'Amr an-Nāḳid from Yazid ibn-abi-Ḥabīb:—Al-Muḳauḳis³ made terms with 'Amr ibn-al-Āṣi, stipulating that 'Amr should let those of the Greeks go who wanted to leave, and keep those who wanted to stay, on certain conditions, which he specified, and that he would assess on the Copts, two *dinārs* per head. Hearing this, the king of the Greeks was enraged and sent his

¹ Gottheil, "Dhimmi and Moslems in Egypt", *O. T. and Semitic Studies*, vol. ii, p. 363.

² Maḳrizi, vol. ii, pp. 72-74.

³ Ibn-Ḳurḳub al-Yūnāni—perhaps Cyrus, the viceroy and archbishop of Alexandria under Heraclius. See Butler, *The Arab Conquest of Egypt*, pp. 508, 521; *Byzant. Zeitschrift*, year, 1903, p. 1606; Casanova, *Mohammed et la Fin du Monde*, p. 26.

troops, who, closing the gates of Alexandria, announced to 'Umar their readiness for war. Al-Mukaukis presented himself before 'Amr and said, "I have three requests to make: do not offer to the Greeks the same terms thou hast offered me, because they have distrusted me; do not violate the terms made with the Copts, for the violation was not started by them; and when I die, give orders that I be buried in a church at Alexandria (which he named)." 'Amr answered, "The last is the easiest¹ for me."

Bilhit, al-Khais, Sulṭais and Alexandria. Certain villages in Egypt resisted the advance of the Moslems, and 'Amr carried away some of their inhabitants as prisoners. These were the following: Bilhit,² al-Khais,³ and Sulṭais.⁴ Their captives were carried away to al-Madinah. 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb sent them back and made them, together with the Coptic community, *dhimmis*. The covenant they had, they did not violate. The following is the report of the conquest of Alexandria made by 'Amr to 'Umar: "Allah has given to us the possession of Alexandria by force and against its will, without covenant or contract". According to Yazid ibn-abi-Ḥabib, however, the city was taken by capitulation. 216

The tax of Egypt. Abu-Aiyūb ar-Raḳḳi from Yazid ibn-abi-Ḥabib:—The *kharāj* and poll-tax which 'Amr raised from Egypt amounted to 2,000,000 *dinārs*; but that raised by 'Abdallāh ibn-Sa'd ibn-Abi-Sarḥ, 4,000,000. When 'Uthmān remarked to 'Amr, saying, "After thee the milch camels have yielded more milk", 'Amr replied, "This is because ye have emaciated their young".⁵

In the year 21, 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb wrote to 'Amr ibn-

¹ Makrizi, vol. i, p. 263.

² Cf. "Balhib" in Yāqūt, vol. i, p. 733.

³ Butler, p. 289, and note; ibn-Duḳmāk, *Kitāb al-Intiṣār li-Wāsiṭat 'Iḥd al-Amṣūr*, vol. v, p. 118 (Būlāq, 1893).

⁴ Cf. Duḳmāk, vol. v, pp. 118-119.

⁵ Makrizi, vol. i, p. 159.

al-‘Āṣi informing him of the straits in which the inhabitants of al-Madīnah were, and ordering him to transport by sea to al-Madīnah all the food he had collected as *kharāj*. Accordingly, the food with the oil was carried there; and when it reached al-Jār,¹ it was received by Sa’d al-Jār.² Later it was kept in a special house at al-Madīnah and distributed among the Moslems by measure. At the time of the first insurrection, the supply was cut off. In the days of Mu‘āwiyah and Yazīd, it was again carried to al-Madīnah. Then it was cut off until the time of ‘Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwān, after which it was carried until the caliphate of abu-Ja‘far, or a little previous to that.

Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from Yazīd ibn-abi-Ḥabīb:—After the first peace was made, the tax-payers in Egypt made new terms in the caliphate of ‘Umar, stipulating that instead of the wheat, oil, honey and vinegar they offered, they would pay two *dīnārs* in addition to the other two *dīnārs*. Each one thus was bound to pay four *dīnārs*; and they consented to that and preferred it.

‘Ain Shams, al-Faiyūm and other places reduced. Abu-Aiyūb ar-Rakki from al-Jaishāni:—The latter said, “I heard it stated by a number of those who witnessed the conquest of Egypt that when ‘Amr ibn-al-‘Āṣi reduced al-Fustāt, he despatched to ‘Ain Shams³ ‘Abdallāh ibn-Ḥudhāfah as-Sahmi, who took possession of its land and made terms with the inhabitants of its villages similar to those of al-Fustāt. Likewise ‘Amr despatched Khārijah ibn-Ḥudhāfah al-‘Adawi to al-Faiyūm,⁴ al-Ushmūnain, Ikh- 217

¹ Hamdāni, *Ṣifat Jastrat al-‘Arab*, p. 47, line 17 (ed. Müller).

² Sa’d al-Jārī mentioned in Dhahabī, *al-Mushtabih*, p. 81; cf. ibn-Sa’d, vol. iii¹, p. 240; Yāqūt, vol. ii. p. 6.

³ Heliopolis; confused by some historians with Bāb Alyūnah (Babylon); Butler, p. 212, note.

⁴ Makrizi, vol. i, pp. 402-403.

mim, al-Basharūdāt¹ and the villages of upper Egypt, which he reduced on the same terms. 'Amr also sent 'Umair ibn-Wahb al-Jumāḥi to Tinnis, Dimyāt, Tūnah, Damirah, Shaṭa, Dikahlah,² Bana and Būṣir, which he reduced on the same terms. 'Amr also sent 'Uḳbah ibn-'Āmir al-Juhani (others say 'Amr's freedman, Wardān after whom Sūḵ [market] Wardān in Egypt is named) to the rest of the villages in the lower part of the country; and he did the same. Thus did 'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi effect the conquest of all Egypt and make its land *kharāj*-land."

The Copts have no covenant. Al-Ḳāsim ibn-Sallām from Aiyūb ibn-abi-l-'Āliyah's father:—The latter said, "I heard 'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi say from the pulpit, 'I have occupied this position and am bound to none of the Egyptian Copts by covenant or contract. If I want, I can kill; if I want, I can take one-fifth of the possessions; if I want, I can sell captives. The people of Antābulus are excluded because they have a covenant which must be kept'."

Al-Maghrib and Egypt taken by force. Al-Ḳāsim ibn-Sallām from Mūsa ibn-'Alī ibn-Rabāh al-Lakhmi's father:—All al-Maghrib was taken by force.

Abu-'Ubaid from aṣ-Ṣalt ibn-abi-'Āṣim, the secretary of Ḥaiyān ibn-Shuraiḥ:—The latter said that he read the letter of 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz to Ḥaiyān, his *'āmil* over Egypt, stating that Egypt was taken by force, with no covenant or contract.

Poll-tax of the Copts not to be increased. Abu-'Ubaid from 'Ubaidallāh ibn-abi-Ja'far:—Mu'āwiyah wrote to Wardān, a freedman of 'Amr, ordering him to increase the poll-tax of every Copt by one *ḵirāṭ*, but Wardān wrote back, "How can I increase it while it is stated in their covenant that their tax should not be increased?"

¹ Cf. Bakri, vol. i, p. 166.

² Yākūt, vol. ii, p. 581.

Egyptians overtaxed. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from 'Abd-al-Ḥamid ibn-Ja'far's father:—The latter heard 'Urwah ibn-az-Zubair say, "I spent seven years in Egypt and was married in it. I found its people exhausted, being burdened with more than they could bear. The country was conquered by 'Amr through capitulation, covenant and something assessed on the inhabitants." 218

The statement of 'Amr. Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from 'Uqbah ibn-'Amir al-Juhani:—The Egyptians had a covenant and a contract. 'Amr gave them a statement to the effect that they were secure with respect to their possessions, lives and children, and that none of them would be sold as slaves. He imposed on them a *kharāj* not to be increased, and promised to expel all fear of attack by an enemy. 'Uqbah added, "And I was a witness thereunto".

The division of the land. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from Sufyān ibn-Wahb al-Khaulāni:—The latter said, "At the conquest of Miṣr by us, which was effected without covenant, az-Zubair ibn-al-'Auwām rose and said, "'Amr, divide it between us!' 'Amr replied, 'By Allah, I will not divide it before I consult 'Umar.' He wrote to 'Umar. and the latter wrote back, 'Leave it as it is, so that the descendants of the descendants may profit by it.'"

Its kharāj. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from Usāmah ibn-Zaid ibn-Aslam's grandfather:—In the year 20, 'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi, accompanied by az-Zubair, subdued Egypt. When Egypt was conquered, the people made terms, agreeing to pay something he imposed on them, which was two *dinārs* on every man, excluding women and boys. The *kharāj* of Egypt during his governorship amounted to 2,000,000 *dinārs*; but later it reached 4,000,000.

Two dinārs on each Copt. Abu-'Ubaid from Yazid ibn-abī-Ḥabīb:—Al-Mukaukis, the chief of Egypt, made terms with 'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi, stipulating that each Copt pays two

dinārs. Hearing this, Heraclius, the chief of the Greeks, was enraged with anger and sent the troops to Alexandria and closed its gates; but 'Amr reduced the city by force.

The poll-tax of the native village of umm-Ibrāhīm annulled. Ibn-al-Kattāt, *i. e.*, abu-Mas'ūd, from ash-Sha'bi: —'Alī ibn-al-Ḥusain, or al-Ḥusain himself, interceded with Mu'āwiyah regarding the poll-tax of the fellow-villagers in Egypt of the mother of Ibrāhīm,¹ the Prophet's son; and it was cancelled. The Prophet himself used to recommend that the Copts be favorably treated. 219

The Prophet recommends the Copts. 'Amr from Mālik, and al-Laith from a son of Ka'b ibn-Mālik:—The Prophet said, "If ye conquer Egypt, treat the Copts favorably, because they have *dhinmah* and blood-relationship." It is stated by al-Laith that umm-Ismā'il² was a Copt.

'Umar confiscates 'Amr's possessions. Abu-l-Ḥasan al-Madā'ini from 'Abdallāh ibn-al-Mubārak:—'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb used to record the possessions of his *'āmil*s at the time of their appointment; and whatsoever was later added was partly or wholly confiscated by him. He once wrote to 'Amr ibn-al-ʿĀṣi, "It has become revealed that thou ownest commodities, slaves, vases and animals which thou didst not possess when thou wert made governor of Egypt." 'Amr wrote back, "Our land is a land of agriculture and trade; we, therefore, get as income more than what is necessary for our expenses." To this, 'Umar replied, "I have had enough experience with the wicked *'āmil*s. Thy letter is the letter of one disturbed because justice has been meted out to him. Therefore, my suspicion has been aroused against thee, and I have sent to thee Muḥammad ibn-Maslamah with a view to dividing with thee what thou hast. Reveal to him thy secret,

¹ Māriyah, the Copt; Nawāwi, p. 853.

² The reference is to Hagar.

and give out whatever he demands of thee; thereby thou wouldst be spared his severity. What is concealed has been revealed.¹” Thus were ‘Amr’s possessions confiscated by ‘Umar.

Al-Madâ’ini from ‘Īsa ibn-Yazīd:—When Muḥammad ibn-Maslamah divided with ‘Amr ibn-al-‘Āṣi his possessions, ‘Amr made this remark, “An age in which the son of Ḥantamah² treats us in this manner is certainly an evil age. Al-‘Āṣi used to put on silk garments with brocade borders!” “Hush,” said Muḥammad, “had it not been for this age of ibn-Ḥantamah which thou hatest, thou wouldst be found bending in the court-yard of thy house, at the feet of a goat, whose abundance of milk would please thee and scarcity would displease thee.”³ “I beg thee by Allah,” exclaimed ‘Amr, “report not what I have just uttered to ‘Umar. A conversation is always confidential.” Muḥammad replied, “So long as ‘Umar lives, I shall not mention anything that took place between us.”

Egypt taken by force. ‘Amr an-Nâkid from ‘Abdallâh ibn-Hubairah:—Egypt was taken by force.

‘Amr from ibn-An‘am’s grandfather (who witnessed the conquest of Egypt):—Egypt was taken by force without covenant or contract. 220

¹ Freytag, *Prov.*, vol. i, p. 160, number 33.

² ‘Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb’s mother; Nawâwi, p. 447.

³ Caetani, vol. iv, pp. 618-619.

CHAPTER II

THE CONQUEST OF ALEXANDRIA

The battle of al-Kiryaun. When 'Amr ibn-al-'Âṣi conquered Miṣr, he settled in it and wrote to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb soliciting his orders to march against Alexandria [al-Iskandariyah].¹ 'Umar wrote and ordered him to do so; so 'Amr marched against it in the year 21, leaving as his substitute [lieutenant] over Miṣr Khârijah ibn-Ḥudhâfah ibn-Ghânim ibn-'Âmir ibn-'Abdallâh ibn-'Ubaid ibn-'Awij ibn-'Adi ibn-Ka'b ibn-Lu'ai ibn-Ghâlib. In the meantime, those Greeks and Copts who lived below Alexandria had gathered and said, "Let us attack him in al-Fuṣṭât before he reaches here and makes an attempt on Alexandria." 'Amr met them at al-Kiryaun² and defeated them with a great slaughter. In their ranks were men from Sakha, Bilhit, al-Khais and Sulṭais, and others who came to their assistance and support.

Alexandria reduced. 'Amr kept his way until he arrived in Alexandria, whose inhabitants he found ready to resist him, but the Copts in it preferred peace. Al-Muḳauḳis communicated with 'Amr and asked him for peace and a truce for a time; but 'Amr refused. Al-Muḳauḳis then ordered that the women stand on the wall with their faces turned towards the city, and that the men stand armed, with their faces towards the Moslems, thus hoping to scare them

¹ Duḳmâḳ, vol. v, p. 121.

² Chaereum, Butler, pp. 288-289; al-Idrisi, *Ṣifāt al-Maghrib, as-Sūdân, Miṣr w-al-Andalus*, p. 160.

[Moslems]. 'Amr sent word, saying, "We see what thou hast done. It was not by mere numbers that we conquered those we have conquered. We have met your king Heraclius, and there befell him what has befallen him." Hearing this, al-Muḳauḳis said to his followers, "These people are telling the truth. They have chased our king from his kingdom as far as Constantinople. It is much more preferable, therefore, that we submit." His followers, however, spoke harshly to him and insisted on fighting. The Moslems fought fiercely against them and invested them for three months. At last, 'Amr reduced the city¹ by the sword and plundered all that was in it, sparing its inhabitants of whom none was killed or taken captive. He reduced them to the position of *dhimmis* like the people of Alyūnah. He communicated the news of the victory to 'Umar through Mu'āwiyah ibn-Ḥudaij al-Kindi (later as-Sakūni) and sent with him the [usual] fifth. 221

Some state that al-Muḳauḳis made terms with 'Amr to the effect that he should pay 13,000 *dinārs*, that those who prefer to leave Alexandria should leave, and those who prefer to stay should stay, and that two *dinārs* be assessed on every adult Copt. To this end, 'Amr wrote a statement. He then left in his place over Alexandria 'Abdallāh ibn-Ḥudhāfah ibn-Ḳais ibn-'Adi ibn-Sa'd ibn-Sahm ibn-'Amr ibn-Huṣaiṣ ibn-Ka'b ibn-Lu'ai at the head of a cavalry guard of the Moslems, and departed for al-Fuṣṭāṭ.²

Manuwīl captures Alexandria. The Greeks wrote to Constantine, son of Heraclius, who was their king at that time, telling him how few the Moslems in Alexandria were, and how humiliating the Greeks' condition was, and how they had to pay poll-tax. Constantine sent one of his men, called

¹ Cf. ibn-Iyās, *Tārīkh Miṣr*, vol. I, p. 22.

² Makrizi, vol. i, pp. 263 seq.

Manuwil¹ [Manuel], with three hundred ships full of fighters. Manuwil entered Alexandria and killed all the guard that was in it, with the exception of a few who by the use of subtle means took to flight and escaped. This took place in the year 25. Hearing the news, 'Amr set out at the head of 15,000 men and found the Greek fighters doing mischief in the Egyptian villages next to Alexandria. The Moslems met them and for one hour were subjected to a shower of arrows, during which they were covered by their shields. They then advanced boldly and the battle raged with great ferocity until the "polytheists" were routed; and nothing could divert or stop them before they reached Alexandria. Here they fortified themselves and set mangonels. 'Amr made a heavy assault, set the ballistae and destroyed the walls of the city. He pressed the fight so hard until he entered the city by assault, killed the fighters and carried away the children as captives. Some of its Greek inhabitants left to join the Greeks somewhere else; and Allah's enemy, Manuwil, was killed. 'Amr and the Moslems destroyed the wall of Alexandria in pursuance of a vow that 'Amr had made to that effect, in case he reduced the city.

According to certain reports, this invasion took place in the year 23; and according to others, the insurrection took place in the years 23 and 25; but Allah knows best. 'Amr 222 assessed on the land of Alexandria *kharāj*; and on its people, poll-tax.

Al-Mukaukis. Some report that al-Mukaukis forsook the people of Alexandria when they violated the covenant, but 'Amr reinstated him with his people on the terms of their first capitulation. Others assert that he died before this invasion.

Alexandria taken by capitulation. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd

¹ Eutler, pp. 468-475.

from 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Azîz:—The latter said, "Not a town in al-Maghrib did we take by capitulation except three: Alexandria, Kafartîs and Sulţais. 'Umar used to say, 'Whosoever of the inhabitants of these places accepts Islâm will be set free together with his possessions'."

How the dwellings were divided. 'Amr an-Nâkîd from Yazîd ibn-abi-Ḥabîb:—'Amr ibn-al-'Âşî conquered Alexandria, and some Moslems took up their abode in it as a cavalry guard. Later, they¹ withdrew, after which they made an assault and hastened to secure dwellings. Some of them would come to the houses they once occupied and find them already held by a fellow Moslem. Regarding this, 'Amr remarked, "I am afraid the dwellings would fall into ruins if different ones of you should occupy them in turn." Consequently, when the invasion was made and the Moslems arrived in al-Kiryau, he said, "Go with Allah's blessing. Whosoever of you sticks his lancet into a house, that house is his and his father's sons'." Thus, the Moslem would enter a house and stick his lancet into some apartment of it; then another would come and stand his lancet in the same house. The same house would thereby be in the possession of two or three persons,¹ which they would occupy until their withdrawal, at which the Greeks would come and occupy it.

Yazîd ibn-abi-Ḥabîb used to say, "No money from the rent of these houses is legal.² They can neither be sold nor bequeathed, but they are dwelling-places for the Moslems during the time they hold their post as guard."

The second conflict. During the second conflict with Alexandria, when Manuwîl, the Greek eunuch, came, the people closed the gates; but 'Amr reduced it and destroyed its wall.

¹ Maḡrizî, vol. i, p. 269: "tribes".

² Dukmâk, vol. v, p. 118.

'Abdallâh ibn-Sa'd replaces 'Amr. No sooner had 'Amr returned to al-Fustât after assigning his freedman, Wardân, as governor of Alexandria, than he was dismissed. In the place of 'Amr, 'Uthmân appointed 'Abdallâh ibn-Sa'd ibn-abi-Sarḥ ibn-al-Ḥârith of the banu-'Amr ibn-Lu'ai,¹ 'Uthmân's foster-brother. That took place in the year 25.

According to others, 'Abdallâh ibn-Sa'd was in charge of the *kharâj* of Egypt in behalf of 'Uthmân. Between 'Abdallâh and 'Amr, a verbal dispute arose and 'Abdallâh wrote and accused 'Amr. 'Amr was dismissed by 'Uthmân, who assigned 'Abdallâh to both functions, and wrote him saying that Alexandria was taken once by force and revolted two times, and ordering him to station in it a cavalry guard that would never depart from it, and to assign abundant subsistence allowances to the guard, and change its personnel once in every six months.²

Ibn-Hurmuz. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wâqidi:—ibn-Hurmuz al-A'raj al-Kâri [the lame "reader"] used to say, "Your best coast, from the standpoint of guard, is Alexandria." At last he left al-Madinah and joined the guard stationed in Alexandria, where he died in the year 117.

The capitation tax. Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from Mûsa ibn-'Alî's father:—The capitation tax from Alexandria was 18,000 *dînârs*; but when Hishâm ibn-'Abd-al-Malik became caliph, it amounted to 36,000.³

'Abdallâh ibn-Sa'd made governor. 'Amr from Yazîd ibn-abi-Ḥabîb:—'Uthmân dismissed 'Amr ibn-al-'Âṣi from Egypt and assigned in his place 'Abdallâh ibn-Sa'd. But when the Greeks occupied Alexandria, the Egyptians asked

¹ Nawâwi, pp. 345-347.

² Maḳrizi, vol. i, p. 270.

³ Maḳrizi, vol. i, p. 269.

'Uthmân to keep 'Amr until he was through with the fight against the Greeks, because he had special knowledge of warfare and inspired awe in the enemy. 'Uthmân did so; and 'Amr defeated the Greeks. 'Uthmân then wanted 'Amr to be in charge of the army, and 'Abdallâh in charge of the *kharâj*; but 'Amr refused, saying, "My case is that of one who holds the horns of the cow while the chief milks it." 'Uthmân then appointed ibn-Sa'd to the governorship of Egypt.

The Abyssinians of al-Bîma. For seven years after the conquest of Egypt, the Abyssinians of al-Bîma¹ kept up their resistance, and could not be subjugated because of the water with which they flooded their thickets.

The second conquest of Alexandria. 'Abdallâh ibn-Wahb from Mûsa ibn-'Alî's father:—'Amr conquered Alexandria for the second time by capitulation, which conquest took place in the caliphate of 'Uthmân after the death of 'Umar.

¹ Tabari, vol. iii, p. 1106.

CHAPTER III

THE CONQUEST OF BARĀḤAH AND ZAWĪLAH

224

Barĥah makes terms. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from 'Abdallāh ibn-Hubairah:—After reducing Alexandria, 'Amr ibn-al-Āṣi led his army intent upon the conquest of al-Maghrib [Mauritania] until he arrived in Barĥah, the chief city of Anṭābulus,¹ whose inhabitants made terms on a poll-tax of 13,000 *dinārs* to be raised as the price of those of their children whom they desired to sell.²

Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from 'Abdallāh ibn-Hubairah:—After investing and fighting the people of Anṭābulus and its city, Barĥah,³ which lay between Egypt and Ifrikiyah [Africa = Tunis], 'Amr ibn-al-Āṣi made terms with them, stipulating that they pay a poll-tax which might include the price of those of their children whom they desired to sell. 'Amr wrote a statement to that effect.

Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from Ishāk ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-abi-Farwah:—The inhabitants of Barĥah used to send their *kharāj* to the governor of Egypt without having anyone come to urge them for it.⁴ Their land was the most fertile land of al-Maghrib, and it never saw an insurrection.

Al-Wāḳidi states that 'Abdallāh ibn-'Amr ibn-al-Āṣi used to say, "Had it not been for my possessions in al-

¹ Pentapolis. Khurdādhbih, p. 91. Cf. Caetani, vol. iv, p. 534.

² Caetani in vol. iv, p. 533, nota, thinks it must have meant the right to offer to the Moslems their children as slaves according to a fixed price.

³ Barca. Butler, p. 429.

⁴ As-Suyūṭi, *Ḥusn al-Muḥādḍarah*, vol. i, p. 86.

Hijāz, I would live in BarĀḤah, because I know of no place that is more safe or isolated than it."

'Amr's report to 'Umar. Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from Mu'āwiyah ibn-Ṣāliḥ:—'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi wrote to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb informing him that he had appointed 'Uqbah ibn-Nāfi' al-Fihri governor of al-Maghrib and that the latter had reached as far as Zawilah. He also informed him that peace prevailed among all between Zawilah¹ and BarĀḤah, that their allegiance was strong and that the Moslems among them had paid *ṣadaqah* and the "people of the covenant" acknowledged the poll-tax imposed. 'Amr also wrote that he had assessed on the inhabitants of Zawilah and on those living in the region between his town and Zawilah, what he saw would be tolerated by them, and ordered all his *'āmils* to collect *ṣadaqah* from the rich to be distributed among the poor, and poll-tax from the *dhimmis* to be carried to 'Amr in Egypt, and to raise from Moslem lands the tithe and half the tithe, and from those who capitulated, what had been agreed upon. 225

The origin of the Berbers. Bakr ibn-al-Haitham once told me, "I asked 'Abdallāh ibn-Ṣāliḥ regarding the Berbers,"² and he said, 'They claim to be the descendants of Barr ibn-Ḳais; but Ḳais had no son with the name, Barr. In fact they are descended from the race of the giants [Philistines] against whom David fought. In ancient times, their home was Palestine; and they were tent-dwellers. Later on, they came to al-Maghrib, where they multiplied'."

The Berbers of Luwātah. Abu-'Ubaid al-Ḳāsim ibn-Salām from Yazid ibn-abi-Ḥabīb:—'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣi made this a condition on the Berber inhabitants of Luwātah³ at

¹ Tabari, vol. i, p. 2646.

² See article on Berbers in the *Encyclopædia of Islām*.

³ Butler, p. 430.

Barkah. "Ye have to sell your children and wives in order to pay the poll-tax on you." Commenting on this, al-Laith said, "If they were slaves, that would not be a legal thing for them to do."

Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from Yazid ibn-abi-Habib:—"Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz wrote regarding the Luwâtah women, "Whoever has a Luwâtah woman, let him either be engaged to her through her father, or return her to her people." Luwâtah¹ is a village inhabited by Berbers who had a covenant.

¹ Cf. Khurdâdhbih, pp. 90 and 91; ibn-Khaldûn, *Kitâb al-'Ibar fi-Aiyâm al-'Arab w-al-'Ajam w-al-Barbar*, vol. ii², p. 128 (Bûlâk, 1284).

CHAPTER IV

THE CONQUEST OF TRIPOLI

Bakr ibn-al-Haitham from 'Ali ibn-abi-Ṭalḥah:—In the year 22,¹ 'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣī advanced to Tripoli.² He met resistance but reduced the place by force, carrying away many loads of fine silk brocade from its merchants. This booty he sold and divided its price among the Moslems. He wrote to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb, "We have arrived in Tripoli which lies nine days from Ifrikiyah. If the 'Commander of the Believers' thinks it best to allow us to invade the latter, it will be well." 'Umar wrote back, 226 ordering him not to go, saying, "This should not be called Ifrikiyah, but Mufarriḳah,³ which is treacherous to others, and to which others are treacherous." 'Umar wrote that because its inhabitants used to pay something to the king of the Greeks and often treated him treacherously, while the king of al-Andalus, who had made terms with them, treated them treacherously. These facts were known to 'Umar.

According to a tradition communicated to me by 'Amr an-Nāḳid on the authority of certain *sheikhs*, Tripoli was taken by 'Amr ibn-al-'Āṣī through a covenant made by him.

¹ Weil, *Geschichte der Chalifen*, vol. i, p. 124 note: "year 23".

² Tripolis; Ar. Atrābulus. Yāḳūt, vol. i, p. 309; Ya'qūbi, *Buldān*, p. 346.

³ Pun on words. Mufarriḳah means causing deviation from the right course.

CHAPTER V

THE CONQUEST OF IFRIKIYAH

'Uthmân reinforces ibn-Sa'd. When 'Abdallâh ibn-Sa'd ibn-abi-Sarh was appointed governor over Egypt and al-Maghrib, he sent out the Moslems in cavalry detachments, and they plundered as far as the extremities of Ifrikiyah [modern Tunis]. 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân first hesitated to attack Ifrikiyah; but after consultation, he made up his mind to do so, and wrote to 'Abdallâh in the year 27 (others say 28, still others 29), ordering him to lead the attack, and reinforced him with a large army in which were Ma'bad ibn-al-'Abbâs ibn-'Abd-al-Muṭṭalib, Marwân ibn-al-Ḥakam ibn-abi-l-'Âṣi ibn-Umayyah and his brother al-Ḥārith ibn-al-Ḥakam, 'Abdallâh ibn-az-Zubair ibn-al-'Auwâm, al-Miswar ibn-Makhramah ibn-Naufal ibn-Uhaib ibn-'Abd-Manâf ibn-Zuhrah ibn-Kilâb, 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân ibn-Zaid ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb, 'Abdallâh ibn-'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb, 'Âṣim ibn-'Umar, 'Ubaidallâh ibn-'Umar, 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân ibn-abi-Bakr, 'Abdallâh ibn-'Amr ibn-al-'Âṣi, Busr ibn-Abi-Artâh ibn-'Uwaimir al-'Âmiri, and abu-Dhu'aib Khuwailid ibn-Khâlid al-Hudhali, the poet. Abu-Dhu'aib died in this campaign and ibn-az-Zubair had charge of the burial. In this campaign, a great host of the Arabs from the environs of al-Madinah took part.

The magnates of Ifrikiyah make terms with 'Abdallâh. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from 'Abdallâh ibn-az-Zubair:—The latter said:—" 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân sent us on an expedition 227 against Ifrikiyah, whose patrician exercised authority from

Tripoli to Tanjah [Tangiers]. 'Abdallâh ibn-Sa'd ibn-abi-Sarḥ marched against him and occupied 'Aḳūbah. After a few days' fight, I was enabled to kill, by Allah's help, the patrician. His army took to flight and was torn to pieces. Ibn-abi-Sarḥ sent detachments and scattered them all over the country; and they carried away a large booty and drove before them all the cattle they could. Seeing that, the great men of Ifrikiyah met together and offered 'Abdallâh ibn-Sa'd 300 quintals¹ of gold provided he would let them alone and leave their land. Their request was granted."

Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from ibn-Ka'b:—"Abdallâh ibn-Sa'd ibn-abi-Sarḥ made terms with the patrician of Ifrikiyah, stipulating that the latter should pay 2,500,000 *dinârs*.

'Uḳbah ibn-Nâfi'. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from Mûsa ibn-Damrah-l-Mâzini's father:—When 'Abdallâh ibn-Sa'd made terms with the patrician of Ifrikiyah, he returned to Egypt without appointing anyone to the governorship of Ifrikiyah, which at that time had no meeting-place² or central town. When 'Uthmân was murdered and Muḥammad ibn-abi-Hudhaifah ibn-'Utbah ibn-Rabi'ah ruled over Egypt, he sent nobody to Ifrikiyah; but when Mu'âwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyân came to power, he assigned over Egypt Mu'âwiyah ibn-Hudaij as-Sakûni who, in the year 20, sent 'Uḳbah ibn-Nâfi' ibn-'Abd-Ḳais ibn-Laḳit al-Fihri to Ifrikiyah. 'Uḳbah invaded it and parceled it out into lots among the Moslems.

'Uḳbah sent Busr ibn-abi-Artâh³ to a castle in al-Ḳairawân, which he reduced, killing and capturing many. It is now known as Ḳal'at Busr and lies near a city called Majjânah, near the silver mine.

¹ Ar. *ḳinḳâr* = "1,200 *dinârs*, and in the language of Barbar = 1,000 *mithḥâls* of gold or silver"; T.A.

² Ar. *ḳairawân*. See De Goeje's edition of Balâdhuri, gloss., pp. 92-93.

³ Makrizi vol. i. p. 272 does not have "abi" in the name.

I heard it said that Mûsa ibn-Nuṣair sent Busr, who was then 82 years old, to this castle; and the latter reduced it. This Busr was born two years before the Prophet's death. 228 Others than al-Wâḳidi claim that Busr was one of those who transmitted traditions from the Prophet; but Allah knows better.

Various governors. It was stated by al-Wâḳidi that 'Abdallâh ibn-Sa'd held the governorship until Muḥammad ibn-abi-Hudhaifah assumed authority over Egypt, which he had made to rise in rebellion against 'Uthmân. Later on, 'Ali assigned Ḳais ibn-Sa'd ibn-'Ubâdah-l-Anṣâri as governor of Egypt, after which he dismissed him and chose Muḥammad ibn-abi-Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddîq. The latter he also dismissed and assigned Mâlik al-Ashtar, who was taken sick¹ at al-Ḳulzum [Suez]. 'Ali once more assigned Muḥammad ibn-abi-Bakr, who was later killed by Mu'âwiyah ibn-Īḡudaij and burned in a donkey's belly.²

'Amr ibn-al-'Âṣi ruled in the name of Mu'âwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyân. He died in Egypt on the feast of the breaking of the fast of Ramaḍân [*al-fiṭr*] in the year 42 (others say 43), and was succeeded by his son 'Abdallâh whom Mu'âwiyah dismissed. Mu'âwiyah assigned ibn-Hudaij, who spent four years in Egypt; at the close of which he made a razzia and plundered. After that he returned to Egypt and sent there 'Uḳbah ibn-Nâfi' al-Fihri. Others say that 'Uḳbah was appointed by Mu'âwiyah over al-Maghrib; and so he invaded Ifrikiyah at the head of 10,000 Moslems and reduced it. He parceled out its Ḳairawân³ in lots among the Moslems, the site being a thicket covered with tamarisk and other trees and which nobody could attempt because of

¹ Maḥâsin, vol. i, pp. 116-117.

² *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 125; Khaldûn, vol. ii³, p. 182.

³ 'Adhâri, vol. i, p. 12.

the beasts, snakes and deadly scorpions. This ibn-Nâfi' was a righteous man whose prayer was answered. He prayed to his Lord, who made the scorpions disappear; even the beasts had to carry their young and run away.

Al-Wâḳidi says, "I once said to Mûsa ibn-'Ali, 'Thou hast seen the buildings in Ifrikiyah that are connected together and that we still see to-day. Who was it that built them?' And Mûsa replied, 'The first one was 'Uḳbah ibn-Nâfi' al-Fihri who marked out the plans for the buildings, himself built a home, and the Moslems at the same time built houses and dwelling-places. He also built the cathedral mosque that is in Ifrikiyah.'"

It was in Ifrikiyah that Ma'bad ibn-al-'Abbâs fell a martyr in the campaign of ibn-abi-Sarḥ during the caliphate of 'Uthmân. Others say he met natural death during the war; but that he fell a martyr is the more authentic report.

According to al-Wâḳidi and others, Mu'âwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyân dismissed Mu'âwiyah ibn-Ḥudaij¹ and conferred the governorship of Egypt and al-Maghrib on Maslamah ibn-Mukhallad al-Anṣârî,² who appointed his freedman, abu-l-Muhâjir, governor of al-Maghrib. When Yazid ibn-Mu'âwiyah, however, came to power, he reinstated 'Uḳbah ibn-Nâfi' in his position, and the latter invaded as-Sûs al-Adna,³ which lay behind Ṭanjah. There he went about without being molested or fought by anybody. At last he departed. 229

Yazid ibn-Mu'âwiyah died and his son Mu'âwiyah ibn-Yazid, surnamed abu-Laila, was proclaimed caliph. Mu'âwiyah called a general public prayer meeting, and resigned the caliphate. He retired to his home where he died after

¹ 'Adhâri, vol. i, p. 14.

² Suyûṭi, *Ḥusn*, vol. ii, 7.

³ i. e., the nearer (= Dar'ah) in distinction from al-Aḳṣa—the farther; Ya'ḳûbi, *Buldân*, pp. 359-360.

two months. Later came the rule of Marwân ibn-al-Ḥakam and the insurrection of ibn-az-Zubair.

Then came 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân to power; and everything went smoothly with him. He assigned as *'āmil* over Egypt his brother 'Abd-al-'Aziz who put over Ifrīkiyah Zuhair ibn-Ḳais al-Balawi.¹ Zuhair conquered Tūnis and left for Barḳah. Hearing that a band of Greeks had landed from their ships and were doing mischief, he went against them with a cavalry detachment. On meeting them, he fell a martyr with his companions. His tomb is still there. His and his companions' tombs are called *Ḳubūr ash-Shuhadā'* [the martyrs' tombs].

Then Ḥassân ibn-an-Nu'mân al-Ghassâni² became ruler. He made an incursion against al-Kâhinah,³ the queen of the Berbers. He was defeated by her and came and occupied certain castles within the territory of Barḳah. These castles were included within one whose roof was an arched structure upon which one could cross over. Since then, these castles were called *Ḳuṣûr Ḥassân*.⁴

Ḥassân made another incursion, killed the queen and carried into captivity many Berbers whom he sent to 'Abd-al-'Aziz. Regarding these captives, the poet, abu-Mihjan Nuṣaib, used to say, "I have seen in 'Abd-al-'Aziz's home Berber captives who have faces more beautiful than which I never saw."

According to ibn-al-Kalbi, Hishâm assigned Kulthûm ibn-'Iyâḍ ibn-Waḥwah al-Ḳushairi to the governorship of Ifrīkiyah, whose people rebelled and put him to death. Ibn-al-Kalbi also states that Ifrīkiyah was subdued in pre-

¹ 'Adhâri, vol. i, p. 16.

² *Ibid.*, vol. i, pp. 18 *seq.*

³ Fem. of *kâhin* = soothsayer.

⁴ 'Adhâri, vol. i, p. 21.

Islamic times by Ifriķis ibn-Ḳais ibn-Ṣaifi-l-Ḥimyari and was named after him. He killed Jurjir ¹ [Gregory] its king and said regarding the Berbers, "How barbarous they are!" Hence the name, Berbers.

Al-Kairawân. According to a tradition communicated to me by certain inhabitants of Ifriķiyah on the authority of their *sheikhs*, when 'Uḳbah ibn-Nâfi' al-Fihri wanted to build al-Ḳairawân,² he began to think regarding the site of the mosque, and he saw in a dream as if a man called to prayer at a certain spot where he later erected the minaret. When he awoke, he started to erect the boundary marks where he had seen the man stand, after which he built the mosque. 230

Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wâkidi :—Muḥammad ibn-al-Ash'ath al-Khuzâ'fi ruled over Ifriķiyah in the name of abu-l-'Abbâs "the Commander of the Believers", and repaired the city of al-Ḳairawân with its mosque. He was later dismissed by al-Manṣûr, who assigned 'Umar ibn-Ḥafṣ Hizârmard ³ in his place.

¹ Cf. 'Adhâri, vol. i, pp. 5-6.

² Iṣṭakhri, pp. 39-40.

³ 'Adhâri, vol. i, p. 64. "'Amr ibn-Ḥafṣ ibn-Ḳabiṣah."

CHAPTER VI

THE CONQUEST OF ṬANJAH [TANGIERS]

ACCORDING to al-Wâḳidī. 'Abd-al-'Aziz ibn-Marwân made Mûsa ibn-Nuṣair,¹ a freedman of the banu-Umaiyyah and who came originally from 'Ain at-Tamr (some say he belonged to the clan of Arâshah, a branch of the Bali; others say, to the clan of Lakhm) governor over Ifriḳiyah. According to others, Mûsa ruled over it in the time of al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik, in the year 89. He reduced Ṭanjah and occupied it, he being the first to occupy and mark it in lots for the Moslems. His horsemen went as far as as-Sûs al-Adna,² which was over twenty days' journey from as-Sûs al-Akṣa [the farther as-Sûs = modern Morocco]. Thus he subjugated as-Sûs al-Akṣa, carrying many captives from the inhabitants and receiving homage. His *'âmil* collected from them *ṣadaqah*. Later he assigned Ṭâriḳ ibn-Ziyâd, his freedman, over it [Ṭanjah and environs] and departed to Ḳairawân Ifriḳiyah.

¹ 'Adhâri, vol. i, pp. 24 *seq.*

² *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 27.

PART VI
ANDALUSIA

CHAPTER I

THE CONQUEST OF ANDALUSIA

Ṭāriḳ crosses the Straits. According to al-Wāḳidi, the first to invade Andalusia¹ was Ṭāriḳ ibn-Ziyād,² the *‘āmil* of Mûsa ibn-Nuṣair, and that was in the year 92. Ṭāriḳ was met by Ulyân, the commander of the Majâz³ al-Andalus, whom he promised safety provided he would transport him with his companions to Andalusia in his ships. When he arrived there, Ṭāriḳ was resisted by the people, but he effected the conquest of the land in the year 92.⁴ The king of Andalusia, it is claimed, belonged to the Ashbân [Spanish] people whose origin was from Iṣbahân.⁵ Mûsa ibn-Nuṣair wrote Ṭāriḳ a severe letter for risking the lives 231 of the Moslems and following his own opinion without consulting Mûsa as regards the campaign. In the meantime, he ordered him not to go beyond Cordova [Ar. Ḳurṭubah].⁶ Mûsa himself proceeded to Cordova in Andalusia; and Ṭāriḳ sought and was reinstated in his favor. Ṭāriḳ then reduced the city of Ṭulaiṭulah,⁷ the capital of the kingdom

¹ Al-Andalus, Spain. Ya'kûbi, *Buldân*, pp. 353-355.

² 'Adhâri, vol. ii, pp. 11 *seq.*

³ "The straits separating Morocco from Andalusia," al-Marâkishi, *al-Mu'jib fi-Talkhîṣ Akhbâr al-Maghrib*, p. 6.

⁴ 'Adhâri, vol. ii, pp. 5 *seq.*

⁵ Ispahan of Persia. The Arabs were misled to this conclusion by the accidental similarity between the two names. See Mas'ûdi, vol. ii, pp. 326-327.

⁶ Idrisi, *Ṣifat al-Maghrib*, pp. 208-214.

⁷ Toledo. Muḳaddasi, p. 235; Khurdâdhbih, p. 89.

of Andalusia and which lies next to France [Ar. *Faranjah*]. Here he carried off a wonderful table¹ which Mûsa ibn-Nuṣair, on his return in the year 96, offered as a present to al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik in Damascus, who was sick at that time. When Sulaimân ibn-'Abd-al-Malik came to power, he demanded 100,000 *dinârs* from Mûsa ibn-Nuṣair; but when Yazîd ibn-al-Muhallab interceded in Mûsa's behalf, he was spared.

Ismâ'il governor of al-Maghrib. When 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Azîz became caliph, he appointed over al-Maghrib Ismâ'il ibn-'Abdallâh ibn-abi-l-Muhâjir, a freedman of the banu-Makhzûm, who behaved according to the best standards and invited the Berbers to Islâm. 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Azîz also wrote them letters to that effect, which were read to them in the different districts by Ismâ'il. Thus did Islâm prevail over al-Maghrib.

Yazîd as governor. When Yazîd ibn-'Abd-al-Malik assumed power, he appointed Yazîd ibn-abi-Muslim, a freedman of al-Ḥajjâj ibn-Yûsuf, over Ifrîkiyah and al-Maghrib. The latter arrived in Ifrîkiyah in the year 102, and had his guard of Berbers. On the hand of every guard, he inscribed the word "Guard",² which act displeased them and made them impatient with him. Some of them entered into a conspiracy and agreed to kill him. One evening, he went out for the sunset prayer, and they killed him in his place of worship. Yazîd then appointed Bishr ibn-Ṣafwân al-Kalbi. Bishr beheaded 'Abdallâh ibn-Mûsa ibn-Nuṣair in revenge for Yazîd [ibn-abi-Muslim] on the ground that he was suspected of killing him and arousing people against him.

Bishr and other governors. Hishâm ibn-'Abd-al-Malik

¹ "Once owned by king Solomon", Marâkishi, p. 8.

² Ar. *ḥarasi*. 'Adhâri, vol. i, p. 34.

again appointed Bishr ibn-Şafwân.¹ The latter died in al-Ḳairawân in the year 109. Hishâm appointed in his place 'Ubaidah ibn-'Abd-ar-Raḥmân al-Ḳaisi,² after whom Hishâm appointed 'Abdallâh³ ibn-al-Ḥabḥâb, a freedman of the banu-Salûl. 'Abdallâh sent 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân ibn-Ḥabîb ibn-abi-'Ubaidah ibn-'Uḳbah ibn-Nâfi' al-Fihri to the invasion of as-Sûs⁴ and the land of as-Sûdân. The victories won by 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân were unparalleled, and among the booty he carried away were two of the women slaves of that region, each with one bosom. These people are known by the name of Tarâjân. 232

After ibn-al-Ḥabḥâb, Hishâm appointed Kulthûm ibn-'Iyâḍ al-Ḳushairi who arrived in Ifriḳiyah in the year 23⁵ and was killed in it. Hishâm appointed after Kulthûm, Ḥanzalah ibn-Şafwân al-Kalbi,⁶ a brother of Bishr, who fought against the Kharijites⁷ and died there while he held the governorship.

When al-Walid ibn-Yazîd ibn-'Abd-al-Malik assumed power, 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân ibn-Ḥabîb al-Fihri rose against him. 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân was in good favor with the inhabitants of this frontier region [northern Africa and al-Maghrib], because of the good deeds done in it by his grandfather 'Uḳbah ibn-Nâfi'. Consequently, 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân subdued this region; and Ḥanzalah departed, leaving 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân over it.

¹ 'Adhâri, vol. i, p. 35.

² *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 36: "as-Sulami".

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 38: "'Ubaidallâh"; cf. Maḥâsin, vol. i, p. 319.

⁴ Idrisi, *Şifat al-Maghrib*, p. 165.

⁵ 'Adhâri, vol. i, p. 41.

⁶ Al-Kindi, *Kitâb al-Wulât w-al-Ḳudât*, pp. 71-72, 80-82 (ed. Guest).

⁷ *Al-Khawârij*. Rebels led by the heretic 'Ukkâshah aṣ-Ṣufri; see 'Adhâri, vol. i, pp. 45-47.

When Yazid ibn-al-Walid assumed the caliphate, he did not send to al-Maghrib any *'āmil*.

Then came Marwān ibn-Muḥammad to power. 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān ibn-Ḥabīb communicated with him and professed homage and sent him presents. Marwān had a secretary, Khālīd ibn-Rabī'ah-l-Ifriki, who was a special friend of 'Abd-al-Ḥamid ibn-Yahya and kept up a correspondence with him. Marwān confirmed 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān as governor of the region, and appointed after him Ilyās ibn-Ḥabīb, and after that, Ḥabīb ibn-'Abd-ar-Raḥmān. After this, the Ibādites¹ and the Berbers of the Khārijites had the upper hand.

Towards the end of abu-l-'Abbās' caliphate, Muḥammad ibn-al-Ash'ath al-Khuzā'i came to Ifrikiyah as its ruler at the head of 70,000 men, according to others, 40,000. His rule lasted for four years, during which he repaired the city of al-Kairawān. At last, the troops of the city rose against him together with others. I heard it reported that the inhabitants of the town and the troops that were in it rose against him and he held out against them in his castle for 40 days, during which his followers from Khurāsān, and others who owed him allegiance, came to his help. Consequently, he succeeded in laying hold on those who fought against him. He then went over the names and put to death every one whose name was Mu'āwiyah, Sufyān, Marwān or any other name that is borne by anyone of the banu-Umayyah, sparing only those who had different names. He was thereupon dismissed by al-Manṣūr.

'Umar ibn-Ḥafṣ ibn-'Uthmān ibn-Kaḥṣah ibn-abi-Ṣufrah-l-'Ataki, known as Hizārmard, was then made governor by al-Manṣūr, who had great admiration for him. 'Umar entered Ifrikiyah and launched in it a campaign that carried

¹ Ash-Shahrastāni, *Kitāb al-Milāl wa-n-Niḥal*, p. 100 (ed. Cureton).

him to the extremity of the land of the Berbers, where he built a city which he called al-'Abbâsiyah. Abu-Ḥâtim as-Saddarâti-l-Ibâḍi (one of the inhabitants of Saddarâtah and a freedman of the Kindah) fought against Hizârmard; and the latter suffered martyrdom together with some members of his family. The frontier region broke out in revolt, and the city he had established was destroyed.

Hizârmard was succeeded by Yazid ibn-Ḥâtim ibn-Ḳa-biṣah ibn-al-Muhallab,¹ who rebelled at the head of 50,000 men and was accompanied to Jerusalem by abu-Ja'far al-Manṣûr who spent large sums of money on him. Yazid advanced until he met abu-Ḥâtim in Tripoli [Ar. Atrâbulus]. He killed him and made his entrance to Ifrikiyah, where everything went smoothly with him.

Yazid ibn-Ḥâtim was succeeded by Rauḥ ibn-Ḥâtim, and the latter by al-Faḍl ibn-Rauḥ, who was slain by the troops that rose up against him.

I was informed by Aḥmad ibn-Nâkid, a freedman of the banu-l-Aghlab, that al-Aghlab ibn-Sâlim at-Tamimi,² of Maru ar-Rûdh,³ was among those who came from Khurâsân with al-Musauwidah.⁴ Al-Aghlab was appointed by Mûsa-l-Hâdi governor of al-Maghrib. When al-Aghlab came to Ḳairawân Ifrikiyah, Ḥarish, who was once in the army of the frontier region of Tûnis, gathered a body of men, with whom he marched against him and besieged him. Al-Aghlab later made a sortie, and in the battle which followed was hit by an arrow and fell dead. Neither his followers nor those of Ḥarish knew of it. At last Ḥarish

¹ Kindi, pp. III-III.

² *Ibid.*, p. 110.

³ Hamadhâni, *Buldân*, pp. 319-322.

⁴ The partisans of the Abbasid dynasty, so-called because they wore black clothes.

was defeated with his army and were pursued by the men of al-Aghlab for three days, during which many were killed, including Ḥarish himself, who fell in a place called *Sûḵ al-Aḥad*. Al-Aghlab after this was called "the martyr" [*ash-Shahid*].

Ibrâhîm ibn-al-Aghlab, one of the leading men of the Egyptian army, arose one day with twelve men and carried away from the treasury the exact value of their subsistence allowances and no more. They ran away to a place called *az-Zâb* which lay at a distance of more than ten days from *al-Kairawân*. The *ʿamil* of this frontier region, at that time under *ar-Rashîd Hârûn*, was *Harthamah ibn-A'yan*.¹ Ibrâhîm ibn-al-Aghlab assumed the commandership of the troops that were in that region and offered presents to *Harthamah*, showing him kindness and telling him in writing that he did not rebel or disobey, but was rather forced to what he did by urgency and necessity. *Harthamah* assigned him to be governor of the region and intrusted to him its affairs. 234

When *Harthamah's* resignation from the governorship of this region [*Ifrikiyah*] was accepted, he was succeeded by *ibn-al-'Akki*,² whose rule was so bad that the people rose up against him. *Ar-Rashîd* consulted *Harthamah* regarding a man whom he could assign to that post and intrust to him its management, and *Harthamah* advised him that Ibrâhîm be reconciled, won over and appointed over the region. Accordingly, *ar-Rashîd* wrote to Ibrâhîm, stating that he had forgiven him his crime, excused his fault and thought it wise to assign him to the governorship of *al-Maghrib* as an act of favor, expecting to receive from him loyalty and good counsel. Ibrâhîm became ruler of the region and managed its affairs thoroughly.

¹ Kindi, p. 136.

² *'Adhâri*, vol. i, p. 80.

One of the city troops named 'Imrân ibn-Mujâlid rose in a revolt and was joined by the army of the region, who demanded that their subsistence allowances be given them, and laid siege to Ibrâhim in al-Ḳairawân. Soon after that, those who pay allowances and stipends came bringing money from the *kharâj* of Egypt; and when the dues were given, they [the rebels] dispersed themselves. Ibrâhim built al-Ḳaṣr al-Abyaḍ [the white citadel] two miles to the *ḵiblah* of al-Ḳairawân, and parceled out the land around it among the Moslems, who established themselves and their residences there. Thus did that section become populated. Ibrâhim also built a cathedral mosque with gypsum and brick and marble columns, and covered it with cedar wood, making it 200 *dhirâ's* in length and almost 200 *dhirâ's* in width. He bought slaves to the number of 5,000, emancipated them and made them settle around it. 'This city he called al-'Abbâsiyah, which is still flourishing to-day.

Al-'Abbâsiyah. Muḥammad ibn-al-Aghlab ibn-Ibrâhim ibn-al-Aghlab¹ built in the year 239 a city near Tâhart² and named it al-'Abbâsiyah, too. This city was destroyed by Aflaḥ ibn-'Abd-al-Wahhâb al-Ibâḍî, who wrote to the Umayyad chief of Andalusia, informing him of his act in order to win his favor. The Umayyad chief sent him 100,000 *dirhams*.

Bârah. There lies in al-Maghrib a land known as al-Arḍ al-Kabîrah³ [the big land], situated at a distance of 15 days, more or less, from Barkah. In it lies a city on the coast, called Bârah, whose inhabitants were Christians, but not Greeks. This city was invaded by Ḥablah,⁴ the freed-

¹ 'Adhâri, vol. i, p. 107.

² Ṭabari, vol. iii, p. 562.

³ Idrisi, *Ṣifat al-Maghrib*, p. 56.

⁴ "Ḥayah" in Athîr, vol. vi, p. 370.

man of al-Aghlab, who failed to reduce it. It was later invaded by Khalfūn al-Barbari (supposed to have been a freedman of the Rabi'ah) who reduced it in the early part 235 of al-Mutawakkil's caliphate.

Al-Mufarraġ ibn-Sallām. After Khalfūn there arose one called al-Mufarraġ ibn-Sallām who conquered and brought under his control 24 forts. He then forwarded the news of the situation to the Master of the post¹ in Egypt, and told him that he and his followers could conduct no [public] prayer unless the *imām* confirms him over his district and makes him its ruler, so that he may not be included in the category of usurpers. Al-Mufarraġ erected a cathedral mosque. Finally his men rose up against him and killed him.

Sūrān. He was followed by Sūrān who sent his messenger to al-Mutawakkil, the "Commander of the Believers," asking for a confirmation and a letter of appointment to a governorship. Al-Mutawakkil, however, died before his messenger departed with the message to Sūrān.

Al-Muntaṣir-Billāh died after holding the caliphate for six months. Then came al-Musta'in-Billāh Aḥmad ibn-Muḥammad ibn-al-Mu'taṣim who ordered his *'āmīl* over al-Maghrib, Ūtāmish, a freedman of the "Commander of the Believers", to confirm Sūrān; but no sooner had the messenger started from Surra-man-ra'a, than Ūtāmish was slain.² That region was after that governed by Waṣīf, a freedman of the caliph, who confirmed Sūrān in his position.

¹ *Ṣāhib al-barīd.* Ibn-aṭ-Ṭīkṭāka, *al-Fakhri*, p. 129.

² Tabari, vol. iii, pp. 1512, 1513.

PART VII
ISLANDS IN THE SEA

CHAPTER I

THE CONQUEST OF CERTAIN ISLANDS IN THE SEA

Sicily. The first to invade Sicily¹ was Mu'āwiyah ibn-Ḥudaij al-Kindi² in the days of Mu'āwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyān. It was continually invaded after that. The descendants of al-Aghlab ibn-Sālim al-Ifriki conquered more than 20 cities in it, which are still in the hands of the Moslems. In the caliphate of al-Mutawakkil, Aḥmad ibn-Muḥammad ibn-al-Aghlab reduced in it the Yānah castle and Ghalyānah³ fortress.

It is stated by al-Wāḳidi that 'Abdallāh ibn-Ḳais ibn-Makhlad ad-Dizaki plundered Sicily and carried off idols of gold and silver studded with pearls, which he sent to Mu'āwiyah. Mu'āwiyah sent them to al-Baṣrah to be carried into India and sold there with a view to getting a higher price for them.

Rhodes. Mu'āwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyān sent expeditions by sea and by land. He sent to Rhodes⁴ Junādah ibn-abi-Umaiya-l-Azdi. Junādah was one of those on whose authority traditions were reported. He had chance to meet abu-Bakr, 'Umar and Mu'adh ibn-Jabal, and died in the year 80. Junādah took Rhodes by force. Rhodes was a thicket in the sea. In pursuance of Mu'āwiyah's order, Junādah caused Moslems to settle in it. This took place in the year 52.

¹ Ar. Siḳilliyyah. Idrisi, "Italy", in *Nuṣṣat al-Mushtâḳ fi-Ikhtirâḳ al-Afâk*, pp. 57-58 (Rome, 1878).

² Kindi, pp. 17-19, 27-30.

³ Cf. Idrisi, "Italy", p. 49; Amari, *Bibliotheca Arabo-Sicula*, p. 60.

⁴ Rûdis. See Kindi, p. 38.

Rhodes is one of the most fertile of all islands, and is about sixty miles in size. It is rich in olive trees, vineyards, fruits and fresh water.

Muhammad ibn-Sa'd from al-Wāḳidi and others:—The Moslems occupied Rhodes for seven years, living in a fort made for them. At the death of Mu'āwiyah, Yazīd wrote to Junādah ordering him to destroy the fort and return. Mu'āwiyah used to alternate its occupants, making them live there in turns. Mujāhid ibn-Jabr¹ lived in it and taught the Koran.

Arwād. In the year 54, Junādah ibn-abi-Umaiya reduced Arwād,² and Mu'āwiyah made the Moslems settle in it. Among those who took part in conquering it was Mujāhid and Tubai',³ a son of Ka'b al-Aḥbār's⁴ wife. It was here that Mujāhid taught Tubai' the Koran. Others say that he did it in Rhodes. This Arwād is an island lying near Constantinople [al-Ḳusṭanṭīniyah].

Crete. Junādah led a razzia against Crete [Ikriṭish],⁵ a part of which he conquered at the time of al-Walid. Later, the island was lost to the Moslems. In the caliphate of ar-Rashid it was invaded again by Ḥumaid ibn-Ma'yūḳ al-Ḥamdāni, who reduced a part of it. In the caliphate of al-Ma'mūn, it was invaded by abu-Ḥafṣ 'Umar ibn-'Īsa-l-Andalusī, known by the name of al-Ikriṭishi, who first reduced one fort and occupied it. Then he kept on reducing one part after another until none of the Greeks were left. He also dismantled their forts.

¹ Kindi, p. 39.

² Ṭabari, vol. ii, p. 163.

³ Ṭabari, vol. ii, p. 163; Dhahabi, p. 69.

⁴ A Jewish rabbi of Ḥimyar converted to Islām in the time of 'Umar. Muir, *Annals*, p. 236, note 1.

⁵ Idrisi, "Italy", p. 19; Rustah, p. 85; "Ikriṭīyah".

PART VIII

NUBIA

CHAPTER I

TERMS MADE WITH NUBIA

'Uḡbah leads the attack. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from abu-l-Khair :—When the Moslems subdued Egypt, 'Amr ibn-al-Āṣi sent to the surrounding villages, in order to overrun and pillage them, a detachment of cavalry under 'Uḡbah ibn-Nāfi' al-Fihri (Nāfi' being a brother of al-Āṣi on his mother's side). The cavalry entered the land of Nubia ¹ as the summer expeditions of the Greeks do. The Moslems met in Nubia determined resistance. They were subjected to such severe showers of arrows until most of them were wounded and had to return with many wounds and blinded eyes. Therefore were the Nubians called the "archers of the eyes" 237

The terms made. This state of affairs continued until 'Abdallāh ibn-Sa'd ibn-abi-Sarḥ ruled over Egypt. The Nubians asked for peace and conciliation from 'Abdallāh, who granted their request, the terms being that they pay no tax but offer as a present three hundred slaves per annum; and that the Moslems offer them as a present food equivalent to the value of the slaves.

The Nubians as archers. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from a *sheikh* of the tribe of Ḥimyar :—The latter said, "I have been to Nubia twice during the caliphate of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb, and I never saw a people who are sharper in warfare than they. I heard one of them say to the Moslem, 'Where do you want me to hit you with my arrow?' and

¹ An-Nūbah. See Idrisi, *Sifat al-Maghrib*, p. 19.

in case the Moslem would disdainfully say, 'In such a spot', the Nubian would never miss it. They were fond of fighting with arrows; but their arrows would scarcely ever hit on the ground.¹ One day, they arrayed themselves against us and we were desirous to carry the conflict with the sword; but they were too quick for us and shot their arrows, putting out our eyes. The eyes that were put out numbered 150. We at last thought that the best thing to do with such a people was to make peace. We could carry very little booty away from them; and their ability to inflict injury was great. 'Amr, however, refused to make peace with them and went on contending against them until he was dismissed and was succeeded by 'Abdallâh ibn-Sa'd ibn-abi-Sarḥ, who concluded peace with them."

According to al-Wākidi, Mu'āwiyah ibn-Ḥudaij al-Kindi lost his eye in Nubia and thus became one-eyed.

The legality of selling their children as slaves. Abu-'Ubaid al-Kāsim ibn-Sallām from Yazid ibn-abi-Ḥabīb:—The latter said, "Between us and the black tribes [Ar. *asāwid*], no treaty or covenant exists. Only a truce was arranged between us, according to which we agreed to give them some wheat and lentils, and they to give us slaves. It is all right to buy their slaves from them or from others."

Abu-'Ubaid from al-Laith ibn-Sa'd:—The latter said, "The terms we made with the Nubians stipulated only that we neither fight against them nor they against us, that they give slaves and we give them their value in terms of food. If they desire, therefore, to sell their wives or children, there is no reason why they should not be bought."

In a report of abu-l-Bukhturi and others, it is stated that 'Abdallâh ibn-Sa'd ibn-abi-Sarḥ made terms with the Nubians to the effect that they give four hundred slaves per

¹ i. e. they 'scarcely ever missed their aim.

year, whom they shall bring forth and for whom they shall receive food in exchange.

The caliph al-Mahdi ordered that Nubia be held responsible every year for 360 slaves and one giraffe, and that they be given wheat, vinegar, wine, clothes and mattresses or the value thereof.

The Nubians recently claimed that the tribute¹ is not due on them every year, and that it was demanded from them in the caliphate of al-Mahdi, at which time they told the caliph that the tribute was a part of what they took as slaves from their enemies and therefore they had, if they could not get enough slaves, to use their own children and offer them. Al-Mahdi ordered that they be tolerated, and that the tribute of one year be considered as if for three. No confirmation, however, could be found in the registers of al-Ḥaḍrah;² but it was found in the register in Egypt.

Al-Ḳummi in al-Bujah. Al-Mutawakkil ordered one, Muḥammad ibn-ʿAbdallāh, known as al-Ḳummi, to be sent and put in charge of al-Maʿdīn³ in Egypt. He also put him in charge of al-Ḳulzum [Suez], the road of al-Ḥijāz, and the furnishing of guides to the Egyptians when on holy pilgrimage. Arriving in al-Maʿdīn, he conveyed provisions in ships from al-Ḳulzum to the land of al-Bujah. He then proceeded to a sea-coast, called ʿAidhāb,⁴ where the ships met him. With these provisions, he and his followers were strengthened and fed until they came to the castle of the king of al-Bujah. Al-Ḳummi attacked him in

¹ Ar. *baḳṭ*, Quatremère, *Mémoires Géographiques et Historiques sur l'Égypte*, vol. ii, pp. 42, 53.

² Perhaps al-Khaḍrā'. See Idrisi, *Ṣifat al-Maghrib*, p. 84; Hama-dhāni, *Buldān*, pp. 79-80.

³ The mine land. Maḳrīzi, vol. i, pp. 313, 318; Masʿūdi, *Tanbih*, p. 330.

⁴ Idrisi, *Ṣifat al-Maghrib*, p. 27.

small force, and the king of al-Bujah made a sally with his numerous men on camels fastened with girths. Al-Ḳummi brought bells and put them on his horses. As soon as the camels heard the bell sounds, they ran away with the al-Bujah men over hills and valleys. The chief of al-Bujah was killed and was succeeded by his sister's son,¹ whose father was one of the kings of al-Bujah. He sued for a truce, which al-Mutawakkil granted only on condition that he [the chief] should tread on his [al-Mutawakkil's] carpet. Accordingly, he came to Surra-man-ra'a and made terms in the year 241, agreeing to pay tribute in money and slaves. He was then sent back with al-Ḳummi. Thus, the people of al-Bujah are in a state of truce in which they pay tax and do not prevent the Moslems from working in the gold mine, which terms are mentioned in the conditions imposed upon their chief.

¹ Makrizi, vol. i, p. 317: "his brother's son"; cf. Quatremère, *op. cit.*, vol. ii, p. 136.

CHAPTER II

THE *KARÂṬIS* ¹

THE Greeks used to get the *karâṭis* from Egypt,² and the Arabs used to get the *dinâr*³ from the Greeks. 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân was the first to inscribe on the upper part of these fabrics⁴ such phrases as "Declare: Allah is one!" and others with the name of Allah. One day, he received from the Byzantine king a message, saying, "You have recently introduced upon your *karâṭis* some inscription that we hate. If you leave that out, well and good; otherwise, you shall see on the *dinârs* the name of your Prophet associated with things you hate." This was too much for 'Abd-al-Malik, who hated to abolish a worthy law that he had established. He thereupon sent for Khâlid ibn-Yazid ibn-Mu'âwiyah and said to him, "O abu-Hâshim! It is a calamity!" Khâlid replied, "Be free from your fright, 'Commander of the Believers'; declare the use of their *dinârs* illegal; strike new coinage in place of them, and let not these infidels be free from what they hate to see on the fabrics." "Thou hast eased my mind," said 'Abd-al-Malik, "may Allah give thee ease!" He then struck the *dinârs*.

According to 'Awânah ibn-al-Ḥakam, the Copts used to

¹ Rolls of papyrus for writing; also, cloth of Egyptian fabric used for carrying vases or clothes. Zaidân, *Ta'rikh at-Tamaddun*, vol. i, p. 103; *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, pp. 187-190, yr. 1908.

² Al-Kindi, *Faḍḍ'il Miṣr*, p. 209, lines 9-10 (ed. Oestrup).

³ Ar. *ṣawâmîr*. Fraenkel, *op. cit.*, p. 251.

inscribe the word "Christ" at the top part of the *ḡarâḡis*, and to ascribe divinity to him (may Allah be highly exalted above that!); and they used to put the sign of the cross in place of "In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful". That is why the Byzantine king was disgusted and his anger was aroused with the change that 'Abd-al-Malik introduced.

According to al-Madâ'ini, it was stated by Maslamah ibn-Muḡarib that Khâlid ibn-Yazid advised 'Abd-al-Malik to declare the use of the Greek *dînârs* illegal, to prohibit their circulation and to stop the sending of the *ḡarâḡis* to the Byzantine empire. Accordingly, no *ḡarâḡis* were carried there for some time.

PART IX
AL-IRÂK AND PERSIA

CHAPTER I

THE CONQUEST OF AS-SAWÂD

241

THE CALIPHATE OF ABU-BAKR AŞ-ŞIDDÎK

Al-Muthanna invades as-Sawâd. Al-Muthanna ibn-Ḥārithah ibn-Salamah ibn-Damḍam ash-Shaibāni used to lead incursions with some of his men against as-Sawâd.¹ Having heard of it, abu-Bakr made inquiries regarding him and learned from Kais ibn-ʿĀsim ibn-Sinân al-Minkari that that was not a man with no reputation, or of unknown origin, or of no support; but it was al-Muthanna ibn-Ḥārithah ash-Shaibāni. Later, al-Muthanna presented himself before abu-Bakr and said to him, "Caliph of the Prophet of Allah, make me your lieutenant over those of my people who have accepted Islām, that I may fight against those foreigners, the Persians." Abu-Bakr wrote him a covenant to that effect. Al-Muthanna proceeded till he came to Khaffân; and inviting his people to Islām, they accepted it.

Khâlid in al-Ubullah. Abu-Bakr then wrote to Khâlid ibn-al-Walid al-Makhzûmi, ordering him to go against al-ʿIrâk. Others say that he sent him from al-Madinah. In the meantime, abu-Bakr wrote to al-Muthanna ibn-Ḥārithah ordering him to receive Khâlid and obey his word.

Previous to this, Madh'ûr ibn-ʿAdi-l-ʿIjli had written to abu-Bakr presenting his case and the case of his people, and asking to be put in charge of the campaign against the Persians. Now, abu-Bakr wrote and ordered him to join Khâlid, stop with him when he stopped and move with him

¹ Irâk, the region west of the Tigris. Rustah, p. 104.

when he moved. On the arrival of Khâlid in an-Nibâj,¹ he was met by al-Muthanna ibn-Ḥārithah. Thence Khâlid proceeded to al-Baṣrah in which there was at this time Suwaid ibn-Ḳuṭbah adh-Dhuhli (others than abu-Mikhnaf say that there was in it Ḳuṭbah ibn-Ḳatādah adh-Dhuhli) of the tribe of Bakr ibn-Wâ'il, accompanied by a band of followers. Suwaid had designs regarding al-Baṣrah similar to those of al-Muthanna regarding al-Ḳūfah, which at that time was not called al-Ḳūfah but al-Ḥirah. Suwaid said to Khâlid, "The inhabitants of al-Ubullah had assembled against me but failed to make the attack simply because of thy presence, as I believe." "If that is so," answered Khâlid "the advisable thing for me would be to leave al-Baṣrah in the day time and return in the night, at which time my companions would enter thy camp and we will fight together." Accordingly, Khâlid left in the direction 242 of al-Ḥirah and when darkness fell, he turned back until he got to the camp of Suwaid, which he entered with his men. In the morning, the inhabitants of al-Ubullah, hearing that Khâlid had left al-Baṣrah, advanced towards Suwaid. Seeing the great number of men in his army, they were confounded and turned back. Thereupon, Khâlid shouted, "On them! I see in them the looks of a people whose hearts Allah has filled with terror!" Then the Moslems charged them, put them to flight, and by Allah's help, killed a great number and caused others to drown in Dijlat al-Baṣrah.² Thence Khâlid passed through al-Khuraibah,³ reduced it and carried its inhabitants away into captivity. He left over it in his place—as it is reported by al-Kalbi—Shuraih ibn-

¹ Khurdādhbih, pp. 146, 147.

² or Dijlat al-'Aura = the united course of the Tigris and the Euphrates before they empty into the Persian Gulf. Yāqūt, vol. iii, p. 745.

³ Hamadhāni, *Buldān*, p. 189.

'Amir ibn-Ḳain¹ of the banu-Sa'd ibn-Bakr ibn-Hawâzin. The city was a fortified frontier town for the Persians.

Nahr al-Mar'ah. It is also reported that Khâlid came to the river known as al-Mar'ah² river, with whose people he made terms. He then fought against a body of men assembled at al-Madhâr.³

Khâlid proceeds to al-Hîrah. Khâlid then proceeded to al-Hîrah,⁴ and left Suwaid ibn-Ḳuṭbah to rule over his district, saying, "We have crushed the Persians in thy district in a way that will humiliate them before thee."

Others report that when Khâlid was in the district of al-Yamâmah, he wrote to abu-Bakr for reinforcements; and abu-Bakr sent him Jarir ibn-'Abdallâh al-Bajali. Jarir met Khâlid as the latter was on his way out of al-Yamâmah, joined him and attacked the al-Madhâr's chief by Khâlid's orders. Allah knows if that is so.

Al-Wâkidi states, "Our friends in al-Ḥijâz maintain that Khâlid left for al-'Irâq, passing by Faid⁵ and ath-Tha'labiyah," after which he came to al-Hîrah.

Zandaward, Durna and other places reduced by Khâlid. Khâlid ibn-al-Walid passed through Zandaward in Kaskar and reduced it; he also reduced Durna and its territory, which capitulated after one hour's shooting by the people of Zandaward on the Moslems.

He then proceeded to Hurmuzjarad, to the inhabitants of which he made a promise of security. The city itself was taken. Khâlid then came to Ullais. Jâbân,⁷ the chief

¹ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2382.

² i. e., the woman's river; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2026.

³ Yâkût, vol. iv, p. 468; Hamadhâni, p. 211.

⁴ Ḥauḳal, p. 163.

⁵ A town in central Najd. Muḳaddasi, p. 254.

⁶ On the west bank of the Euphrates. Kuḥrdâdhbih, p. 127.

⁷ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2018.

of the Persians, set out against him and Khâlid sent ahead al-Muthanna ibn-Ḥārithah ash-Shaibânî who met Jabân at Nahr ad-Damm [sanguine canal]. Khâlid made terms with the inhabitants of Ullais, stipulating that they act as spies, guides and helpers to the Moslems against the Persians.

Khâlid in al-Ḥirah. Khâlid then proceeded to Mujtama' al-Anhâr¹ [confluence of canals], where he was met by Azâdhbih, the holder of the frontier fortifications of Kisra that lay between the Persian and the Arab territories. The Moslems fought against him and defeated him. Then Khâlid came and stopped at Khaffân. Others say he proceeded directly to al-Ḥirah, where he was met by 'Abd-al-Masih ibn-'Amr ibn-Ḳais ibn-Ḥaiyân ibn-Bukailah² (Bukailah's proper name being al-Ḥārith) of the Azd, Ḥânî' ibn-Ḳabiṣah ibn-Mas'ûd ash-Shaibânî and Iyâs ibn-Ḳabiṣah aṭ-Ṭâ'i (others say Farwah ibn-Iyâs), Iyâs being the *âmil* of Kisra Abarwiz over al-Ḥirah after an-Nu'mân ibn-al-Mundhir. These men made terms with Khâlid, stipulating that they pay 100,000 *dirhams* per year, others say 80,000 per year, that they act as spies for the Moslems against the Persians, and that Khâlid would not destroy any of their churches or citadels. 243

It was reported by abu-Mikhnaḥ, on the authority of abu-l-Muthannah-l-Walid ibn-al-Ḳaṭâmi, who is the same as ash-Sharḳî ibn-al-Ḳaṭâmi-l-Kalbi, that 'Abd-al-Masih, who was an aged man, appeared before Khâlid who asked him. "Where dost thou come from, old man?" And he replied, "From my father's back."—"What didst thou come out from?"—"From my mother's womb."—"Woe unto thee! Where art thou now?"—"In my clothes."—"Woe

¹ Wellhausen, *Skizzen*, vol. vi, p. 42; Caetani, vol. ii, p. 937.

² Duraïd, p. 285; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2019; Mas'ûdi, vol. i, p. 217.

to thee! Where dost thou stand now?"—"On the ground."—"Dost thou have reason [Ar. *ta'kul*]?"—"Yes, I can bind [*a'kul*] and tie up [a camel]."—"Woe to thee! I am speaking to thee like a man!"—"And I am answering thee like a man."—"Art thou for peace or for war?"—"For peace."—"What are these forts then?"—"We built them for the rogue until the meek comes."² The two then discussed the question of peace and it was agreed that 100,000 [*dirhams*] be offered the Moslems every year. The money taken from these people was the first sum carried to al-Madinah from al-'Irâk. It was also stipulated that they seek no evil for the Moslems and that they act as spies against the Persians. All that took place in the year 12.

Al-Husain ibn-al-Aswad from Yaḥya ibn-Ādam:—The latter said: "I heard it said that the people of al-Ḥirah were 6,000 men, on each one of whom 14 *dirhams*, each having the weight of 5 *ķirâṭs*, were assessed, making 84,000 *dirhams* in all, of 5 *ķirâṭs* each, or 60,000 of 7 each. To that end, he [Khâlid] wrote them a statement which I myself have read."

244

It is reported that Yazid ibn-Nubaishah-l-'Āmiri said, "We came to al-'Irâk with Khâlid and went as far as the frontier fort of al-'Udhaib. We then came to al-Ḥirah whose people had fortified themselves in al-Ḳaṣr al-Abyaḍ [white citadel], Ḳaṣr ibn-Bukailah and Ḳaṣr al-'Adasiyîn. We went around on horseback in the open spaces among their buildings, after which they made terms with us." (According to ibn-al-Kalbi al-'Adasiyîn were a branch of the Kalb, and were named after their mother who was also of the Kalb tribe.)

¹ Pun on words. Caetani, vol. iv, p. 657 takes it to mean, "I am rich enough to pay the blood-wit [*aḳ!*] and to retaliate by killing [*ḳawad*]".

² Cf. Mas'ûdi, vol. i, p. 218; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2019; Caetani, vol. iv, p. 657.

Abu-Mas'ud al-Kûfi from ash-Sha'bi:—Khuraim¹ ibn-Aus ibn-Ḥârithah ibn-Lâm at-Ṭâ'i said to the Prophet, "If Allah enables thee to reduce al-Ḥirah, I shall ask thee to give me Buḳailah's daughter." When Khâlid wanted to make terms with the inhabitants of al-Ḥirah, Khuraim said to him, "The Prophet has given me Buḳailah's daughter. She should not therefore be included in thy terms." This was testified to by Bashir ibn-Sa'd and Muḥammad ibn-Maslamah of the *Anṣâr*; and therefore, Khâlid did not include her in the terms, but turned her over to Khuraim. She was then bought from Khuraim for 1,000 *dirhams*, she being too old for Khuraim to marry her. Some one remarked to Khuraim, "She was sold very cheap. Her people would have paid thee many times the price thou hast charged." And he replied, "I never thought there was a number above ten hundred."

Another tradition has it that the one who asked the Prophet to give him Buḳailah's daughter was one of the Rabi'ah. The former view, however, is more authentic.

Bâniḳiya taken. Khâlid ibn-al-Walid despatched Bashir ibn-Sa'd abu-an-Nu'mân ibn-Bashir of the *Anṣâr* to Bâniḳiya.² Bashir was met by the Persian horsemen headed by Farrukhbundâdh. Bashir's men were shot with arrows; but he led the charge and put the enemy to flight, killing Farrukhbundâdh. He then returned with a wound which became recrudescant, when he came to 'Ain at-Tamr, and caused his death. Others say that Khâlid himself, accompanied by Bashir, met Farrukhbundâdh.

Khâlid then sent Jarir ibn-'Abdallâh al-Bajali to the people of Bâniḳiya. Jarir was met by Buṣbuhra ibn-Ṣalûba, who refused to fight and proposed to make peace. Jarir

¹ Mawardi, p. 333; Ṭabarî, vol. i, pp. 2047-2048.

² Hamadhânî, p. 165.

made terms with him on 100,000 *dirhams* and one mantle.¹ Others say that ibn-Ṣalūba came to Khâlid and, refusing to fight, made those terms. After the battle of an-Nukhailah and the death of Mihrân, Jarir came and received from ibn-Ṣalūba's people and from the people of al-Ḥīrah the sum agreed upon, and wrote them a receipt. Others deny that Jarir ibn-'Abdallâh ever came to al-'Irâk except in the caliphate of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb. Abu-Mikhnaf and al-Wâkidi, however, repeat that he went there twice. 245

Khâlid wrote a statement to Buṣbuhra ibn-Ṣalūba and sent the mantle to abu-Bakr together with the money from al-Ḥīrah and the thousand *dirhams*. Abu-Bakr offered the mantle as a present to al-Ḥusain ibn-'Ali.

Abu-Naṣr at-Tammâr from 'Abdallâh ibn-Mughaffal² al-Muzani:—No part of al-'Irâk made covenant [with the Moslems] except al-Ḥīrah, Ullais and Bânikiya.

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from ibn-Mughaffal:—No land below al-Jabal³ is fit for sale except the land of the banu-Ṣalūba and the land of al-Ḥīrah.

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from al-Aswad ibn-Ḳais's father:—The latter said, "We arrived in al-Ḥīrah and made terms on so much money and a camel's saddle." In answer to my question, "What did ye do with the saddle?" he replied, "One of us had no saddle and we gave it to him."

Abu-'Ubaid from Ḥumaid ibn-Hilâl:—When Khâlid arrived in al-Ḥīrah, its inhabitants made terms without offering any resistance. The following verse was written by Dirâr ibn-al-Azwar al-Asadi:

¹ Ar. *ṭailasân* = Persian apparel of dark wool. Dozy, *Vêtements*, pp. 278-280.

² Mughaffal and not Mughaffil as Balâdhuri has it. See Dhahabî, p. 477.

³ Al-Jabal or al-Jibâl = Media. Hamadhâni, pp. 209 seq.

"I had insomnia in Bāniqiya and whosoever receives what I received there—a wound, would certainly have insomnia."

Al-Wāḳidi states, "Our companions agree that this Dirār was slain in al-Yamāmah."

Al-Falālij and Tustar. From Bāniqiya, Khālid came to al-Falālij,¹ in which was massed a host of Greeks. They were soon dispersed, and Khālid, meeting no resistance, returned to al-Ḥirah. Hearing that Jābān was at the head of a great army in Tustar,² Khālid sent against him al-Muthanna ibn-Ḥārithah ash-Shaibāni and Ḥanzalah ibn-ar-Rabi' ³ ibn-Rabāh al-Usaidi of the banu-Tamim (he is the one called Ḥanzalah-l-Kātib[the scribe]). No sooner had these two come to the place where Jābān was, than he fled. 246

Sūk Baghdād and al-Anbār. Khālid proceeded to al-Anbār⁴ whose people betook themselves to their fortifications. Here some one came to Khālid and pointed out to him Sūk [market] Baghdādih,⁵ which later [after Baghdādih was founded] was called as-Sūk al-'Atik [the old market] and which lay near Ḳarn aṣ-Ṣarāt.⁶ Khālid sent al-Muthanna who made a raid on this market, and the Moslems filled their hands with gold and silver and commodities light to carry. They spent the night at as-Sailahin, and then came to al-Anbār where Khālid was. The Moslems then invested the inhabitants of al-Anbār and set fire to places in its district. Al-Anbār was thus called because the Persian granaries were in it and the friends and protégés of an-Nu'

¹ Pl. of Fallūjah. Yāḳūt, vol. iii, p. 908.

² Ḥaukal, p. 172.

³ "Rabi'ah" in Duraid, p. 127; and "Rabi'ah ibn-Saifi" in Ḳutaibah, *Ma'ārif*, p. 153.

⁴ Iṣṭakhri, p. 77.

⁵ Le Strange, *Baghdād during the Abbasid Caliphate*, p. 12.

⁶ As-Ṣarāt Point, where aṣ-Ṣarāt canal disembogued to the Tigris. See Ya'qūbi, *Buldān*, p. 235.

mân used to get their subsistence allowances from it. Seeing what had befallen them, the inhabitants of al-Anbâr made terms which satisfied Khâlid, and so he left them in their homes.

Others assert that Khâlid sent al-Muthanna before him to Baghdâdh and then followed him and directed the raid against it, after which he returned to al-Anbâr. This, however, is not authentic.

Al-Husain ibn-al-Aswad from ash-Sha'bi:—The people of al-Anbâr have a covenant [with the Moslems].

A tradition communicated to me by certain *sheikhs* from al-Anbâr states that terms were concluded with the people of al-Anbâr in the caliphate of 'Umar in which it was stipulated that they pay for their canton [*tassûj*] 400,000 *dirhams* and 1,000 cloaks fabricated in Kaṭawân, per year. The terms were made by Jarir ibn-'Abdallâh al-Bajali. Others say that the sum was 80,000; but Allah knows best.

Jarir reduced Bawâzîj al-Anbâr in which are to-day many of his freedmen.

According to a report there came to Khâlid ibn-al-Walid someone who pointed out to him a market above al-Anbâr in which the Kalb, Bakr ibn-Wâ'il and others from the tribe of Kuḍâ'ah used to meet. Khâlid despatched against this place al-Muthanna ibn-Ḥârithah who made a raid against it, carried as booty what there was in it, slaughtered and took captives.

'*Ain at-Tamr*. Thence Khâlid advanced to 'Ain at-Tamr¹ and invested its fort in which a great frontier guard of Persians was stationed. The holders of the fort made a sally and fought, but after that, they confined themselves to their fort, where Khâlid and the Moslems besieged them 247 until they sued for peace. Khâlid refused to give them

¹ Yâkût, vol. iii, p. 759.

promise of security and reduced the fort by force, slaughtering and carrying away captives. Here he found certain persons in a church whom he took captives. Among these captives was (1) Ḥumrân ibn-Abân ibn-Khâlid at-Tamri. Others say his father's name was Abba. This Ḥumrân was the freedman of 'Uthmân. He first belonged to al-Musâiyab ibn-Najabah-l-Fazâri from whom 'Uthmân bought him, and then released him. 'Uthmân later sent him to al-Kûfah to make inquiry regarding the conduct of his *'âmil* there, on which occasion Ḥumrân did not tell the truth. So 'Uthmân denied him the rights of protection [Ar. *jiwâr*] and Ḥumrân went and settled in al-Baṣrah. Among other captives were (2) Sîrîn, father of Muḥammad ibn-Sîrîn,¹ whose brothers were Yaḥya ibn-Sîrîn, Anas ibn-Sîrîn, and Ma'bad ibn-Sîrîn, Muḥammad being the eldest brother, and all being the freedmen of Anas ibn-Mâlik al-Anṣârî; (3) abu-'Amrah, a grandfather of 'Abdallâh ibn-'Abd-al-A'la, the poet; (4) Yasâr, a grandfather of Muḥammad ibn-Ishâk—the author of *as-Sîrah*²—and a freedman of Kâis ibn-Makhramah ibn-al-Muṭṭalib ibn-'Abd-Manâf; (5) Murrah abu-'Ubaid, a grandfather of Muḥammad ibn-Zaid ibn-'Ubaid ibn-Murrah (Nafis ibn-Muḥammad ibn-Zaid ibn-'Ubaid ibn-Murrah, the owner of the citadel [*kaṣr*] near al-Ḥarrah [volcanic tract of al-Madînah] was a son of this Muḥammad. His descendants give the name of their ancestor as 'Ubaid ibn-Murrah ibn-al-Mu'alla-l-Anṣârî and later az-Zurâkî); (6) Nuṣair, the father of Mûsa ibn-Nuṣair, the governor of al-Maghrib. This Nuṣair was a freedman of the banu-Umayyah, as it is asserted by freedmen in the frontier towns descended from slaves whom he

¹ Bakri, p. 199.

² The biography of the Prophet from which ibn-Hishâm's was abridged.

had released. Ibn-al-Kalbi says that abu-Farwah 'Abd ar-Rahmân ibn-al-Aswad and Nuşair abu-Mûsa ibn-Nuşair were both Arabs of [the clan of] Arâshah of [the tribe of] Bali and that they were taken captives from Jabal al-Jalil [Mt. Galilee] in Syria during the caliphate of abu-Bakr. Nuşair's name was originally Naşr which was later used in the diminutive form—Nuşair. Some one of the banu-Umayyah gave him his liberty; and he returned to Syria where in a village called Kafarmara¹ his son Mûsa was born. Mûsa was lame. Al-Kalbi adds that some one said that the two [Nuşair and abu-Farwah] were brothers taken captives from 'Ain at-Tamr, and that they owed their liberty to the banu-Ḍabbah.

According to 'Ali ibn-Muḥammad al-Madâ'ini, it is stated by someone that abu-Farwah and Nuşair were of the captives of 'Ain at-Tamr. Abu-Farwah was bought by Nâ'im al-Asadi who sold him later to 'Uthmân who used him for digging graves. When the people rose up against 'Uthmân, 248 abu-Farwah joined them and said to 'Uthmân, "Restore what thou hast wrongfully taken from others!" To this 'Uthmân replied, "Thou representest the first thing. I bought thee out of the *ṣadaqah* funds that thou mayest dig the tombs; but thou hast left that." His son 'Abdallâh ibn-abi-Farwah was one of the illustrious freedmen. One of his descendants² was ar-Rabi' ibn-Yûnus ibn-Muḥammad ibn-abi-Farwah, a companion of al-Manşûr. Abu-Farwah was thus called because of a furred garment [Ar. *farwah*] which he had on when he was taken captive.³

According to certain reports, Khâlid made terms with the

¹ "Kafarmathra" in *Morâsid*, vol. ii, p. 504.

² Caetani, vol. ii, p. 945.

³ *Aghâni*, vol. iii, p. 127, adds Kaisân, one of the ancestors of abu-l-'Atâhiyah, to the list of captives.

holders of 'Ain at-Tamr fort and these captives [mentioned above] were found in a church in a certain canton.¹ Some say that Sirin was one of the inhabitants of Jarjarâya and that he came there on a visit to a relative of his and was taken captive together with those in the church.

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from Yahya ibn-Ādam from ash-Sha'bi:—Khâlid ibn-al-Walid made terms with the people of al-Ḥirah and 'Ain at-Tamr, and stated them in a letter to abu-Bakr, which the latter endorsed. Yahya adds, "I asked al-Ḥasan ibn-Ṣâliḥ,² 'Have the people of 'Ain at-Tamr, like those of al-Ḥirah, to pay something for their lands, but nothing for their persons?' To this al-Ḥasan replied, 'Yes.'"

It is stated by someone that there was at 'Ain at-Tamr at the head of the an-Namir ibn-Ḳâsiṭ tribe, Hilâl ibn-'Aḳḳah ibn-Ḳais ibn-al-Bishr an-Namiri,³ who gathered an army and fought against Khâlid. He was defeated, killed and crucified. According to ibn-al-Kalbi, there was at the head of the an-Namir at that time 'Aḳḳah ibn-Ḳais ibn-al-Bishr himself.

The wound of Bashir ibn-Sa'd al-Anṣâri became recrudescence and caused his death. He was buried at 'Ain at-Tamr. By his side was buried 'Umair ibn-Ri'âb ibn-Muhashshim ibn-Sa'id ibn-Sahm ibn-'Amr, who was hit by an arrow at 'Ain at-Tamr and fell a martyr.

The razzias of an-Nusair ibn-Daisam. When Khâlid ibn-al-Walid was at 'Ain at-Tamr he sent an-Nusair ibn-Daisam ibn-Thaur to a spring of water by which were settled the banu-Taghlib, whom he surprised by night, killing and carrying away many captives. One of the prisoners

¹ *ṭassūj*. Nöldeke, *ZDMG*, 1874, vol. xxviii, p. 94, note.

² One of the intermediate authorities of this tradition.

³ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2122: "an-Namari".

asked Khâlid to release him, promising to point out to him a quarter inhabited by the banu-Rabi'ah. Khâlid did so and an-Nusair came to the Rabi'ah quarter, where he fell upon them in the night-time and carried away booty and captives. He then proceeded inland towards Takrit. Thus did the Moslems enrich themselves with booty.

249

According to a tradition communicated to me by abu-Mas'ûd al-Kûfi, on the authority of Muḥammad ibn-Marwân, an-Nusair came to 'Ukbarâ' and gave promise of security to its inhabitants, who brought forth food for his men and their animals. He then passed through al-Baradân, whose people hurried to present themselves before the Moslems. An-Nusair said, "Never mind!"; which was enough to guarantee their safety.

Thence an-Nusair advanced to al-Mukharrim which according to abu-Mas'ûd was not called then Mukharrim,¹ but was so called after being occupied by a certain descendant of Mukharrim ibn-Ḥazn ibn-Ziyâd ibn-Anas ibn-ad-Daiyân al-Ḥârithi, as it is mentioned by Hishâm ibn-Muḥammad al-Kalbi.

The Moslems then crossed a bridge lying near Ḳaṣr [castle] Sâbûr, known to-day by the name of Ḳaṣr 'Isa ibn-'Ali. The bridge was in charge of Khurzâd ibn-Mâhibundâdh who went out against the Moslems, but was fought and defeated by them. The Moslems then retreated to 'Ain at-Tamr.

An-Nusair and Hudhaifah. It is stated by al-Wâkidi that after the battle of al-Jîr [bridge] and after making the Moslems withdraw to Khaffân, al-Muthanna ibn-Ḥârithah sent in the caliphate of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb an-Nusair and Hudhaifah ibn-Miḥṣan at the head of a body of horsemen, who destroyed a band of the banu-Taghlib

¹ Ya'qûbi, *Buldân*, p. 253.

and crossed over to Takrit from which they carried away camels and goats.

"One of the things told me by abu-Mas'ûd," said 'Attâb ibn-Ibrâhim, "was that an-Nusair and Hudhaifah promised security to the people of Takrit and wrote a statement which was carried out by 'Utbah ibn-Farḳad as-Sulami when he reduced at-Ṭirhân [or Ṭirahân] and al-Mauṣil. He also mentioned the fact that an-Nusair, directed by Khâlid ibn-al-Walid, made a raid against villages in Maskin and Ḳaṭrabbul [or Ḳuṭrubbul] from which he carried off large booty."

From 'Ain at-Tamr, Khâlid advanced to Syria and said to al-Muthanna ibn-Hârithah, "Return [to al-Ḥirah?]¹—may Allah have mercy on thee—to thy Sultan, untired and unfailing."²

The departure of Khâlid for Syria took place in Rabi' II, 250 according to others, Rabi' I, year 13. It is claimed by some that Khâlid came from 'Ain at-Tamr to Dûmah,³ which he reduced, and after that he proceeded to al-Ḥirah and thence to Syria. That he departed for Syria from 'Ain at-Tamr, is, however, more reliable.

¹ Certain verses describing the battles referred to above are here omitted from the translation. This was done in a few other cases.

² *Skiszen*, vol. iv, p. 47, n. 3. De Goeje, *Mémoire*, p. 15, takes this to be Dûmah al-Ḥirah and not al-Jandal. Cf. Müller, *Der Islâm*, vol. i, p. 229, note.

CHAPTER II

THE CALIPHATE OF 'UMAR IBN-AL-KHAṬṬĀB

Abu-'Ubaid chief commander. When 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb was proclaimed caliph, he directed abu-'Ubaid ibn-Mas'ūd ibn-'Amr ibn-'Umair ibn-'Auf ibn-'Uḡdah ibn-Ghiyarah ibn-'Auf ibn-Thakīf (who is identical with abu-l-Mukhtār ibn-abi-'Ubaid) to al-'Irāq with 1,000 men. Meanwhile, he wrote to al-Muthanna ibn-Ḥārithah, ordering him to receive abu-'Ubaid and obey his word. In the company of abu-'Ubaid, he sent Salīḡ ibn-Ḳais ibn-'Amr al-al-Anṣāri, saying to him, "Had it not been for the fact that thou art too hasty, I would have put thee in chief command. But warfare is a stubborn thing, and only the cautious man is fit for it."

Abu-'Ubaid defeats Jābān, al-Jālinūs and other Persian chiefs. Abu-'Ubaid marched forward and left no Arab tribe by which he passed without arousing its interest in the "holy war" and plunder. Thus, he was joined by a large host. On arriving in al-'Udhaib, he heard that Jābān, the Persian, was at Tustar with a large body of men. Abu-'Ubaid met Jābān and put his troops to flight, taking some of them captive. 251

Thence abu-'Ubaid proceeded to Durna¹ in which there was assembled a body of Persians. These abu-'Ubaid chased to Kaskar. He then advanced to meet al-Jālinūs,²

¹ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2169: "Durtha"; cf. Yāḡūt, vol. ii, pp. 565, 569; Bakri, p. 345.

² "Jālinūs", in Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2170.

who was at Bârûsma [or Mârûsma]; but ibn-al-Andarz-'azz¹ made terms with him, agreeing to pay four *dirhams* on every person, provided abu-'Ubaid should keep his way.

Abu-'Ubaid sent al-Muthanna to Zandaward,² and finding that its inhabitants had violated their covenant, al-Muthanna fought against them, won the victory and carried away [many] captives. Abu-'Ubaid also sent 'Urwah ibn-Zaid-al-Khail at-Ṭâ'i to az-Zawâbi, with whose chief [*dih-kân*] he made terms similar to those made with Bârûsma.

¹ Ṭabari, vol. i, pp. 2029 *seq.*

² Yâkût, vol. ii, pp. 951-952.

CHAPTER III

THE BATTLE OF QUSS AN-NÂṬIF, OR THE BATTLE OF AL-JISR

Dhu-l-Hājib. Hearing that the Arabs were massing their forces, the Persians sent dhu-l-Hājib [the eye-browed] Mardānshāh who was nicknamed by Anūshirwān "Bah-man" [potent, endowed with great means] because he augured good from him.¹ He was called dhu-l-Hājib because, in his pride, he tied up his brows, to lift them above his eyes. His name, it is said, was Rustam.²

The elephant. Abu-'Ubaid ordered that the bridge [on the Euphrates] be erected; and it was, the people of Bānī-kiya helping in the construction. It is said that this bridge once belonged to the people of al-Ḥīrah on which they crossed over to their farms. Being in ruins, abu-'Ubaid ordered it repaired. Over this bridge, abu-'Ubaid and the Moslems crossed from al-Marwaḥah³ and met dhu-l-Hājib who was accompanied by 4,000 men armed from head to foot, and one elephant—others say many elephants. A fierce fight ensued, in the course of which many wounds were inflicted on the Moslems. At this, Salīṭ ibn-Ḳais said to abu-'Ubaid, "I have warned thee against crossing this bridge and advised thee to withdraw to some quarter and write for reinforcements to the 'Commander of the Believers'; but thou hast refused." Salīṭ fought until he was killed. Abu-'Ubaid asked, "Which is the vulnerable point in this creature?" and he was told that it was its trunk, 252 upon which he made a rush and struck the trunk of the ele-

¹ Cf. Caetani, vol. iii, p. 148.

² Ya'qūbi, vol. ii, p. 161.

³ Yāqūt, vol. iv, p. 505.

phant. Abu-Mihjan ibn-Ḥabīb ath-Thakafī also charged the elephant and struck and broke its leg. The "polytheists", thereupon, made an attack which resulted in the death of abu-'Ubaid. Others say that the elephant threw its weight upon him and crushed him.¹

The Moslems who fell. After abu-'Ubaid, the flag was carried by his brother, al-Ḥakam, who was then killed, and the flag passed to the hands of his son, Jabr, who also fell. Al-Muthanna² ibn-Ḥāritha³ carried it for one hour, after which he withdrew his men as some of them defended the others. On this occasion, 'Urwah ibn-Zaid al-Khail fought so fiercely that his action was estimated to be equivalent to that of a whole group of men.

Among those who took part in the defense of the Moslems on the west bank of the river, was the poet abu-Zubaid at-Ṭā'i, who happened to be at al-Ḥirah on some personal business. Abu-Zubaid was a Christian.

Al-Muthanna came and occupied Ullais and communicated the news in a letter to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb sent with 'Urwah ibn-Zaid.

Among those killed in the battle of al-Jisr [the bridge], according to abu-Mikhnaf, was abu-Zaid al-Anṣārī, one of those who compiled the Koran in the days of the Prophet.

The battle of al-Jisr was fought on Saturday at the end of Ramaḍān, year 13.

Abu-'Ubaid al-Kāsim ibn-Sallām from Ḳais ibn-abi-Ḥāzim:—As abu-'Ubaid was crossing Bāniḳiya with a band of followers, the "polytheists" cut the bridge and many of his men lost their lives. Ismā'il ibn-abi-Khālid adds that abu-'Amr ash-Shaibānī stated that the battle of Mihrān was fought at the beginning of the year, and al-Ḳādisiyah at the end of it.

¹ Ṭabari, vol. i, pp. 2178-2179; Athīr, vol. ii, pp. 332-333.

² Dinawari, p. 119.

CHAPTER IV

THE BATTLE OF MIHRÂN OR AN-NUKHAILAH

253

Jarîr ibn-'Abdallâh's campaign in al-'Irâk. According to abu-Mikhnaf and others, for one year after the calamity that befell abu-'Ubaid and Salîṭ, 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb refrained from the mention of the name of al-'Irâk. In the meantime, al-Muthanna ibn-Hârithah was staying in the region of Ullais summoning the Arabs to the "holy war". At last 'Umar invited the Moslems to an expedition to al-'Irâk, but they kept aloof and hesitated to go there, so much so that he was on the point of carrying the expedition in person. Now, a body of al-Azd came to 'Umar intent on the invasion of Syria; but he asked them to go to al-'Irâk and aroused their interest in the spoils to be taken from the Kisra family. They left it for him to choose for them, and he ordered them to start [for al-'Irâk].

Jarîr ibn-'Abdallâh came from as-Sarâh at the head of the Bajilah¹ tribe, and offered to go to al-'Irâk, provided one-quarter of what they took possession of be allotted to him and his men. 'Umar accepted the offer and Jarîr started towards al-'Irâk. Some claim that he went via al-Başrah and had a conflict with the satrap [Marzubân] of al-Madhâr, whom he defeated. Others claim that the conflict with the Marzubân took place when Jarîr was in the company of Khâlîd ibn-al-Walîd. Still others assert that Jarîr took the road to al-'Udhaib, passing through Faïd and ath-Tha'labiyah.

¹ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2186; Caetani, vol. iii, p. 155.

'Affân ibn-Muslim from ash-Sha'bi:—After the death of abu-'Ubaid, who was the first to be directed by 'Umar to al-Kûfah, 'Umar directed Jarir ibn-'Abdallâh there, saying, "Wouldst thou go to al-'Irâk if I allow thee one-third of the spoils after the [usual] fifth has been taken?" and Jarir said, "I will."

Dair Hind. The Moslems assembled in Dair Hind¹ in the year 14 immediately after the death of Shirawaih, and the succession of Bûrân, daughter of Kisra, who was to rule until Yazdajird ibn-Shahriyâr came of age. Yazdajird² sent against them Mihrân ibn-Mihribundâdh al-Hamadhâni at the head of 12,000 men. The Moslems offered no resistance until he crossed the bridge on the Euphrates and arrived next to Dair al-A'war.³

The battle of al-Buwaib. It is reported by Saif that Mihrân, after crossing al-Jisr [the bridge], came to a place called al-Buwaib.⁴ It was in this place that he was killed.

Someone has said that the irregularities in the land of al-Buwaib were filled up with bones in the time of the civil war,⁵ made level with the surface and covered with powdered soil [and that whenever the soil was removed the bones were seen].⁶ The spot lay between as-Sakûn [canal] and the banu-Sulaim [canal].⁷ This was the place in which the water of the Euphrates sank in the time of the Kisras and from which it poured into al-Jauf.⁸

¹ A convent near al-Ĥirah. Hamadhâni, *Buldân*, p. 183; Bakri, pp. 362-364; Yâkût, vol. ii, pp. 707-709.

² Cf. Dinawari, p. 125; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2163.

³ Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 644.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 754.

⁵ The reference is, perhaps, to the insurrection of Muṣ'ab ibn-az-Zubair.

⁶ The text is corrupt.

⁷ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2191.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 2187, lines 12-13; cf. Caetani, vol. iii, pp. 256-257.

The Moslems camped at an-Nukhailah¹ and were led, according to the Bajilah, by Jarir ibn-‘Abdallâh, and, according to the Rabi‘ah, by al-Muthanna ibn-Ḥârithah. Others affirm that the Moslems were commanded in turn by the heads of the various tribes. The Moslems met their enemy, and Shurahbil ibn-as-Simt al-Kindi distinguished himself in the fight that ensued. Mas‘ûd ibn-Ḥârithah was slain. So al-Muthanna said, “Fear not, Moslems, because my brother is killed. Such is the fate of the best among you.” Upon this, the Moslems charged, as if they were one body, with confidence and patience which resulted, by Allah’s help, in the death of Mihrân and the defeat of the “infidels”.² The Moslems pursued them with slaughter; and few were those who escaped. On this day, Kurt ibn-Jammâh al-‘Abdi applied his sword until its edge was bent. When the night fell, they returned to their camp. This took place in the year 14.

The death of Mihrân was effected by Jarir ibn-‘Abdallâh and al-Mundhir ibn-Ḥassân ibn-Ḍirâr aḍ-Ḍabbi, each one of whom claimed that he had killed him, which led to a fierce dispute.³ At last, al-Mundhir carried away Mihrân’s belt; and Jarir, the rest of the spoils from him. Some assert that among those who killed him was al-Ḥiṣn ibn-Ma‘bad ibn-Zurârah ibn-‘Udas at-Tamimi.

Moslem raids. After this victory, the Moslems did not cease to make raids in the regions between al-Ḥirah and Kaskar, Sûra, Barbisma [?] and Ṣarât⁴ Jâmâsib and between al-Fallûjâtai, an-Nahrain and ‘Ain-at-Tamr.⁵

¹ Yâkût, vol. iv, pp. 771-772.

² Cf. Mas‘ûdî, vol. iv, pp. 205-206.

³ Yûsuf, p. 16, lines 16-17.

⁴ Cf. Dinawari, p. 121.

⁵ See Le Strange, *The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate*, p. 25, map.

The Moslems also attacked Ḥiṣn Malikiya, which was a watching post, and reduced it. They drove the Persians from other watching posts at at-Ṭaff, the Persians by this time having become emaciated and having become weak and feeble in power. Certain Moslems crossed Nahr [canal] Sûra and came to Kûtha, Nahr al-Malik and Bâdûraiya; some reaching as far as Kalwâdha. The Arabs in these raz- 255 zias lived on what they plundered.

There are those who say that between the battles of Mih-rân and al-Kâd/siyâh, 18 months elapsed.

CHAPTER V

THE BATTLE OF AL-KÂDISIYAH

'Umar sends Sa'd ibn-abi-Waqqâs. The Moslems wrote to 'Umar ibn-al-Khattâb telling him of the great number of the Persians massing against them, and asked for reinforcements. 'Umar desired to lead the razzia in person and collected an army for that purpose; but he was advised by al-'Abbâs ibn-'Abd-al-Muttalib and other *sheikhs* from among the Companions of the Prophet to stay at home and send out the forces and troops; and 'Umar did that. 'Ali ibn-abi-Tâlib advised him to go himself; but 'Umar replied, "I have made up my mind to stay." 'Umar proposed to 'Ali the idea of going; but the latter refused, upon which 'Umar wanted Sa'id ibn-Zaid ibn-'Amr ibn-Nufail al-'Adawi to go. Finally, it occurred to him to send Sa'd ibn-abi-Waqqâs, which he did. The name of abu-Waqqâs was Mâlik ibn-Uhaib ibn-'Abd-Manâf ibn-Zuhrah ibn-Kilâb. Sa'd was a man of valor and a good shot. Others say that at this time Sa'id ibn-Zaid ibn-'Amr was on an expedition in Syria.

Sa'd proceeded to al-'Irâk and stayed at ath-Tha'labiyah for three months, in the course of which all the troops overtook him. Thence he came, in the year 15, to al-'Udhaib. Al-Muthanna ibn-Hârithah happened to be ill at that time, and he advised Sa'd to meet the enemy between al-Kâdisiyah and al-'Udhaib. His case soon became serious and he was carried to his clan among whom he died. Sa'd married his wife.

Rustam. According to al-Wākidi, al-Muthanna died before Rustam came to al-Ḳādisiyah. This Rustam, who was from ar-Rai—or from Hamadhān as others say—came and occupied Burs from which he left for a place between al-Ḥirah and as-Sailāhin, where he stayed for four months without trying measures or fighting with the Moslems. The Moslems, in the meantime, lay camped between al-‘Udhaib and al-Ḳādisiyah. Rustam sent ahead of him dhu-l-Ḥājib, who camped at Ṭizanābādh. The “polytheists” numbered about 120,000, and were accompanied by thirty elephants, and had a great banner called Dirafsh Kābiyān;¹ while the Moslems, taken together, numbered between 9,000 and 10,000. When the Moslems were in need of fodder or food, they sent horsemen into the interior of the land who would make raids along the lower course of the Euphrates. From al-Madinah, ‘Umar used to send them sheep and camels for slaughter. 256

Al-Mughirah reinforces Sa’d. Al-Baṣrah was built sometime between the battle of an-Nukhailah and al-Ḳādisiyah by ‘Utbah ibn-Ghazwān. When ‘Utbah asked leave for a pilgrimage, he assigned as successor al-Mughirah ibn-Shu‘bah, who was confirmed in his position by a letter from ‘Umar. Before long, the charge² that was brought against al-Mughirah was brought against him, and ‘Umar appointed abu-Mūsa governor of al-Baṣrah and recalled al-Mughirah to al-Madinah. Later, ‘Umar sent al-Mughirah back to al-Baṣrah together with those who gave witness against him. Now, on the day of the battle of al-Ḳādisiyah, ‘Umar wrote to abu-Mūsa, ordering him to reinforce

¹ or Dirafshikābiyān. In Persian: dirafsh-i-Kāwiyan = the royal standard of the Sassanians; see Vullers' *Persian Dictionary*; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2175.

² Of having immoral relations with umm-Jamil, which is discussed later by al-Balādhuri. See abu-l-Fida, vol. i, p. 163.

Sa'd; upon which abu-Mûsa sent al-Mughirah with 800 (others say 400) men. Having taken part in the battle, al-Mughirah returned to al-Madinah.

Kais reinforces Sa'd. In the meantime, 'Umar wrote to abu-'Ubaidah ibn-al-Jarrâh, and he sent to the reinforcement of Sa'd Ḳais ibn-Hubairah ibn-al-Makshûh al-Murâdi, who according to some, took part in the battle of al-Ḳadisiyah, and according to others, did not arrive until the battle was over. Ḳais commanded 700 men.

The battle of al-Ḳadisiyah took place at the end of the year 16. Some say that it was 'Utbah ibn-Ghazwân who sent al-Mughirah to the reinforcement of Sa'd, that al-Mughirah was assigned governor of al-Baṣrah only after he returned from al-Ḳadisiyah and that 'Umar, after calling al-Mughirah back to al-Madinah because of the charge brought against him, never sent him out of al-Madinah except when he assigned him governor of al-Kûfah.

Al-'Abbâs ibn-al-Walid an-Narsi from ash-Sha'bi:— 'Umar wrote to abu-'Ubaidah, "Send to al-Ḳadisiyah Ḳais ibn-Makshûh at the head of the men he invites to join him." Ḳais summoned a body of men and arrived, at the head of 700 of them, to find the victory already won by Sa'd. Ḳais's men asked for a share in the booty. Sa'd wrote to 'Umar, who wrote back, "If Ḳais arrived before the burial of those that were killed, then thou shouldst give him his share."

Al-Mughirah's interview with Rustam. Rustam asked Sa'd to send some companions of his to consult with him. Sa'd delegated al-Mughirah ibn-Shu'bah. Al-Mughirah betook himself towards Rustam's throne, in order to sit by him, but was not allowed to do so by the Persian cavalry guard [*asdwirah*]. Rustam said many things, among which was the following, "I have learned that ye were forced to what ye are doing by nothing but the narrow 257

means of livelihood and by poverty. We are ready to give you what will satisfy you, and to see you leave with certain things that ye choose.”¹ Al-Mughirah answered, “Allah has sent us his Prophet by following and obeying whom we were made prosperous, and he has ordered us to fight those who differ from our faith ‘Until they pay tribute out of hand and in a humbled state’.”² We, therefore, call thee to the worship of Allah alone and the belief in his Prophet, which if thou shouldst do, well and good; otherwise, the sword will decide between us.” Rustam, snorting with anger, said, “By the sun and by the moon, the day will not break to-morrow before we kill you all.” “No strength and no force but in Allah,” answered al-Mughirah, and departed riding a lean horse with a sword broken at its edge and wrapped up in rags.³

‘Amr and al-Ash’ath interview Rustam. ‘Umar wrote to Sa’d instructing him to send to the magnate of the Persians a delegation to invite him to Islām. Accordingly, Sa’d sent ‘Amr ibn-Ma’dikarib az-Zubaidi and al-Ash’ath ibn-Kais al-Kindi at the head of a delegation. They passed by Rustam, and on being brought before him, he asked them, “To whom are ye going?” to which they replied, “To your chief.” A long conversation followed in which they said, “Our Prophet has promised us the conquest of your land,” upon which Rustam called for a palm-leaf basket full of soil and said, “This is for you from our land!” ‘Amr ibn-Ma’dikarib immediately arose, spread his cloak and departed, carrying in it some of the soil. When he was asked later, “Why didst thou do that?” ‘Amr replied, “Because I considered it a good omen, indicating that

¹ Dinawari, p. 127; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2271.

² Koran, 9: 29.

³ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2270.

their land will one day be ours, and we will take possession of it." Finally, they presented themselves before the king and invited him to Islām. The king became angry and ordered them to leave, saying, "Had ye not been envoys, I would have put you to death!" He also wrote and rebuked Rustam for sending them to him.

A Moslem forage expedition. Later, a forage expedition¹ of the Moslems, headed by Zuhrah ibn-Ḥawiyah ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-Ḳatādah at-Tamimi—later as-Sa'di—(others say it was headed by Ḳatādah ibn-Ḥawiyah²), came across some Persian cavalry, which was the occasion for the final conflict. The Persians rallied to the succor of their cavalry, 258 and the Moslems to those on their expedition; and a fierce battle raged between the two. The time was an afternoon. 'Amr ibn-Ma'dikarib az-Zubaidi rushed forward and, seizing a Persian chief by the neck, lifted him to the saddle in front of him, saying [to his men], "I am abu-Thaur! Do ye as I do!" He then stabbed the nose of one of the elephants, saying, "Apply your swords to their trunks; the vulnerable point in the elephant is his trunk."

Sa'd slaps his wife. Sa'd ibn-abi-Wakkāṣ had, for a special reason, appointed Khâlîd ibn-'Urfuṭah-l-'Udhri, an ally of the banu-Zuhrah, to be commander of the army and director of the affairs of the Moslems. Sa'd lived in Ḳaṣr [tower] al-'Udhaib. His wife, Salma, daughter of Ḥafṣah of the tribe of the banu-Taimallāh ibn-Tha'labah, and formerly the wife of al-Muthanna ibn-Ḥārithah, often repeated, "O, Muthanna! But there is no more Muthanna to aid the cavalry!" Hearing that, Sa'd slapped her on the face; upon which she said, "Is it jealousy or cowardice, Sa'd?"

¹ Ar. 'allāfah.

² Ḥajar, vol. ii, p. 23.

Abu-Mihjan in prison. Abu-Mihjan ath-Thakafi¹ was alienated to Bâḍi² by 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb in punishment for his being addicted to wine. He somehow managed to run away and followed Sa'd; he, according to al-Wâkidi, not being one of those who had started with Sa'd. In the army of Sa'd, abu-Mihjan again drank wine on account of which Sa'd flogged and imprisoned him in al-'Udhaib tower. Here he asked Zabrah, a concubine of Sa'd, to release him that he might take part in the fight, promising to return to his fetters.³ She made him swear by Allah that he would do so if released. Riding on Sa'd's mare, he rushed on the Persians, pierced through their line and thrust his sword into the nose of the white elephant. Sa'd who was watching him, said, "The mare is mine; but the charge is that of abu-Mihjan." Abu-Mihjan then returned to his fetters. Others say that it was Salma, daughter of Ḥafṣah, who gave him the mare; but the former report is more authentic. When the question of Rustam was settled, Sa'd said to abu-Mihjan, "By Allah, I shall never punish thee for wine after seeing what I saw of thee." "As for me," answered abu-Mihjan, "by Allah, I shall never drink it again."⁴

The slayer of Rustam. On that day, Tulaiḥah ibn-Khuwailid al-Asadi distinguished himself in fighting, and with a blow, cut the under-helmet of al-Jâlinûs, but did not injure his head. On the same occasion, Kais ibn-Makshûh turned to the people and said, "To be killed is the fate of the noble. Let not those 'uncircumcised' have more pa-

¹ Yûsuf, pp. 17-18; Mas'ûdi, vol. iv, pp. 213-219; *al-'Iḥd al-Farîd*, vol. iii, p. 407.

² Hamdâni, p. 133, l. 22; p. 41, l. 7: "Nâṣi"; Yâkût, vol. i, p. 471; Tabari, vol. i, p. 2480.

³ Dinawari, p. 129.

⁴ Mas'ûdi, vol. iv, p. 219; Athir, vol. ii, p. 369.

tience or be more anxious to die than yourselves." Saying this, he rushed and fought fiercely. By Allah's help, Rustam was slain and his body was found covered with so many blows and stabs that the one who gave the fatal blow could not be determined. 'Amr ibn-Ma'dikarib, Ṭulaiḥah ibn-Khuwailid al-Asadi, Ḳurṭ ibn-Jammāḥ al-'Abdi and Ḍirār ibn-al-Azwar al-Asadi had all rushed at him. This Ḍirār, according to al-Wāḳidi, was killed in the battle of al-Yamāmah. Some say that Rustam was killed by Zuhair ibn-'Abd-Shams al-Bajali; others, by 'Auwām ibn-'Abd-Shams; and still others by Hilāl ibn-'Ullafah at-Taimi.¹ 259

This battle of al-Ḳādisiyah was fought on Thursday, Friday and the night of Saturday, which last was since called "Lailat al-Harir".² The night of the battle of Ṣifīn was also thus called.

Some say that Ḳais ibn-Makshūḥ took no part in the fight at al-Ḳādisiyah, having arrived there after the Moslems had been through with the fighting.

Salmān ibn-Rabi'ah's part. Aḥmad ibn-Salmān al-Bāhili from certain *sheikhs*:—Salmān ibn-Rabi'ah invaded Syria in the company of abu-Umāmah aṣ-Ṣudai ibn-'Ajlān al-Bāhili, and took part in the battles fought by the Moslems there. He then went forth to al-'Irāq together with those who, under great urgency, hastened to al-Ḳādisiyah as a reinforcement, and took part in the decisive conflict. He settled at al-Kūfah and was killed in Balanjar.

According to al-Wāḳidi, a group of Persians, planting their banner firmly in the ground, said, "We shall not leave our position until we die;" upon which Salmān ibn-Rabi'ah al-Bāhili made an attack and killed them, carrying their banner away.

¹ Ya'qūbi, vol. ii, p. 165.

² The night of yells of pain. Caetani, vol. iii, pp. 643, 675; *Skiszen*, vol. vi, p. 75; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2327.

Khâlid ibn-'Urfuṭah's part. Sa'd sent Khâlid ibn-'Urfuṭah at the head of the cavalry charged with pursuing the enemy. Khâlid and his men killed every one they overtook until they arrived in Burs. Here Khâlid was the guest of one, Bistâm, who treated him with kindness and loyalty. A canal that ran there was called Nahr Bistâm. Khâlid then passed through aṣ-Ṣarâh [canal] and caught up with Jâlinûs. Kathîr ibn-Shihâb al-Ḥârithi charged Jâlinûs and stabbed him, and according to others, killed him. Ibn-al-Kalbi says that it was Zuhrah ibn-Ḥawiyah as-Sa'dî who killed him. The former report is more authentic.

The Persians fled to al-Madâ'in, following Yazdajird [their king]. Sa'd immediately communicated with 'Umar, announcing the victory and giving the names of those who had fallen.

The Persian arrows. Abu-Rajâ' al-Fârisî from his grandfather:—The latter said: "I took part in the battle of al-Ḳâdisiyah when I was still a Magian. When the Arabs sent their arrows against us, we began to shout, 260 'dûk! dûk!' ¹ by which we meant, spindles. These spindles, however, continued to shower upon us, until we were overwhelmed. Our archer would send the arrow from his Nâwakîyah bow, but it would not do more than attach itself to the garment of an Arab; whereas their arrow would tear the coat of mail and the double cuirass that we had on."

According to Hishâm ibn-al-Kalbi, the first to kill a Persian in the battle of al-Ḳâdisiyah was Rabî'ah ibn-'Uthmân ibn-Rabî'ah of the banu-Naṣr ibn-Mu'âwiyah ibn-Bakr ibn-Hawâzin ibn-Manṣûr.

In this battle, Sa'd ibn-'Ubaid al-Anṣârî fell a martyr. 262 His death afflicted 'Umar so much that he said, "His death almost marred the joy of the victory for me."

¹ Yûsuf, p. 16: "dûs!" Cf. Tabari, vol. i, p. 2236.

CHAPTER VI

THE CONQUEST OF AL-MADĀ'IN

An-Nakhîrkhân slain by Zuhair. After the battle of al-Ķâdisiyah, the Moslems started off, and after passing Dair [monastery] Ka'b [?],¹ they were met by an-Nakhîrkhân,² who appeared at the head of a large body of men from al-Madâ'in.³ In the conflict that ensued, Zuhair ibn-Sulaim al-Azdi seized an-Nakhîrkhân by the neck; and they both fell to the ground. Zuhair took a dagger that was in the other man's belt and cut open his abdomen, thereby putting him to death.

Bahurasîr. Sa'd and the Moslems went and occupied Sâbât. They then assembled in the city of Bahurasîr,⁴ which lay in the Shikḵ al-Kûfah [western bank of the Tigris], where they spent nine months (others say 18),⁵ during which they ate fresh dates for two seasons. The inhabitants of that city fought against them until they could offer no more resistance, at which the Moslems entered the city. When the city was thus reduced, Yazdajird ibn-Shahrîyâr, the Persian king, resolved to flee and was suspended in a basket from the wall of al-Abyaḍ fort in al-Madâ'in and was therefore called by the Nabateans Barzabil [the 263

¹ Yûsuf, p. 17, l. 8: "Dair al-Masâlih" (?).

² Ṭabari, in Nöldeke, *Geschichte der Perser*, pp. 152-153.

³ Seleucia-Ctesiphon. Meynard, *Dictionnaire de la Perse*, p. 518.

⁴ Nöldeke, *Perser*, p. 16, n. 4.

⁵ Dinawari, p. 133.

son of the basket]. Yazdajird thence left for Ḥulwân¹ with the principal dignitaries of his kingdom, and carried with him the treasury of the kingdom, his precious but light² pieces of furniture, private treasury, wives and children. In the year in which he fled, plague and famine ravaged all Persia. The Moslems then crossed [the Tigris] through a ford, and took possession of the city on the eastern bank of the river.

*The Arabs cross the Tigris.*³ 'Affân ibn-Muslim from abu-Wâ'il:—The latter said, "When the Persians were put to flight at al-Ḳâdisiyah, we pursued them. They reunited at Kûtha⁴ and we pursued them until we reached the Tigris, at which the Moslems said, 'Why do you gaze at this small body of water? Let us wade through.' " Accordingly, we waded through, and once more put the enemy to flight."

Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from Abân ibn-Ṣâlih:—When they were defeated at al-Ḳâdisiyah, the fugitive Persians came to al-Madâ'in. The Moslems having arrived at the Tigris, whose water was flowing higher than ever, found that the Persians had removed the ships and ferry-boats to the eastern bank and burned the bridge. Sa'd and the Moslems finding no way to cross over were greatly afflicted. At last, Sa'd chose one of the Moslems who swam across on horseback. Likewise, the other Moslems crossed on horseback and, on landing, made the owners of the ships transport the baggage. Seeing that, the Persians said, "By Allah, those we are fighting are nothing less than demons [*jinn*]!" and they took to flight.

¹ Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 312.

² Ar. *khiff*: Caetani, vol. iii, p. 724, takes it to be *khaffa* and stretches the meaning into "ma abbandonando in gran parte le sue masserizie". Cf. Dinawari, p. 133.

³ Yâkût, vol. iv, p. 318.

⁴ Text not clear. Caetani, vol. iii, p. 723.

Sābāt and ar-Rūmīyah. 'Abbās ibn-Hishām from 'Awānah ibn-al-Ḥakam, and abu-'Ubaidah Ma'mar ibn-al-Muthanna from abu-'Amr ibn-al-'Alā':—Sa'd ibn-abi-Wak-
ḳaṣ sent at the head of the van of his army Khālid ibn-'Ur-
fūṭah, who succeeded in reducing Sābāt¹ before Sa'd's ar-
rival. Khālid proceeded and camped at ar-Rūmīyah² until
its people made terms, agreeing to have those of them who
wanted to leave, do so, and those who wanted to stay, stay,
on condition that they offer homage and give counsel, pay
kharāj, and act as guides for the Moslems, without enter-
taining any treachery against them. Sa'd [in crossing the
river] found no ferry-boats, but was shown a ferry near
aṣ-Ṣaiyādīn village. The horses waded through while the
Persians shot them with their arrows. All the Moslems,
however, escaped, and only one of them from the tribe of 264
Ṭaiyī', whose full name was Salīl ibn-Yazīd ibn-Mālik as-
Sinbisi, was killed.

Kisra's concubines. 'Abdallāh ibn-Ṣāliḥ from ash-
Sha'bi:—The latter said, "In the battle of al-Madā'in, the
Moslems carried away many of Kisra's maids [concubines]
who had been brought from all quarters of the world and
lavishly adorned for him. My mother was one of them.
On that day, too, the Moslems found camphor and, taking
it for salt, put it in their cooking-pans."³

According to al-Wākidi, Sa'd was all done with the con-
quest of al-Madā'in and Jalūlā' in the year 16.

¹ Sometimes called Sābāt Kisra. Yāqūt, vol. i, p. 3; Caetani, vol. iii, p. 724, l. 4.

² Perhaps a suburb of Madā'in. Yāqūt, vol. ii, p. 867.

³ Dinawari, p. 134; Yūsuf, p. 17.

CHAPTER VII

THE BATTLE OF JALÛLÂ'

A description of the battle. After spending several days in al-Madâ'in, the Moslems received word that Yazdajird had massed a great host, which was then at Jalûlâ', and had directed it against them. Sa'd ibn-abi-Waqqâs thereupon dispatched Hâshim ibn-'Utbah ibn-abi-Waqqâs at the head of 12,000 men to meet them. The Moslems found that the Persians, having left their families and heavy baggage at Khânîqin,¹ had dug trenches and fortified themselves, binding themselves with a pledge never to flee. Reinforcements were coming to them all the time from Ĥulwân and al-Jibâl [the mountains, i. e., Media]. The Moslems, thinking it best to hasten the attack before the reinforcements became too strong, met them with Ĥujr ibn-'Adi-l-Kindi commanding the right wing, 'Amr ibn-Ma'dikarib commanding the cavalry and Tulaiḥah ibn-Khuwailid commanding the infantry. The Persians were on this occasion led by Khurrazâd, a brother of Rustam. The fight that ensued was the fiercest they ever had, in which arrows and lances were used until broken to pieces, and swords were applied until they were bent. Finally the Moslems altogether made one onslaught and drove the Persians from their position, putting them to flight. The Persians fled away and the Moslems kept pursuing them at their very heels with fearful slaughter until darkness intervened and they had to return to their camp.

¹ Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 393.

Hāshim ibn-ʿUtbah left Jarir ibn-ʿAbdallāh in Jalūlā' with a heavy force of cavalry to act as a check between the Moslems and their enemy. Yazdajird thereupon left Hūl- 265 wān.

Mahrūdh. The Moslems carried on many raids in the regions of as-Sawād on the east bank of the Tigris. Coming to Mahrūdh,¹ Hāshim made terms with its *dihkân*, stipulating that the latter should pay a *jarīb* of *dirhams* [?] and the former should not kill any of the men.

Ad-Daskarah. On a charge of treachery, against the Moslems, Hāshim put the *dihkân* of ad-Daskarah² to death.

Al-Bandanijain. Hāshim then proceeded to al-Bandanijain,³ whose inhabitants sued for peace, agreeing to pay tax and *kharāj*. Consequently, Hāshim promised them security.

Khāniqin. At Khāniqin there was a small remnant of the Persians against whom Jarir ibn-ʿAbdallāh now marched and whom he put to death. Thus was no region of the Sawād Dijlah left unconquered by the Moslems or unpossessed by them.

According to Hishām ibn-al-Kalbi, the leader of the army in the battle of Jalūlā' in behalf of Sa'd was 'Amr ibn-ʿUtbah ibn-Naufal ibn-Uhaib ibn-ʿAbd-Manāf ibn-Zuhrah whose mother was 'Ātikah, daughter of abu-Wakāṣ.

After the battle of Jalūlā', Sa'd left for al-Madā'in where he gathered a host of men, and then kept on his way to the region of al-Ḥirah.

The battle of Jalūlā' took place at the close of the year 16.

The converts. Those who embraced Islām were among others, Buṣbuhra—the *dihkân* of al-Falālij and an-Nahrain,

¹ Yāqūt, vol. iv, p. 700.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 575; Nöldeke, *Perser*, p. 293, n. 1.

³ Persian: Bandanikān; Yāqūt, vol. i, p. 745.

Bisṭām ibn-Narsi—the *dihkân* of Bâbil and Khutarniyah,¹ ar-Rufail—the *dihkân* of al-‘Âl,² and Fairuz—the *dihkân* of Nahr al-Malik³ and Kûtha. ‘Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb did not interfere with them but left their lands in their own hands and annulled the poll-tax they paid.

Hâshim's campaign. Abu-Mas‘ûd al-Kûfi from ‘Awânah's father:—Sa‘d ibn-abi-Waqqâs dispatched Hâshim ibn-‘Utbah ibn-abi-Waqqâs accompanied by al-Ash‘ath ibn-Ḳais al-Kindi. Hâshim passed through ar-Râdhânât⁴ and visited Daḳûka and Khânijâr, conquering all that region together with all the district of Bâjarma. Hâshim penetrated towards Sinn Bârimma⁵ and Bawâzîj al-Mulk as far as the border of Shahrazûr.

‘Umar's message to Sa‘d. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from Yazîd ibn-abi-Ḥabîb:—When Sa‘d ibn-abi-Waqqâs completed the conquest of as-Sawâd, he received the following letter from ‘Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb:

“I have received thy letter in which thou statest that thy men have asked thee to divide among them whatever spoils Allah has assigned them. At the receipt of my letter, find out what possessions and horses the troops on ‘horses and camels’⁶ have acquired and divide that among them, after taking away one-fifth. As for the land and camels, leave them in the hands of those men who work them, so that they may be included in the stipends [pensions] of the Moslems. If thou dividest them among those present, nothing will be left for those who come after them.” 266

¹ Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 453.

² Yâkût, vol. iii, p. 592.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. iv, p. 846.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 729.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 169.

⁶ Kor., 59:6.

How the land and the inhabitants of as-Sawâd should be considered. Al-Ḥusain from 'Abdallâh ibn-Ḥâzim:—The latter said, "I once asked Mujâhid regarding the land of as-Sawâd and he answered, 'It can neither be bought nor sold.' This is because it was taken by force and was not divided. It belongs to all the Moslems."

Al-Walid ibn-Ṣâlih from Sulaimân ibn-Yasâr:—'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb left as-Sawâd for those who were still in men's loins and mothers' wombs [*i. e.*, posterity], considering the inhabitants *dhimmis* from whom tax should be taken on their person, and *kharâj* on their land. They are therefore *dhimmis* and cannot be sold as slaves.

The following statement was made by Sulaimân: "Al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik wanted to consider the inhabitants of as-Sawâd as having been acquired without fighting [*Ar. fai*]; but when I told him of the position 'Umar took regarding them, Allah prevented him from doing so."

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from Ḥârithah ibn-Muḍarrib:—'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb, desiring to divide as-Sawâd among the Moslems, ordered that they be counted. Each Moslem had three peasants for his share. 'Umar took the advice of the Prophet's Companions, and 'Ali said, "Leave them that they may become a source of revenue and aid¹ for the Moslems." Accordingly, 'Umar sent 'Uthmân ibn-Ḥunaif al-Anṣârî who assessed on each man 48, 24, or 12 [*dirhams*].

Abu-Naṣr at-Tammâr from 'Ali:—The latter said, "If ye were not to strike one another on the face [have civil war] I would divide as-Sawâd among you."

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from 'Amir:—The people of as-Sawâd have no covenant, rather they came under our control by surrender.

¹ *Ar. maddah*; see *an-Nihâyah*, vol. iv, p. 84.

Al-Husain from ash-Sha'bi:—The latter was asked 267 whether the people of as-Sawâd had a covenant, to which he replied, "At first, they had none; but when the Moslems consented to take *kharâj* from them, then they came to have one."

Al-Husain from 'Âmir:—The latter said, "The people of as-Sawâd have no covenant."

The Magians. 'Amr an-Nâkid from Ja'far ibn-Muham-mad's father:—The Emigrants had a sitting place in the mosque in which 'Umar used to discuss with them the news he received from the different regions. One day he said, "I know not how to treat the Magians;" upon which 'Abd-ar-Rahmân ibn-'Auf rose and said, "I bear witness that the Prophet said, 'Treat them according to the same law with which ye treat the People of the Book'."

The Bajilah's share in as-Sawâd. Muḥammad ibn-aṣ-Ṣabbāḥ al-Bazzâz from Kais ibn-abi-Hâzim:—The Bajilah tribe constituted one-fourth of the Moslems in the battle of al-Ḳâdisiyah, and 'Umar had allotted them one-fourth of as-Sawâd. Once when Jarîr [ibn-'Abdallâh] called on 'Umar, the latter said, "Had I not been responsible for what I divide, I would leave to you the share already given; but I see that the Moslems have multiplied, so ye have to restore what ye have taken." Jarîr and the others did as 'Umar said; and 'Umar offered Jarîr a present of 80 *dinârs*.¹

A woman of the tribe of Bajilah, called umm-Kurz, came to 'Umar and said, "My father died and his share in as-Sawâd holds good. I shall never deliver it!" 'Umar turned to her and said, "But, umm-Kurz, thy people have all consented to do so." "I shall never consent," said she, "unless thou carry me on a submissive she-camel covered with

¹ Yûsuf, p. 18.

a red nappy mantle [Ar. *kaṭīfah*] and fill both of my hands with gold," which 'Umar did.

Al-Ḥusain from Jarir:—"Umar gave to the Bajilah one-quarter of as-Sawād which they held for three years.

Ḳais said:—"Jarir ibn-'Abdallāh accompanied by 'Amr ibn-Yāsir called on 'Umar who said, 'Had I not been 268 held responsible for what I divide, I would leave to you the shares already given; but I see now that ye ought to restore what ye have taken.' And they did, upon which 'Umar offered a present of 80 *dinārs* to Jarir."¹

According to a tradition communicated by al-Ḥasan² ibn-'Uthmān az-Ziyādi on the authority of Ḳais, 'Umar gave Jarir ibn-'Abdallāh 400 *dinārs*.

Ḥumaid ibn-ar-Rabi' from al-Ḥasan ibn-Ṣāliḥ:—"Umar gave the Bajilah, in exchange for the fourth of as-Sawād they held, a stipend of 2,000 *dirhams*.

Al-Walid ibn-Ṣāliḥ from Jarir ibn-Yazid ibn-Jarir ibn-'Abdallāh's grandfather:—"Umar allotted to Jarir and his men one-quarter of what they had conquered in as-Sawād. When the spoils of Jalūlā' were brought together, Jarir demanded his quarter. Sa'd communicated the demand to 'Umar who wrote back as follows: "If Jarir wants himself considered as having with his men, fought for a pay similar to the pay of *al-Mu'allafah Kulūbuhum*,³ then ye may give them their pay. If, however, they have fought in Allah's cause and will accept his remuneration, then they are part of the Moslems, having their rights and their obligations." Hearing that, Jarir said, "Truly and honestly has the 'Commander of the Believers' spoken. We do not want our quarter."

¹ Yahya ibn-Adam, pp. 29 *seq.*

² Dhahabi, p. 244.

³ Those whose hearts are won to Islām by special gifts. See De Goeje, *Mémoire*, p. 51; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 1679; Kor., 9: 60.

Al-Ḥusain from Ibrāhīm an-Nakha'i:—Someone came to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb, saying, "I have accepted Islām and ask thee to exempt my piece from the land-*kharāj*," to which 'Umar replied, "Thy land has been taken by force."

Khalaf ibn-Hishām al-Bazzār from Ibrāhīm at-Taimi:—When 'Umar conquered as-Sawād, the troops said to him, "Divide it among us because we have reduced it by force through our swords." But 'Umar refused, saying, "What will then be left for those Moslems who come after you? Moreover, I am afraid that if I divide it, ye may come to be at variance with one another on account of its water." 'Umar, therefore, left the people of as-Sawād in possession of their lands, assessing a tax on their person and a fixed tax¹ on their lands which he did not divide.

A survey of as-Sawād. Al-Kāsim ibn-Sallām from ash-Sha'bi:—'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb sent 'Uthmān ibn-Ḥunayf al-Anṣārī to make a survey [*yamsaḥ*] of as-Sawād, which he found to be 36,000,000 *jaribs*, on every *jarib* of which he assessed one *dirham* and one *ḳafiz*. Al-Kāsim adds, "I heard that the *ḳafiz* was a measure of theirs also called *ash-shāburḳān*."² According to Yahya ibn-Ādam, it is equivalent to *al-makhtūm al-Ḥajjājī*.³ 269

The tax assessed. 'Amr an-Nākid from Muḥammad ibn-'Abdallāh ath-Thaḳafi:—'Umar assessed on every *jarib* in as-Sawād, whether cultivated or uncultivated, provided it was accessible to water, one *dirham* and one *ḳafiz*, on every *jarib* of *raṣbah* [trefoil or clover] five *dirhams* and five *ḳafizes*, and on every *jarib* of trees ten *dirhams* and ten *ḳa-*

¹ Ar. *ṭasḥ* or *ṭiṣḥ*. J. Wellhausen, *Das Arabische Reich*, pp. 172-173, Nöldeke, *Perser*, p. 241, n. 1; Caetani, vol. ii, p. 930, n. 6.

² Māwardī, pp. 272, 304.

³ Introduced through al-Ḥajjāj ibn-Yūsuf who died in the year 90 A. H.

fises (palm trees not mentioned). On every man, he assessed 48, 24, or 12 *dirhams* as poll-tax.

Al-Kāsim ibn-Sallām from abu-Mijlaz Lāhiḳ ibn-Ḥu-
maid:—‘Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb assigned ‘Ammār ibn-Yāsir
to act as religious head¹ for the people of al-Kūfah and to
command their militia, ‘Abdallāh ibn-Mas‘ūd to be their
ḳāḍi and treasurer, and ‘Uthmān ibn-Ḥunaif to measure the
land. To these three, he assigned each day one goat, one-
half of which, together with the appendages² to be taken
by ‘Ammār and the other half to be divided between the
other two. ‘Uthmān ibn-Ḥunaif measured the land and
assessed on each *jarīb* of palm trees, 10 *dirhams*; of vine
trees, 10 *dirhams*; of sugar-cane, 6 *dirhams*; of wheat, 4
dirhams; and of barley, 2 *dirhams*. To this end, he wrote
to ‘Umar, who endorsed the assessments.

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from ‘Amr ibn-Maimūn:—
‘Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb sent Ḥudhaifah ibn-al-Yamān be-
yond the Tigris, and ‘Uthmān ibn-Ḥunaif below the Tigris;
and they assessed on every *jarīb* one *ḳafiz* and one *dirham*.

Al-Ḥusain from Muḥammad ibn-‘Abdallāh ath-Tha- 270
ḳafi:—When al-Mughirab ibn-Shu‘bah was governor of as-
Sawād, he wrote, “We find here other products than wheat
and barley,” and mentioned Indian peas, grapes, clover³
and sesame, upon each of which he assessed 8 *dirhams* and
excluded palm-trees.⁴

Khalaf al-Bazzār from al-‘Aizār ibn-Ḥuraith:—‘Umar
ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb assessed on one *jarīb* of wheat two *dirhams*
and two *jaribs*; on one *jarīb* of barley, one *dirham*, and

¹ Ar. *āla aṣ-ṣalāh*; Caetani, vol. iii, p. 756, translates: “l’autorità civile.”

² Ar. *sawāḳit*. Yūsuf, p. 20: “baṣn” = belly.

³ Ar. *raṣbah* or *ruṣbah* may also be applied to cucumber, melon and the like; see Caetani, vol. v, pp. 370 and 371; Yūsuf, pp. 20-22.

⁴ Cf. Adam, p. 98.

one *jarīb*; and on every two *jarībs* in the uncultivated land that can be sown, one *dirham*.

Khalaf al-Bazzār from al-‘Aizār ibn-Ḥuraith:—‘Umar assessed on one *jarīb* of vine-trees 10 *dirhams*, on one *jarīb* of clover, 10; of cotton, 5; on one Fārisi palm-tree, one *dirham* and if of inferior quality, one *dirham* on two trees.

‘Amr an-Nāḳid from abu-Mijlaz:—‘Umar assessed on a *jarīb* of palm-trees 8 *dirhams*.

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from ash-Sha‘bi:—‘Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb sent ‘Uthmān ibn-Ḥunaif¹ who assessed on the people of as-Sawād 5 *dirhams* on one *jarīb* of clover, and 10 *dirhams* on one *jarīb* of vine-trees; but he assessed no tax on what was grown among the vines.

Al-Walid ibn-Ṣāliḥ from al-Miswar ibn-Rifā‘ah:—‘Umar ibn-‘Abd-al-‘Azīz said that the *kharāj* of as-Sawād in the time of ‘Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb was 100,000,000 *dirhams*; but in the time of al-Ḥajjāj, it amounted to 40,000,000.

Al-Walid from Aiyūb ibn-abi-Umāmah ibn-Sahl ibn-Ḥunaif’s father.—‘Uthmān ibn-Ḥunaif put seals around 271 the necks² of 550,000 of the “uncircumcised”, and the *kharāj* during his governorship amounted to 100,000,000.

Al-Walid ibn-Ṣāliḥ from Mus‘ab ibn-Yazīd abu-Zaid al-Anṣārī’s father:—The latter said, “‘Ali-ibn-abi-Ṭālib sent me to the land irrigated by the Euphrates, mentioning different cantons and villages, and naming Nahr al-Malik³ Kūtha, Bahurasir, ar-Rūmakān, Nahr Jaubar, Nahr Durkit and al-Bihkubādhāt. He ordered me to assess on every *jarīb* of wheat, if thickly sown, one *dirham* and a half and one *ṣā‘*; if thinly sown, two-thirds of a *dirham* and if not so

¹ Ya‘kūbi, vol. ii, pp. 173-175.

² Yūsuf, p. 73, l. 12-16; Caetani, vol. v, pp. 371-372.

³ Yāqūt, vol. iv, p. 846.

thickly or thinly sown one *dirham*; and on barley, one-half of that. He also ordered me to assess on the gardens that include palm-trees and other kinds, 10 *dirhams* per *jarib*; on one *jarib* of vine-trees, if its trees had been planted for three full years and a part of the fourth, and if it bears fruit, ten *dirhams*, with nothing on palm-trees that are outside the villages and the fruits of which are eaten by the passers-by. On vegetables, including cucumbers, grains, sesame and cotton, he ordered me not to assess anything. On those landlords [*dihkâns*] who ride mules and wear rings of gold around their feet, he ordered me to assess 48 *dirhams* each; and on those of them who are merchants of medium means, 24 *dirhams* per annum each; but on the farmers and the rest of them, 12 *dirhams* each."

Ḥumaid ibn-ar-Rabi' from al-Ḥasan ibn-Ṣâlih:—The latter said, "I asked al-Ḥasan, 'What are those different rates of assessed land-tax [*ṭasḳ*]?' And he replied, 'They, one after the other, have been assessed according to the nearness and distance of the land from the markets¹ and the drinking places in the river [*furād*].' Yahya ibn- 272
Ādam says, 'The Moslems of as-Sawād asked al-Manṣūr towards the end of his caliphate to introduce the system by which they turn over to the authorities as tax a part of the produce of the land;² but he died before the system was introduced. Later, by al-Mahdi's orders, the system was introduced in all places with the exception of 'Aḳabat Ḥulwân.'"

¹ Māwardi, p. 306, l. 12.

² Ar. *muḳāsamah*, as contrasted with *misḏḥah*, is the system of land tenure by which the *kharāj* is levied on the produce and not the area, and is from one-tenth to one-half of the produce of the lands. Cf. Māwardi, p. 260; De Goeje's Balādhuri "Glossarium", pp. 86-87; ibn-Tiḳṭaḳa, p. 215, l. 16, p. 260, l. 5; Berchem, *La Propriété Territoriale*, p. 45.

The survey of Hudhaifah. ‘Abdallāh ibn-Ṣāliḥ al-‘Ijlī from certain authorities:—Hudhaifah who measured the surface of the land irrigated by the Tigris, died at al-Ma-dā’in. The Qanāṭir Hudhaifah [arches of Hudhaifah] are named after him, because he camped near them; but others say because he renewed them. His cubit [Ar. *dhirā’*], like that of ibn-Hunaif, is the length of a man’s arm, hand and thumb, stretched out. When the inhabitants of as-Sawād had the system of *kharāj* proportioned to the produce of the land, after they had that based on the area [*misāḥah*], one of the officials said: “The tithe levied on the fiefs was a tenth which was not equivalent [?] to one-fifth of the half levied on the *istāns* [administrative districts]. Therefore, it is necessary that there should be levied on the *jarīb* of the fiefs subject to the area [*misāḥah*] system of *kharāj* also one-fifth of what is levied on the *jarīb* of the *istāns* [?].”¹ Such was the case.

Abu-‘Ubaid from Maimūn ibn-Mihrān:—‘Umar sent Hudhaifah and ibn-Hunaif to Khāniqīn, which was one of the first places they conquered; and after they attached seals to the necks of the *dhimmīs*, they collected its *kharāj*.

Lands confiscated by ‘Umar. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from ‘Abd-al-Malik, ibn-abi-Ḥurrah’s father:—The latter said, “‘Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb confiscated for himself ten pieces of land in as-Sawād of which I remember seven, the remaining three having slipped me. The lands he confiscated were (1) a piece covered with woods; (2) one covered with marshes; (3) one belonging to king Kisra; (4) all of Dair Yazid;² (5) the land of those who were killed during the war; (6) the land of those who fled the country.

¹ Caetani, vol. v, p. 374; Muḥaddasi, p. 133.

² Caetani, vol. v, p. 373, gives it “dayr mubad (? nel testo: barid)”. Cf. Yūsuf, p. 32, l. 20.

This state of affairs lasted until the register was burned in the days of al-Ḥajjāj ibn-Yūsuf, upon which the people seized the [domanial] land bordering on their property." ²⁷³ ¹

Abu-'Abd-ar-Raḥmān al-Ju'fī from 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-abi-Hurrah's father:—"Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb confiscated in as-Sawād the land of those who were killed during the war, the land of those who fled the country, all the land of king Kisra, all the land belonging to Kisra's family, every swampy place, all Dair Yazīd and all the land that was appropriated by Kisra for himself. Thus, the value of what 'Umar took amounted to 7,000,000 *dirhams*. In the battle of [Dair] al-Jamājīm, the people burnt the register and every one of them seized what bordered on his land.

Fiefs assigned by 'Uthmān. Al-Ḥusain and 'Amr an-Nāḳīd from Mūsa ibn-Ṭalḥah:—"Uthmān assigned as fief to 'Abdallāh ibn-Mas'ūd a piece of land in an-Nahrain; to 'Ammār ibn-Yāsir, Asbīna;² to Khabbāb ibn-al-Aratt, Sa'naba; and to Sa'd [ibn-abi-Waḳḳāṣ] the village of Hurmuz.

'Abdallāh ibn-Ṣāliḥ al-'Ijlī from ash-Sha'bi:—"Uthmān ibn-'Affān assigned as fief to Ṭalḥah ibn-'Ubaidallāh an-Nashāstaj;³ and to Usāmah ibn-Zaid, a piece of land which he later sold.

Shaibān ibn-Farrūkh from Mūsa ibn-Ṭalḥah:—"Uthmān ibn-'Affān gave fiefs to five of the Companions of the Prophet: 'Abdallāh ibn-Mas'ūd, Sa'd ibn-Mālik az-Zuhri, az-Zubair ibn-al-'Auwām,⁴ Khabbāb ibn-al-Aratt and Usāmah ibn-Zaid.⁵ Mūsa ibn-Ṭalḥah adds, "I noticed that ibn-

¹ Athir, vol. ii, p. 407; Adam, pp. 45-46.

² Yūsuf, p. 25, l. 9: "Istiniya."

³ Yāḳūt, vol. iv, p. 783.

⁴ Ibn-Sa'd, vol. iii¹, pp. 75-77.

⁵ Cf. Ya'ḳūbi, vol. ii, p. 202, l. 4.

Mas'ûd and Sa'd, who were my neighbors, used to cultivate their lands for one-third and one-fourth [of the produce]."

Al-Walid ibn-Ṣâliḥ from Mûsa ibn-Ṭalḥah:—The first one to give out al-'Irâḳ in fiefs was 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân who gave out pieces of land appropriated by Kisra, and others evacuated by their owners. Thus, he assigned to Ṭalḥah as fief an-Nashâtaj; to Wâ'il ibn-Ḥujr al-Ḥaql-rami, the land bordering on Zurârah's; to Khabbâb ibn-al-Aratt, Asbina; to 'Adi ibn-Ḥâtîm at-Ṭâ'i, ar-Rauḥâ, to Khâlid ibn-'Urfuṭah, a piece of land near Hammâm [bath] A'yan; to al-Ash'ath ibn-Ḳais al-Kindi, Ṭizanâbâdh; and to Jarir ibn-'Abdallâh al-Bajali, his land on the bank of the Euphrates. 274

Ajamat Burs. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from al-Ḥasan ibn-Ṣâliḥ:—The latter said, "I was informed that 'Ali assessed on the owners of Ajamat [forest] Burs 4,000 *dirhams*; and to that end, he wrote them a statement on a piece of parchment.¹

I was told by Aḥmad ibn-Ḥammâd al-Kûfi that Ajamat Burs lies in the vicinity of the Namrûdh [Nimrod] palace in Bâbil [Babylon]. In this forest, there is a precipice of great depth, which, according to some, is a well from the soil of which the bricks of the palace were made, and which, according to others, is a landslide.

Nahr Sa'd. I learnt from abu-Mas'ûd and others that the landlords [*dihkâns*] of al-Anbâr asked Sa'd ibn-abi-Wakkâs to dig for them a canal which they had previously asked the Persian magnate [king] to dig² for them. Sa'd wrote to Sa'd ibn-'Amr ibn-Ḥarâm, ordering him to dig the canal for them. Accordingly, they dug until they reached a mountain which they could not cut through, upon

¹ Ādam, p. 18.

² Cf. Mas'ûdi, vol. i, p. 225.

which they gave it up. But when al-Ḥajjāj became governor of al-ʿIrāq, he gathered workmen from all regions, and said to his superintendents, "Take note of what one of the diggers eats per day. If it is the weight of what he digs out, then continue the work." Thus, they spent money¹ on it until it was completed. The mountain excavated was therefore named after al-Ḥajjāj; but the canal, after Sa'd ibn-ʿAmr ibn-Ḥarām.²

Nahr Maḥdūd. Al-Khaizurān, the mother of the caliphs, [*umm-al-khulafāʾ*] ordered that the canal known by the name of Maḥdūd be dug; and she gave it the name of ar-Raiyān.³ Her superintendent over the work had divided it into sections, put limits for every section, and put it in charge of a group of men to dig; hence the name Maḥdūd [*i. e.*, limited].

Nahr Shaila. As for the canal known by the name of Shaila, it is claimed by the banu-Shaila ibn-Farrukhzādān al-Marwazi that Sābūr [Persian king] had dug it out for their grandfather when he sent him to guard the frontier of the dominion at Nighya in the canton of al-Anbār. According to others, however, the canal was so called after 275 one, Shaila, who made a contract for digging the canal in the days of the caliph al-Manṣūr; the canal being old but buried, al-Manṣūr ordered that it be excavated. Before the work was brought to an end, al-Manṣūr died and the work was completed in the caliphate of al-Mahdi. According to others, al-Manṣūr ordered that a mouth [only] be dug for the canal above its old mouth; but he did not complete the work. Al-Mahdi completed it.

¹ Cf. Caetani, vol. iii, p. 864.

² Cf. *Marāṣid*, vol. iii, p. 248.

³ *Marāṣid*, vol. iii, p. 48: "al-Marbān."

CHAPTER VIII

THE FOUNDING OF AL-KÛFAH

Al-Kûfah chosen. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from 'Abd-al-Ḥamid ibn-Ja'far and others:—'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb wrote to Sa'd ibn-abi-Wakḥās ordering him to adopt for the Moslems a place to which they could emigrate, and which they could use as a meeting place [*ḡairawān*], provided that between him ['Umar] and the Moslems, no sea should intervene. Accordingly, Sa'd came to al-Anbār¹ with the idea of occupying it. Here, however, flies were so numerous, that Sa'd had to move to another place, which proved to be unsatisfactory, and therefore he moved to al-Kûfah which he divided into lots, giving the houses as fiefs and settling the different tribes in their quarters. He also erected its mosque. All this took place in the year 17.

Sûḡ Ḥakamah. The following was communicated to me by 'Ali ibn-al-Mughirah-l-Athram, on the authority of *sheikhs* from al-Kûfah:—When Sa'd ibn-abi-Wakḥās was through with the battle of al-Ḳādisiyah, he went to al-Madâ'in, made terms with the inhabitants of ar-Rûmīyah and Bahurasir, reduced al-Madâ'in,² Asbānbur³ and Kurdban-dâdh⁴ and settled his troops in them. The troops occupied these places. Subsequently, Sa'd was ordered [by 'Umar] to remove them; and so he removed them to Sûḡ Ḥakamah, others say to Kuwaifāh on this side of al-Kûfah. Ac-

¹ Dinawari, p. 131.

² The Arabic and Persian names of Ctesiphon; Yâkût, vol. i, p. 237.

³ Perhaps a quarter in Ctesiphon; Caetani, vol. iii, p. 848.

according to al-Athram, the word *takawwuf*¹ means "the reunion of people". Others say that circular places when sandy are called *kūfah*; and still others call the land rich in pebbles, mud and sand, *kūfah*.

Mosquitoes in al-Madd'in. It is stated that when the Moslems in al-Madâ'in were attacked by the mosquitoes, Sa'd wrote to 'Umar telling him that they were badly affected by them; in answer to which 'Umar wrote back, 276 "Arabs are like camels; whatever is good for the camels is good for them. Choose for them, therefore, a habitable place; and let no sea intervene between them and me." The determining of the dwelling-place was entrusted to abu-l-Haiyâj al-Asadi 'Amr ibn-Mâlik ibn-Junâdah.

Al-Kūfah founded. Then 'Abd al-Masîh ibn-Buḡailah presented himself before Sa'd and said to him, "I can point out to thee a site which is outside the waterless desert, and higher than the muddy places where mosquitoes abound."² Saying this, he pointed out the site of al-Kūfah which was then called Sūristân. When Sa'd arrived on the spot destined to be the site of the mosque, a man shot, by his orders. an arrow towards the *qiblah*, another towards the north, another to the south, a fourth to the east, and marked the spots where the arrows fell. Sa'd then established the mosque and the governor's residence on the spot where the man who shot the arrows had stood, fencing in all the space around that spot. He then drew lots with two arrows between the tribe of Nizâr and the tribes of al-Yaman, promising the left side, which was the better of the two, to the one whose arrow was drawn first. The people of al-Yaman had theirs first; and they were, therefore, allotted the pieces on the east side. The pieces allotted to the Nizâr fell on

¹ From which noun Kūfah comes.

² Cf. Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2389.

the west side beyond the boundaries fixed for the mosque, leaving what was fenced in within the marks for the mosque and the governor's residence. Later, al-Mughirah ibn-Shu'bah enlarged the mosque; and Ziyâd¹ [ibn-Abihi] rebuilt it strongly and rebuilt the governor's residence. Ziyâd often repeated, "On every one of the pillars of the mosque at al-Kûfah, I spent 1,800 [*dirhams*]." Another building was established by 'Amr ibn-Ḥuraith al-Makhzûmi, whom Ziyâd used to leave in his place over al-Kûfah whenever he absented himself in al-Baṣrah. Ziyâd's agents erected many buildings which made the place crowded and thickly set.²

The lane called Kukāk 'Amr in al-Kûfah takes its name from the banu-'Amr ibn-Ḥuraith ibn-'Amr ibn-'Uthmân ibn-'Abdallâh ibn-'Umar ibn-Makhzûm ibn-Yakazah.

The Yamanites. Wahb ibn-Bakīyah-l-Wâsiṭi from ash-Sha'bi:—The latter said, "We (the Yamanites) were 12,000 men; the Nizâr were 8,000; from which you can easily see that we constituted the majority of the settlers of al-Kûfah. Our arrow went to the east side of the mosque. That is why we hold the pieces we now hold." 277

The mosque. 'Ali ibn-Muḥammad al-Madâ'ini from Maslamah ibn-Muḥârib and others:—Al-Mughirah enlarged the mosque³ of al-Kûfah and rebuilt it. Ziyâd later enlarged it still more. Pebbles were spread in this mosque and in that of al-Baṣrah, because when people prayed their hands were covered with dust, which they used to remove by clapping their hands. This made Ziyâd say, "I am afraid that in course of time, the clapping of hands will be taken for a part of the religious ceremony." When he, therefore, en-

¹ Yâkût, vol. iv, pp. 323-324.

² Athir, vol. ii, pp. 410 *seq.*

³ Hamadhâni, pp. 173-174.

larged the mosque and added to it, he ordered that pebbles be strewn in the courtyard of the mosque. The overseers of the work used to oppress those who gathered the pebbles, saying, "Bring us only this kind which we show you", choosing special samples, and asking for similar ones. By such means, they enriched themselves. Hence, the saying, "It is good to be in authority even over stones."¹ This saying, however, is, according to al-Athram, explained by abu-'Uбайдah by the fact that al-Ḥajjāj ibn-'Atik ath-Thakafi, or his son, had charge of cutting the pillars for the al-Baṣrah mosque from Jabal al-Ahwāz where he discovered a mine. This gave rise to the expression: "It is good to be in authority even over stones."

Abu-'Uбайдah states that the colonization of al-Kūfah took place in the year 18.

Ziyād took for himself in the al-Kūfah mosque a *maḥṣūrah* which afterwards was renewed by Khālīd ibn-'Abdallāh al-Ḳasri.

The version of al-Haitham. Ḥafṣ ibn-'Umar al-'Umari from al-Haitham ibn-'Adi at-Ṭā'i:—After having settled in al-Madā'in, planned it out and established a mosque, the Moslems found the place too dirty and productive of pestilence. Sa'd ibn-abī-Wakkāṣ communicated the fact to 'Umar who wrote back that they should move westward. Sa'd came to Kuwaifah ibn-'Umar, but finding the water all around it, the Moslems left it and came to the site on which al-Kūfah now stands. They hit on the ridge called Khadd al-'Adhrā' [the virgin's cheek] on which lavender, daisies, broom-plants [*shih* and *ḵaiṣūm*] and poppies grew. On this site, they established themselves.

I was told by a Kufite *sheikh* that the region between al-Kūfah and al-Ḥirah was known by the name of al-Miltāt. 278

¹ Freytag, vol. ii, p. 917, n. 47.

The house of 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-'Umar was used for entertaining guests, 'Umar having ordered that some house be put to that use for those who came from the different provinces.

Charges against Sa'd. Al-'Abbâs ibn-Hishâm al-Kalbi from Muḥammad ibn-Ishâk:—Sa'd ibn-abi-Waqqâs made a wooden door for his mansion which he surrounded with a fence of reeds. 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb sent Muḥammad ibn-Maslamah-l-Anṣâri who set fire to the door and fence, and made Sa'd leader in the mosques of al-Kûfah where nothing but good was spoken of him.

Al-'Abbâs ibn-al-Walid an-Narsi and Ibrâhim al-'Allâf al-Baṣri from Jâbir ibn-Samurah:—The people of al-Kûfah reported Sa'd ibn-abi-Waqqâs to 'Umar on the ground that he did not lead properly in prayers. In answer to the charge, Sa'd said, "As for me, I have always followed the prayer of the Prophet and never deviated from it. In the first two [prostrations] I repeat prayer slowly, in the last two, quickly."¹ "That was what was thought of thee, abu-Ishâk," said 'Umar. 'Umar then sent certain men to inquire in al-Kûfah regarding Sa'd, about whom nothing but good was told in the different mosques, until they came to the mosque of the banu-'Abs. Here someone called abu-Sa'dah said, "As for Sa'd, he does not divide shares equally, nor judge cases justly." Hearing this, Sa'd exclaimed, "O God, if he is telling a lie, make his age long, perpetuate his poverty, take away his eyesight and expose him to troubles!" 'Abd-al-Malik said, "I later saw abu-Sa'dah intercepting the way of the maids in the streets; and when somebody asked him, 'How are you, abu-Sa'dah?' he always replied, 'I am old and crazed, being afflicted with the curse of Sa'd'."

¹ Bukhâri, vol. i, p. 195; Zamakhshari, *Fâṭih*, vol. i, p. 212.

In another tradition transmitted by al-'Abbâs an-Narsi, Sa'd made the following petition, regarding the people of al-Kûfah: "O God, let no ruler be satisfied with them, and let them be never satisfied with a ruler!"

I was informed by al-'Abbâs an-Narsi that al-Mukhtâr ibn-abi-'Ubaid, or someone else, said, "To love the people of al-Kûfah is honor; and to hate them is destruction."

Al-Ḥasan ibn-'Uthmân az-Ziyâdi from ash-Sha'bi:— After the victory of al-Ḳâdisiyah, 'Amr ibn-Ma'dikarib visited 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb and was asked by him about Sa'd and whether the people were satisfied with him. 'Amr gave the following answer, "I left him laying up for them as an ant lays up, having as much sympathy with them as a kind mother. In his love of dates, he is an Arab; in the collection of taxes, he is Nabatean. He divides shares equitably, judges cases justly and leads the bands successfully." "It looks," said 'Umar, "as if ye both have agreed to compensate each other with praise (Sa'd having before written to 'Umar in commendation of 'Amr)." "No, 'Commander of the Believers'," answered 'Amr, "I rather said what I knew." "Well, 'Amr," said 'Umar, "describe war." "It is bitter in taste when waged. He, who perseveres in it, becomes known; but he who grows weak, perishes."—"Describe the arms."—"Ask me about whichever thou wantest."—"The lancet?"—"It is a brother which may betray thee."—"The arrows?"—"Arrows are messengers of death which either err or hit."—"The shield?"—"That is the defense which has most to suffer."—"The coat of mail?"—"Something that keeps the horseman busy; a nuisance for the footman; but in all cases, a strong protection."—"The sword?"—"May it be the cause of thy death!"—"Thy death!"—"The fever has abased me to thee."¹

¹ A proverb applied to the case of abasement on the occasion of need. Lane's "Dictionary" s. v. *aḡra'a*.

'Umar appoints 'Ammâr and then al-Mughirah. At last, 'Umar dismissed Sa'd and appointed 'Ammâr ibn-Yâsir. A complaint was made against 'Ammâr to the effect that he was weak and knew nothing about politics. He was therefore dismissed after holding the office of governor over al-Kûfah for one year and nine months. In this connection, 'Umar remarked, "What am I to do with the people of al-Kûfah? If I appoint a strong man over them, they attribute transgression to him; and if a weak man, they despise him."¹ Calling al-Mughirah ibn-Shu'bah, he asked him, "Wouldst thou commit again what thou didst once commit, if I should assign thee over al-Kûfah?" And al-Mughirah answered, "No." Al-Mughirah went to al-Madinah, after the conquest of al-Kâdisiyah, and was appointed by 'Umar over al-Kûfah, which position he held until 'Umar's death.

Sa'd, then al-Walid, then Sa'id as governors. Then came 'Uthmân ibn-'Affân and appointed over al-Kûfah Sa'd; but later dismissed him and appointed al-Walid ibn-'Uqbah ibn-abi-Mu'ait ibn-abi-'Amr ibn-Umaiya. When al-Walid visited Sa'd, the latter said, "Either thou hast become intelligent after me, or I have become foolish after thee." Al-Walid was later dismissed and Sa'id ibn-al-Âṣi ibn-Sa'id 280 ibn-al-Âṣi ibn-Umaiya was nominated to his place.

Persians unite with the Arabs. Abu-Mas'ûd al-Kûfi from Mis'ar ibn-Kidâm:—In the battle of al-Kâdisiyah, Rustam led 4,000 men called Jund [army] Shahânshâh, who asked for peace provided they be allowed to settle wherever they wanted, be confederates with whomever they wanted and receive soldiers' stipends. Their request having been granted, they united in a confederacy with Zuhrah

¹ *Tâd*, vol. iii, p. 360; Hamadhâni, p. 184; Kazwini, *Athâr al-Bilâd*, p. 167.

ibn-Ḥawiyah as-Sa'di of the banu-Tamim. Sa'd [ibn-abi-Wakḥâṣ] allowed them to settle where they chose, and assigned 1,000,000 *dirhams* for stipends. Their chief [*naḵīb*] was one of them called Dailam;¹ hence the name of the place Ḥamrâ' Dailam. Later Ziyâd [ibn-Abihi], following the orders of Mu'âwiyah, sent some of them to Syria where they are called al-Furs [Persians], others to al-Baṣrah where they were combined with the Asâwirah [Persian cavalry].

According to abu-Mas'ûd, the Arabs call the non-Arabs Ḥamrâ' [the red], and would say, "I came from Ḥamrâ' Dailam," as they would say, "I came from Juhainah" or some other place. Abu-Mas'ûd adds, "I heard someone say that these Asâwirah lived near ad-Dailam and when they were attacked by the Moslems in Ḳazwin, they accepted Islâm on the same terms as the Asâwirah of al-Baṣrah. Then they came to al-Kûfah and settled in it."

According to al-Madâ'ini, Abarwiz brought from ad-Dailam 4,000 men who acted as his servants and escort, which position they held until the Arab invasion. They then took part in the battle of al-Ḳâdisiyah under Rustam. When Rustam was killed and the Magians were defeated, they withdrew, saying, "We are different from those others [*i. e.*, Arabs]; we have no refuge, and have already left a bad impression on the Moslems. Let us then adopt their faith, and we will be strengthened by them." Having deserted to the Moslem camp, Sa'd wanted to know the cause; and al-Mughirah ibn-Shu'bah asked them about it. Thus, they presented their case, saying, "We will adopt your faith." Al-Mughirah came back to Sa'd and told him about it. Sa'd promised them security; and they accepted Islâm. They witnessed the conquest of al-Ma-

¹ "Dilam" in Persian.

dâ'in under Sa'd and the conquest of Jalûlâ'; after which they returned to al-Kûfah where they settled with the Moslems.

*Places of interest and the persons after whom they are named.*¹ The Jabbânat [cemetery] as-Sabî', after a son of as-Sabî' ibn-Sabu' ibn-Şa'b al-Hamdâni.

The Şahrâ [desert] Uthair,² after Uthair of the banu- 281
Asad.

The Dukkân [shop] 'Abd-al-Ḥamid, after 'Abd-al-Ḥamid ibn-'Abd-ar-Rahmân ibn-Zaid ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb, the 'âmil of 'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz over al-Kûfah.

The Saḥrâ bani-Ḳirâr after the banu-Ḳirâr ibn-Tha'labah. . . . ibn-Nizâr.

Dâr ar-Rûmiyin was a dunghill where the inhabitants of al-Kûfah cast their rubbish and which was taken as fief from Yazid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik by 'Anbasah ibn-Sa'id ibn-al-Âṣi, who removed the soil in it for 150,000 *dirhams*.

The Sûk [market] Yûsuf in al-Ḥirah, after Yûsuf ibn-'Umar . . . ath-Thakafi.

Ḥammâm [bath] A'yan, after A'yan, a freedman of Sa'd ibn-abi-Wakḳâs.

Bî'at [church] bani-Mâzin in al-Ḥirah, after some of al-Azd of Ghassân.

Ḥammâm 'Umar, after 'Umar ibn-Sa'd ibn-abi-Wakḳâs. Shahârsûj Bajilah in al-Kûfah, after the banu-Bajlah.³

Jabbânat 'Arzam, after a certain 'Arzam, who used to 282
shake in it milk in a skin [so that its butter might come forth].

Jabbânat Bishr, after Bishr ibn-Rabî'ah . . . ibn-Ḳumair al-Khuth'ami.

Zurârah, after Zurârah ibn-Yazid . . . ibn-Şa'şah.

¹ The following list is a shortened form of the original.

² Dhahabî, pp. 5-6.

³ Yâqût, vol. iii, p. 338; Hamadhâni, p. 182; *Marâṣid*, vol. ii, p. 135.

Dâr [house] Ḥukaim in al-Kûfah, after Ḥukaim ibn-Sa'd ibn-Thaur al-Bukâ'i.

Ḳaṣr [castle] Muḳâtil, after Muḳâtil ibn-Ḥassân¹ . . . of the banu-Amru'i-l-Ḳais.

As-Sawâdiyah² in al-Kûfah, after Sawâd ibn-Zaid ibn-283
'Adi. . . .

-Ḳaryat [village] abi-Ṣalâbah on the Euphrates, after Ṣalâbah ibn-Mâlik ibn-Ṭâriḳ. . . .

Aḳsâs Mâlik, after Mâlik ibn-Ḳais . . . ibn-Nizâr.

Dair [monastery] al-A'waṭ, after one of the Iyâd of the banu-Umaiyyah.

Dair Ḳurrah after Ḳurrah of the banu-Umaiyyah ibn-Ḥudhâfah.

Dair as-Sawa, after the same banu-Umaiyyah.

Dair al-Jamâjim, after the Iyâd tribe who in a battle with the banu-Bahrâ' and the banu-l-Ḳain lost many who were buried there and whose skulls [*jamâjim*] were later excavated as one was digging in the ground.

Dair Ka'b, after the Iyâd.

Dair Hind, after the mother of 'Amr ibn-Hind.

Dâr Ḳumâm, after the daughter of al-Ḥârith ibn-Hâ-284
ni' al-Kindi.

Bi'at bani-'Adi, after the banu-'Adi ibn-adh-Dhumail of the Lakhm.

Ṭizanâbâdh, after aḍ-Ḍaizan ibn-Mu'âwiyah ibn-al-'Abid as-Salihi.

Masjid [mosque] Simâk in al-Kûfah, after Simâk ibn-Makhramah ibn-Ḥumain al-Asadi. . . .

Maḥallat [quarter] bani-Shaiṭân, after Shaiṭân ibn-Zuhair³ . . . ibn-Tanûm.

¹ *Ḳamûs*, vol. iv. p. 36, l. 22: "Ḥaiyân."

² "Sauwâriyyah" in Hamadhâni, p. 182; cf. *Tâj al-'Arûs*, vol. ii, p. 390; Yâkût, vol. iii, p. 180.

³ "Zubair" in Yâkût, vol. iii, p. 356, l. 12; cf. *Ḥajar*, vol. i, p. 585.

The site of Dâr 'Īsa ibn-Mūsā belonged to al-'Alâ' ibn-'Abd-ar-Raḥmân . . . ibn-'Abd-Manâf.

285

There is a path in al-Kûfah named after 'Amirah ibn-Shihâb. . . .

Ṣaḥrâ' Shabath, after Shabath ibn-Rib'i ar-Riyâḥi of the banu-Tamim.

Dâr Ḥujair in al-Kûfah, after Ḥujair ibn-al-Ja'd al-Jumahî.

Bi'r [well] al-Mubârik [Mubarak ?], after al-Mubârik [Mubarak ?] ibn-'Ikrimah ibn-Ḥumairi [Ḥimyari ?]-l-Ju'fi.

Raḥa [hand-mill] 'Umârah, after 'Umârah ibn-'Uḡbah . . . ibn-Umaiyaḥ.

Jabbânat Sâlim, after Sâlim ibn-'Ammâr . . . ibn-Hawâzin.

Ṣaḥrâ' Albardakht, after the poet Albardakht aḍ-Ḍabbi.

Masjid bani-'Anz, after the banu-'Anz ibn-Wâ'il ibn-Kâsiṭ.

Masjid bani-Jadhimah, after the banu-Jadhimah ibn-Mâlik ibn-Naṣr . . . ibn-Asad.

There is a mosque in al-Kûfah named after the banu-l-Makâṣif.

Masjid bani-Bahdalah, after the banu-Bahdalah ibn-al-Mithl ibn-Mu'âwiyah of the Kindah.

Bi'r al-Ja'd in al-Kûfah, after al-Ja'd, a freedman of Hamdân.

286

Dâr abi-Arṭât, after Arṭât ibn-Mâlik al-Bajali.

Dâr al-Muḡaṭṭa', after al-Muḡaṭṭa' ibn-Sunain al-Kalbi.

Ḳaṣr al-'Adasiyyin at the extremity of al-Ḥirah, after the banu-'Ammâr ibn-'Abd-al-Masiḥ. . . .

The cathedral mosque in al-Kûfah was built with material taken from the ruins of the castles in al-Ḥirah that belonged to the al-Mundhir clan, the price of that material constituting a part of the tax paid by the people of al-Ḥirah.

Sikkat al-Barid [post-office] in al-Kûfah was once a

church built by Khâlid ibn-ʿAbdallâh . . . of the Bajilah for his mother, who was a Christian.

Khâlid built shops, dug the canal called al-Jâmiʿ, and erected the *Ḳaṣr* Khâlid.

Sûk Asad, after Asad ibn-ʿAbdallâh, Khâlid's brother.

Ḳanṭarat [arch] al-Kûfah was built by ʿUmar ibn-Hubairah, and later repaired by Khâlid and others.

Al-Hâshimiyah. The following tradition was transmitted to me by abu-Masʿûd and others:—Yazid ibn-ʿUmar ibn-Hubairah laid out a city in al-Kûfah on the Euphrates and occupied it before it was fully completed. He then received a letter from Marwân, ordering him to avoid the neighborhood of the people of al-Kûfah; and he, therefore, left it and built the castle known by the name of *Ḳaṣr* ibn-Hubairah near the Sûra bridge. 287

When caliph abu-l-ʿAbbâs came to power, he occupied this city, completed the erection of certain mansions [*maḳ-ṣûrahs*] defended by walls in it, established new buildings and called it al-Hâshimiyah. People in general called it by its old name after ibn-Hubairah; and abu-l-ʿAbbâs making the remark, "I see that the name of ibn-Hubairah will always cling to it", gave it up and established on a site opposite to it another city by the name of al-Hâshimiyah. After residing there for some time, he decided to settle in al-Anbâr, where he built his well-known city¹ in which he was buried.

Madînat as-Salâm. When abu-Jaʿfar al-Manṣûr became caliph, he occupied the city of al-Hâshimiyah in al-Kûfah after completing its erection, enlarging it and preparing it according to his own idea. Later, he abandoned it in favor of Baghdâdh, where he built his city. He founded Baghdâdh and called it Madînat as-Salâm,² and repaired its old

¹ Le Strange, *Baghdâd*, pp. 5-6.

² "The city of peace." Le Strange, p. 10.

wall which begins at the Tigris and ends at aş-Şarât [canal].

It was in this al-Hâshimiyah that al-Manşûr imprisoned 'Abdallâh ibn-Ḥasan ibn-Ḥasan ibn-'Alī ibn-abi-Ṭâlib because of his two sons Muḥammad and Ibrâhim; and it was here that he was buried.

Ar-Ruṣâfah. Al-Manşûr built in al-Kûfah ar-Ruṣâfah [causeway] and by his orders, his freedman abu-l-Khaṣīb Marzûk built for him on an old foundation the castle that bears his name: abu-l-Khaṣīb. Others say that abu-l-Khaṣīb built the castle for himself; and al-Manşûr used to visit him in it.

Al-Khawarnak. As for al-Khawarnak, it was an old Persian castle built by an-Nu'mân ibn-Amru'i-l-Ḳais (whose mother was ash-Shakīkah, daughter of abu-Rabī'ah ibn-Dhuḥl ibn-Shaibân) for Bahrâm Jûr ibn-Yazdajird ibn-Bahrâm ibn-Sâbûr dhu-l-Aktâf, who was brought up in the home of an-Nu'mân.¹ It was this same an-Nu'mân who left his kingdom and traveled around, as mentioned by 'Adī ibn-Zaid al-'Ibâdī in his poem. When the "blessed dynasty" appeared, al-Khawarnak was given as fief to Ibrâhim ibn-Salamah, one of their propagandists in Khurâsân and a grandfather of 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân ibn-Ishâk al-Ḳâdī. 288 During the caliphate of al-Ma'mûn and al-Mu'tasim, Ibrâhim lived in Madīnat as-Salâm and was a freedman of ar-Ribâb. In the caliphate of abu-l-'Abbâs, he erected the dome of al-Khawarnak which did not exist before.

Bâb al-Fil. Abu-Mas'ûd al-Kûfī from certain *sheikhs* of al-Kûfah:—When the Moslems conquered al-Madâ'in, they captured an elephant; all the other elephants they came across before having been killed by them. They wrote to

¹ Tha'âlibī, *Mulûk al-Furs*, pp. 530-540 (ed. Zotenberg); Hamadhâni, pp. 178-179.

'Umar about it and he told them to sell it if possible. The elephant was bought by a man from al-Ḥīrah who used to cover its back with a cloak and go round the villages exhibiting it. Sometime after that, umm-Aiyūb, daughter of 'Umārah ibn-'Uqbah ibn-abi-Mu'aiṭ (who was the wife of al-Mughirah ibn-Shu'bah and later of Ziyād) wanted to see the elephant as she was in her father's home. The elephant was brought before her and stood at the door of the mosque which is now termed Bâb al-Fil. After looking at it, she gave its owner something and dismissed him. But no sooner had the elephant taken a few strides, than it fell dead. That is why the door was called Bâb al-Fil.¹ Some say that the one who looked at it was the wife of al-Walid ibn-'Uqbah ibn-abi-Mu'aiṭ; others that it was a sorcerer who made the people see an elephant appearing from the door riding on a donkey; still others that the trough of the mosque was brought on an elephant and passed through this door, which was for that reason called Bâb al-Fil. These explanations are false. There are those who claim that the trough of the mosque was carried on an elephant and brought in through this door. Others think that an elephant owned by one of the governors once rushed against this door which was later called after it. The first explanation, however, is the most authentic.

Jabbānat Maimūn. According to abu-Mas'ūd, the Maimūn cemetery at al-Kūfah was named after Maimūn, a freedman of Muḥammad ibn-'Alī ibn-'Abdallāh, surnamed abu-Bishr, who built at-Ṭākāt² in Baghdād near Bâb ash-Shām.³

¹ "The elephant door"; cf. Ṭabari, vol. ii, p. 27.

² Archways or arcades. Cf. Le Strange, *Baghdād*, p. 130.

³ "The Syrian gate", Le Strange, pp. 17-18; Hamadhāni, p. 184; Ya'qūbi, pp. 240-242.

Sahrâ' umm-Salamah. The umm-Salamah desert was so called after umm-Salamah, daughter of Ya'qûb ibn-Salamah . . . ibn-Makhzûm and the wife of abu-l-'Abbâs. 289

Al-Kûfah moat. I was told by abu-Mas'ûd that al-Manşûr held the people of al-Kûfah responsible for its moat and that he imposed on every one of them forty *dirhams* to meet its expenses, he being displeased with them on account of their tendencies toward the Tâlibite party and their spreading false news regarding the *sulţân* [the chief authority].

'The inhabitants of al-Kûfah commended. Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from 'Amir :—'Umar writing to the people of al-Kûfah called them "the head of the Arabs."

Al-Ḥusain from Nâfi' ibn-Jubair ibn-Muţ'im :—'Umar said, "In al-Kûfah are the most distinguished men."

Al-Ḥusain and Ibrâhim ibn-Muslim al-Khawârizmi from ash-Sha'bi :—'Umar in addressing the people of al-Kûfah wrote, "To the head of Islâm."

Al-Ḥusain ibn-al-Aswad from Shamir ibn-'Aṭiyah :—'Umar said regarding the people of al-Kûfah, "They are the lance of Allah, the treasure of the faith, the cranium of the Arabs, who protect their own frontier forts and reinforce other Arabs."

Abu-Naşr at-Tammâr from Salmân :—The latter said :—"Al-Kûfah is the dome of Islâm. There will be a time in which every believer will either be in it or will have his heart set upon it."

CHAPTER IX

WÂSIṬ AL-'IRÂḲ

The first cathedral mosques. 'Abd-al-Ḥamid ibn-Wâsi' al-Khatli-l-Ḥâsib from al-Ḥasan ibn-Ṣâlih:—The first cathedral mosque¹ built in as-Sawâd was that of al-Madâ'in built by Sa'd and his companions. It was later made larger and stronger under the supervision of Ḥudhaifâh ibn-al-Yamân who died at al-Madâ'in in the year 36. After that, Sa'd established the mosque of al-Kûfah and 290 that of al-Anbâr.

Wâsiṭ built by al-Ḥajjâj. The city of Wâsiṭ was built in the year 83 or 84 by al-Ḥajjâj who also built its mosque, castle and Ḳubbat al-Khaḍrâ'.² The site of Wâsiṭ having been covered with reeds [*ḳaṣab*], the city acquired the name of Wâsiṭ al-Ḳaṣab. This city is equidistant from al-Ahwâz, al-Baṣrah and al-Kûfah. Ibn-al-Ḳirriyah remarks, "He [al-Ḥajjâj] has built it but not in his town, and shall leave it but not for his son."

One of the *sheikhs* of Wâsiṭ from other *sheikhs*:—When al-Ḥajjâj completed the erection of Wâsiṭ, he wrote to 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwân, "I have built a city in a hollow of the ground [*kirsh*] between al-Jabal and al-Miṣrain, and called it Wâsiṭ [lying halfway between]." That is why the people of Wâsiṭ were called the Kirshiyûn.³ Before he

¹ *Masjid jâmi'* = the chief mosque of the city in which people assemble on Friday for prayer and the *khutbah*.

² i. e., "the green dome." It was later occupied by al-Manṣûr and called Bâb adh-Dhahab. Le Strange, 31 seq.; Yâḳût, vol. i, p. 683; Ya'ḳûbi, *Buldân*, p. 240, and *Ta'rîkh*, vol. ii, p. 450; Ṭabari, vol. iii, p. 326.

³ *Tâj al-'Arâs*, s. v. *kirsh*.

erected Wâsiṭ, al-Ḥajjāj had the idea of taking up his abode in aṣ-Ṣīn of Kaskar. He, therefore, dug Nahr [canal] aṣ-Ṣīn and ordered that the workmen be chained together so that none of them might run away as a deserter. After that it occurred to him to establish Wâsiṭ¹ which he later occupied, then he dug out an-Nīl² and az-Zābi canals. The latter was so called because it branched off from the old Zābi. He thus reclaimed the land around these two canals and erected the city called an-Nīl³ and populated it. He then turned his attention to certain crown-domains which 'Abdallāh ibn-Darrāj, a freedman of Mu'āwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyān, had reclaimed (when with al-Mughirah ibn-Shu'bah he had charge of the *kharāj* of al-Kūfah) for Mu'āwiyah. These domains included waste lands, swamps, ditches and thickets. Al-Ḥajjāj built dams⁴ in these domains; uprooted the reeds in them and added them to the domains of 'Abd-al-Malik ibn-Marwān after populating them.

To his castle and the cathedral mosque in Wâsiṭ, al-Ḥajjāj brought doors from Zandaward,⁵ ad-Dauḡarah, Dār-rūsāt, Dair Māsirjasān⁶ and Sharabīṭ, whose people protested, saying, "We have been guaranteed the security of our cities and possessions;" but he did not mind what they said.

Al-Mubarak. Al-Mubarak⁷ canal was dug by Khālid ibn-'Abdallāh-l-Ḳasri al-Mubarak and commemorated by al-Farazdaq in certain verses.

¹ Ḳazwini, pp. 320-321; Ḥauḳal, pp. 162-163.

² Ya'qūbi, *Buldān*, p. 322.

³ *Tanbīh*, p. 52.

⁴ *musannayāt*; *Tāj al-'Arūs*, s. v. *saniya*; Māwardi, p. 311.

⁵ Ṭabari, vol. iii, p. 321.

⁶ Marāṣid, vol. i, p. 439.

⁷ Ṭabari, vol. iii, pp. 1981, 1985.

Khâlid's bridge. Muḥammad ibn-Khâlid ibn-'Abdallâh at-Ṭaḥḥân from his *sheikhs*:—Khâlid ibn-'Abdallâh al-Ḳasri wrote to Hishâm ibn-'Abd-al-Malik asking for permission to make an arch over the Tigris. Hishâm wrote back, "If this were possible, the Persians would have done it." Khâlid wrote again; and Hishâm answered: "If thou art sure that it is feasible, thou mayst do it." Khâlid built the arch at a great expense; but it was soon destroyed by the water. Hishâm made Khâlid pay the expenses out of his own pocket.

Al-Bazzâk. The canal known by the name of al-Bazzâk was an old one of which the Nabatean form is al-Bas-sâk, which means that which cuts the water off from what comes after it and takes it over to itself. In this canal the superfluous water from as-Sib jungles and some water of the Euphrates gather. This name was corrupted into al-Bazzâk.

Al-Maimûn. As for al-Maimûn¹ it was first dug out by Sa'id ibn-Zaid, an agent of umm-Ja'far Zubaidah, daughter of Ja'far ibn-al-Mansûr. The mouth of al-Maimûn was near a village called Maimûn. In the time of al-Wâthik-Billâh, the position of the mouth was shifted by 'Umar ibn-Faraj ar-Rukhkhaji, but the river kept its old name al-Maimûn [the auspicious], lest the idea of auspiciousness be dissociated from it.

I was informed by Muḥammad ibn-Khâlid that by the order of caliph al-Mahdi, Nahr aş-Şilah was dug out and the lands around it were entrusted to farmers. The income thereof was used as stipends to the inhabitants of the sacred territories of Makkah and al-Madinah [*ahî al-Haramain*] and for other expenses there. It was stipulated on the tenants who came to those lands that they should yield two-

¹ Tabari, vol. iii, p. 1760: "Nahr Maimûn."

fifths [?] of the produce, with the understanding that after holding their share for fifty years, they should yield as tax one-half of its produce. This stipulation is still in force.¹

Al-Amir. As regards Nahr al-Amir, it was ascribed to 'Isa ibn-'Alī and lay in his fief. 292

Mashra'at al-Fil. We were informed by Muḥammad ibn-Khālīd that Muḥammad ibn-al-Kāsim presented to al-Ḥaj-jāj an elephant from as-Sind² which was transported through al-Baṭā'ih [the great swamp] on a ship and was landed at a watering place, which has since been called Māshra'at al-Fil or Furḍat³ al-Fil.

¹ Cf. Ḳudāmāh, pp. 241-242.

² A country bordering upon India, Karmān and Sijistān; Meynard, p. 324.

³ *mashra'at* = wharf; *furḍat* = harbor.

CHAPTER X

AL-BAṬĀ'İḤ

Al-'Aurâ'. I was informed by certain learned men that the Persians often discussed the future fall of their kingdom and thought that earthquakes and floods would be the sign thereof. Now, the Tigris emptied its water into Dijlat al-Baṣrah, also called al-'Aurâ',¹ by means of branching streams which drew their water from the main stream which carried the rest of the water and looked like one of those streams.

The formation of al-Baṭâ'ih. In the days of Ḳubâdh ibn-Fairûz,² the water at the lower part of Kaskar broke through a great breach which was neglected until its waters drowned large, flourishing tracts of land. Ḳubâdh was a feeble man and cared little for the breach. But when his son Anûshirwân came to rule, he ordered that dams be made and thus the water was stopped and some of the lands flourished again.

When the year came in which the Prophet sent 'Abdallâh ibn-Ḥudhâfah as-Sahmi to Kisra Abarwiz, which was the year 7 A. H. (others say 6), the waters of the Tigris and the Euphrates rose to a height never reached before or since, causing many great breaches. Abarwiz made special effort to stop the breaches; but the water had the better of him,

¹ The united course of the Tigris and Euphrates before they empty into the Persian Gulf. Yâkût, vol. ii, p. 745.

² Tha'âlibi, pp. 586-603.

turned towards al-Baṭā'ih¹ and overflowed the buildings and plants, drowning many cantons that were there. Kisra² rode out in person to block the breaches; he scattered money right and left, put many workmen to death and, according to a report, crucified on certain breaches forty dam builders in one day; but all that was of no avail against the force of water.³

With the advent of the Arabs into al-'Irāk, the Persians were kept too busy fighting to mind the breaches which would burst and no one would mind them; and the feudal lords [*dihkâns*] failed to block them. Consequently, al-Baṭihah was made wider and more extensive.⁴

'Abdallâh ibn-Darrâj. When Mu'âwiyah ibn-abi-Sufyân became ruler, he appointed 'Abdallâh ibn-Darrâj, his freedman, over the *kharâj* of al-'Irāk. 'Abdallâh, by cutting down the reeds and stopping the water by dams, reclaimed for his master lands in al-Baṭā'ih, the income of which amounted to 5,000,000 [*dirhams*].

Ḥassân an-Nabaṭi. Then came Ḥassân an-Nabaṭi, the freedman of the banu-Ḍabbah, the builder of Ḥaḍ [reservoir] Ḥassân in al-Baṣrah and the one after whom Manârat [light-house] Ḥassân in al-Baṭā'ih is named. Ḥassân reclaimed certain lands in al-Baṭā'ih for al-Ḥajjâj in the days of al-Walid and for Hishâm ibn-'Abd-al-Malik.⁵

Al-Janb canal. Before al-Baṭā'ih was formed, there was at Kaskar a canal called al-Janb, along the south bank of which ran the post-road to Maisân, Dastumaisân and al-Ahwâz. When al-Baṭā'ih was formed, that part of the

¹ The great swamp in which water overflowing from the Tigris and Euphrates disappeared. Rustah, p. 94.

² Anûshirwân; Tha'âlibi, p. 603.

³ Mas'ûdi, vol. i, p. 225.

⁴ Ḳudâmah, p. 240.

⁵ Cf. Ḳudâmah, p. 240.

post-road which became a thicket was called Ājām al-Barid; and the other part was called Ājām Aghmarbathī¹ in which the great thickets lie. The canal is now seen in the *al-Jāmidah* [solid] lands that have recently been reclaimed and rendered fit for use.

The version of abu-Mas'ūd. Abu-Mas'ūd al-Kūfi from his *sheikhs*:—Al-Batā'īḥ was formed after the "flight" of the Prophet and during the reign of Abarwiz over the Persians. Many great fissures were formed which Kisra was unable to block, thus making the rivers overflow and producing al-Batā'īḥ. At the time of the Moslem wars with the Persians, the water overflowed and no one took the trouble to block the fissures. This enlarged the Batīḥah and made it wider. The banu-Umayyah had reclaimed a part of the Batīḥah, which part was again sunk in the time of al-Ḥajjāj when new breaches appeared which al-Ḥajjāj did not care to block, trying thereby to injure the Persian feudal lords whom he suspected to be on the side of ibn-al-Ash'ath who had broken off his allegiance to al-Ḥajjāj. Ḥassān an-Nabaṭī reclaimed for Hishām certain tracts of the Batīḥah land.

Abu-l-Asad. Abu-l-Asad, from whom Nahr abu-l-Asad takes its name, was one of the generals of the caliph al-Manṣūr, and one of those sent to al-Baṣrah when 'Adballāh 294 ibn-'Alī resided in it. It was this abu-l-Asad who made 'Abdallāh ibn-'Alī enter al-Kūfah.

I was told by 'Umar ibn-Bukair that al-Manṣūr dispatched his freedman abu-l-Asad, who pitched his camp between al-Manṣūr and the army of 'Isa ibn-Mūsa as al-Manṣūr was fighting against Ibrāhīm ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-al-Ḥasan ibn-al-Ḥasan ibn-'Alī ibn-abi-Ṭālib. The same abu-l-Asad dug the canal near al-Batīḥah which bears his name.

¹ "A Nabatean word which means the great thickets;" Ḳudāmah, p. 241.

Others say that abu-l-Asad, reaching the mouth of the canal and finding it too narrow for the ships, widened it; and, therefore, it was named after him.

It is stated by abu-Mas'ūd that in the time of the "blessed dynasty" certain breaches were formed which made al-Baṭā'ih larger. Because of the water of the Euphrates, many thickets grew, of which some were reclaimed and made tillable land.

Maslamah reclaims new lands. Abu-Mas'ūd from 'Awānah:—In the days of al-Ḥajjāj, new breaches were made. Al-Ḥajjāj wrote to al-Walid ibn-'Abd-al-Malik stating that he estimated that 3,000,000 *dirhams* would be required for blocking them. Al-Walid thought that too much. Maslamah ibn-'Abd-al-Malik said to al-Walid, "I offer to pay the expenses provided thou givest me as fief the depressed tracts in which the water remains, after spending 3,000,000 *dirhams*, which sum shall be spent under the direct supervision of thy counsellor and trusted man, al-Ḥajjāj." Al-Walid accepted the offer. Maslamah gained possession of lands that had many cantons close together. He dug as-Sibain¹ and induced the farmers and tenants to come and hold land. Thus the land flourished; and in order to secure his protection, many landowners voluntarily turned their farms over to him, and then held them from him as fief. When the "blessed dynasty" came and the possessions of the banu-Umayyah were confiscated, all as-Sibain was assigned as fief to Dā'ūd ibn-'Ali ibn-'Abdallāh ibn-al-'Abbās, from whose heirs it was bought with its rights and boundaries and was included in the crown-domains [*diyā' al-khilāfah*].

¹ The dual form of as-Sib.

CHAPTER XI

MADĪNAT AS-SALĀM

Built by al-Manṣūr. Baghdādh¹ was an ancient city, but al-Manṣūr colonized it, and added a city to it² which 295 he began in the year 145. Hearing that Muḥammad and Ibrāhīm, the sons of 'Abdallāh ibn-Ḥasan ibn-Ḥasan, had thrown off their allegiance to him, al-Manṣūr returned to al-Kūfah. In the year 146, he transferred the public treasures [*buyūt al-māl*], repositories, and registers from al-Kūfah to Baghdādh, and called it Madīnat as-Salām [the city of peace]. In the year 147, the wall of this city, with everything else connected with it, and the wall of ancient Baghdādh were completed. Al-Manṣūr died in Makkah in the year 158 and was buried near the well of Maimūn ibn-al-Ḥadrami, an ally of the banu-Umayyah.

Ar-Ruṣāfah. Ar-Ruṣāfah³ was built for al-Mahdi by al-Manṣūr on the east side of Baghdādh. This side was called 'Askar [camp] al-Mahdi⁴ because al-Mahdi camped in it on his way to ar-Rai. When he returned from ar-Rai, he settled in ar-Ruṣāfah, although it had occurred to al-Manṣūr to direct him to settle in Khurāsān. This took place in the year 151. Before al-Mahdi had occupied the

¹ A Persian word meaning the city "founded by God," see Le Strange, *Baghdād*, pp. 10-11.

² Ḥaukal, p. 164.

³ i. e., causeway, the eastern suburb of Baghdād. Iṣṭakhri, pp. 83, 84; *Tanbīh*, p. 360.

⁴ Ya'qūbi, *Buldān*, p. 251.

east side, a palace was built for him by al-Manşūr's order; the one variously known as *Ḳaṣr al-Waḍḍāḥ*, *Ḳaṣr al-Mahdi* and *ash-Sharḳīyah*.¹ It lay on the other side of Bāb al-Karkh. Al-Waḍḍāḥ, after whom it is sometimes called, was a man from al-Anbār who had charge of the expenses.

Al-Manşūr as a builder. Al-Manşūr built the two mosques of *Madīnat as-Salām* and the new bridge over *aṣ-Ṣarāt* [canal]. The site of the city he bought from the owners of the villages of *Bādūraiya*, *Ḳaṭrabbul* [or *Ḳuṭrabbul*], *Nahr Būḳ* and *Nahr Bin*. He gave the city as fief to members of his household, his generals, soldiers, companions and secretaries. He made the meeting place of the streets at al-Karkh, and ordered the merchants to build their shops and held them responsible for the rent.²

*Places of interest in Baghdād.*³ The al-Mukharrim quarter⁴ in Baghdād takes its name from Mukharrim ibn-Shuraiḥ⁵ ibn-Ḥazn al-Ḥārithi.

The *Ḳanṭarat al-Baradān* quarter, from as-Sari ibn-al-Ḥuṭaim,⁶ the builder of al-Ḥuṭamiyah.

Aṣ-Ṣālihiyah, from Ṣāliḥ ibn-al-Manşūr.

Al-Ḥarbiyah, from Ḥarb ibn-'Abdallāh al-Balkhi,⁷ the commander of the guard in al-Mauṣil under Ja'far ibn-abī-Ja'far. 296

Az-Zuhairiyah or *Bāb at-Tibn*, from Zuhair ibn-Muḥammad of the inhabitants of Abīward.

¹ *i. e.*, "the oriental palace". Ya'qûbi, p. 245.

² Ar. *ghallah* = rent paid for buildings standing on the property of the state.

³ The following list is an abridged form of the original.

⁴ *Le Strange*, pp. 217-230.

⁵ *Duraid*, p. 238, omits "ibn-Shuraiḥ".

⁶ *Marāṣid*, vol. ii, p. 453: "as-Surai ibn-al-Ḥuṭam".

⁷ *Cf. Maḥāsin*, vol. i, p. 397.

'Isâbâdh, from 'Isa ibn-al-Mahdi.¹

Ḳaṣr 'Abdawaih standing opposite Barâtha, from 'Abdawaih, a notable of the Azd.

Al-Manṣûr assigned as fief to Sulaimân ibn-Mujâlid the site of his home: to Muhalhil ibn-Ṣafwân, after whom Darb Muhalhil is named, a special fief; to 'Umârah ibn-Ḥamzah, the quarter that bears his name; to Maimûn abu-Bishr after whom Ṭâḳât Bishr are named, a special fief near Bustân al-Ḳass;² to Shubail, his freedman, a fief near Dâr Yaḳṭin; to umm-'Ubaidah, a freedmaid of Muḥammad ibn-'Ali, a fief; to Munirah, a freedmaid of Muḥammad ibn-'Ali and after whom Darb Munirah and Khân [inn] Munirah are named, a special fief; and to Raisânah³ a spot known by the name of Masjid bani-Raghbân.⁴

Darb [path] Mihrawaih takes its name from Mihrawaih ar-Râzi who was one of the captives of Sinfâdh and was set free by al-Mahdi. 297

The city a residence for the caliphs. Al-Manṣûr lived in Madinat as-Salâm to the last days of his caliphate. He made a pilgrimage from it and died in Makkah. The city was then occupied by the caliph al-Mahdi. Later, al-Mahdi left for Mâsabadhân, where he died. Most of the time he spent in Madinat as-Salâm was passed in palaces he built at 'Isâbâdh.

Madinat as-Salâm was then occupied by al-Hâdi Mûsa ibn-al-Mahdi, who died in it. Ar-Rashid Hârûn also resided in it, and later left it for ar-Râfiḳah where he stayed for a while and then departed for Khurâsân, and died at Ṭûs. The city became after that the residence of Muḥammad ibn-ar-Rashid, who was slain in it.

¹ *Tanbîh*, pp. 343-344.

² *Ya'kûbi*, p. 247.

³ *Morâsid*, vol. ii, p. 433.

⁴ Dhahabi, p. 227; *Ya'kûbi*, pp. 244-245.

Al-Ma'mûn 'Abdallâh ibn-ar-Rashîd came to the city from Khurâsân and took up his abode in it. He then left on an expedition during which he died at al-Fadhandûn and was buried at Tarsûs.

Surra-man-ra'a, a residence for the caliphs. Caliph al-Mu'tasîm-Billâh made his residence in it and then left it for al-Ḳâtûl¹ where he occupied the Ḳaṣr ar-Rashîd which was built when ar-Rashîd dug out Ḳâtûlah [canal] and called it abu-l-Jund [the father of the army] because the land watered by it produced enough provisions for the army. Al-Mu'tasîm erected in al-Ḳâtûl a building which he occupied, and offered the Ḳaṣr to Ashnâs at-Turki [the Turk], his freedman. He started to colonize that region and after beginning a new city, he gave it up and built the city of Surra-man-ra'a.² He transplanted people to it and made it his residence. At the meeting point of the streets, he built a cathedral mosque, and called the city Surra-man-ra'a. Al-Mu'tasîm made his freedman, Ashnâs, together with the other generals who had joined him [Ashnâs], settle at Karkh Fairûz. Other generals were given the houses called al-'Arabâya.³ Al-Mu'tasîm died in Surra-man-ra'a in the year 227.

Hârûn al-Wâthîḳ-Billâh lived to the last day of his life in a house which he built at Surra-man-ra'a and called al-Hârûni.

When in dhu-l-Hijjah, year 232, the caliph Ja'far al-Mutawakkil-'Alallâh was installed, he made al-Hârûni his residence. He erected many buildings and assigned to different men fiefs in a place back of Surra-man-ra'a called al- 298

¹ *Tanbîh*, pp. 356-357.

² Ya'qûbi, pp. 256-257; Yâkût, vol. iii, p. 14; Ṭabari, vol. iii, pp. 1179-1180.

³ *Marâsid*, vol. v, p. 501, n.; *Mushtarik*, p. 183.

Hâ'ir¹ in which al-Mu'taşim had put him in confinement, thus giving more space for the inhabitants. Al-Mutawakkil also built a great cathedral mosque and lavished enormous sums of money on it, making the minaret so high that the voices of the muezzins could be easily heard, and the minaret could be seen at a distance of many parasangs. The Moslems gave up the first mosque and held Friday prayers in it.

Al-Mutawakkiliyah. Al-Mutawakkil founded a city which he called al-Mutawakkiliyah. He built it between al-Karkh, known by the name of Fairûz, and al-Ķâtûl, known by the name of Kisra, chose it for his abode and gave fiefs in it. The houses and the villages known as al-Mâhûzah² were included in it. Al-Mutawakkil built in this city a cathedral mosque. From the time he started the city to the time he occupied it, only a few months elapsed, the occupation having taken place at the beginning of the year 246. Here he died in Shauwâl, [2] 47.

In the same night on which he died, al-Muntaşir-Billâh was proclaimed caliph; and on Tuesday the 10th of Shauwâl, he left al-Mutawakkiliyah for Surra-man-ra'a, where he died.

'Uyûn at-Taḡf. 'Uyûn [springs] at-Taḡf³ which include 'Ain aş-Şaid, al-Ķuḡḡânah, ar-Ruhaimah, 'Ain Jamal and the lands that belonged to them, were held by the garrisons that guarded the frontier forts beyond as-Sawâd. These springs lay near Khandak [trench] Sâbûr, which Sâbûr had dug between him and the Arabs who guarded the frontier and the other Arabs who lived there. Sâbûr allowed them the use of the land as fief without collecting *kharâj* from them.

¹ Ṭabari, vol. iii, p. 752, and Ya'qûbi, p. 258: "al-Hâir". Cf. Yâqût, vol. ii, p. 189.

² Athîr, vol. vii, pp. 56, 68: "al-Mâkhûrah".

³ Yâqût, vol. iii, p. 539; Hamadhâni, p. 187.

In the battle of dhu-Ḳâr in which Allah through his Prophet gave the Arabs the victory, the Arabs gained possession of some of these springs, the rest remaining in the hands of the Persians. When the Arabs advanced to al-Ḥirah, the Persians took to flight after covering over with earth all the springs in their lands. The Arabs who held the remaining springs embraced Islâm; and the land which they cultivated became tithe-land.

After the battles of al-Ḳâdisiyah and al Madâ'in, the lands whose owners had evacuated them, were turned over to the Moslems and given out as fiefs, thus becoming tithe-lands. Such was the case with 'Uyûn at-Ṭaff whose lands are treated like the villages in the valley of al-Madinah and the villages of Najd, all the *ṣadaqah* thereof being given to the 'âmils of al-Madinah. 299

When Ishâk ibn-Ibrâhîm ibn-Muṣ'ab ruled over as-Sawâd in the name of al-Mutawakkil, he added these 'Uyûn and their lands to what he already controlled; and he collected their tithe, treating them as any other land in as-Sawâd, which status they still retain. The Moslems later dug out many other springs which irrigate lands that are treated in a similar way.

'Ain al-Jamal. I was told by a *sheikh* that 'Ain al-Jamal¹ was so called because a camel [Ar. *jamal*] died near it. Others say that the one who dug it out was called Jamal.

'Ain aş-Ṣaid. 'Ain aş-Ṣaid² [fishing spring] was so called because fish gathered in it. I was told by certain Kuraiziyyûn [?] that this spring was one of those covered with earth. As one of the Moslems was passing there, the legs of his horse sank in the mud. He dismounted and dug in the ground; and the water appeared. With the help of

¹ Rustah, p. 180: "'Ain Jamal".

² *Ibid.*, p. 180: "'Ain Ṣaid"; cf. Khurdâdhbih, p. 146.

certain men he called, the earth and soil were removed, the course was opened and the water issued as before. The spring then passed to the hands of 'Isâ ibn-'Ali, who bought it from a son of Ḥasan ibn-Ḥasan ibn-'Ali ibn-abi-Tâlib. One of 'Isa's wives was umm-Kalthûm, daughter of Ḥasan ibn-Ḥasan. Mu'âwiyah in exchange for the caliphate, assigned, together with other things, 'Ain aş-Şaid as fief to al-Ḥasan ibn-'Ali.

'Ain ar-Rahbah. 'Ain ar-Rahbah was also one of the springs buried of old. A pilgrim from Karmân once saw it leaking; and when he returned from his pilgrimage, he advised 'Isa ibn-Mûsa regarding it and pointed it out to him. This Karmân man took it as fief with its land and dug it out. He cultivated the lands around it and planted the palm-trees which stand on al-'Udhaib road.

'Uyûn al-'Irḳ. A few parasangs from Hit lie certain springs called al-'Irḳ which are similar to 'Uyûn at-Taḡf, and whose tithes are taken by the chief of Hit.

The meaning of Sawâd. Al-Athram from abu-'Amr ibn-al-'Alâ:—When the Arabs saw the great number of villages, palm and other trees, they exclaimed, "Never did we see a greater number of *sawâd*!" i. e., objects. Hence the name of the country as-Sawâd.

The market compared to the place of worship. Al-Ḳâsim ibn-Sallâm from Muḥammad ibn-abi-Mûsa:—One day 'Ali went out to the market and saw that his relatives had secured special places, upon which he remarked, "That can not be. For the Moslems, the market is similar to the place of worship: he who arrives first can hold his seat all day until he leaves it." 300

Abu-'Ubaid from 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân ibn-'Ubaid's father:—The latter said, "In the time of al-Muḡhirah ibn-Shu'bah, we used to go early into the market; and when one sat in a place, he had claim on it until the nightfall. But when

Ziyâd came, he ordered that he who sat in a place, could claim it so long as he occupied it."

According to Marwân, al-Mughirah held the governorship of al-Kûfah twice: once for 'Umar and another time for Mu'âwiyah.

CHAPTER XII

ARABIC MADE THE LANGUAGE OF THE REGISTER

Al-Madâ'ini 'Ali ibn-Muḥammad ibn-abi-Saif from his *sheikhs*:—Persian was the language of the register of the *kharāj* of as-Sawād and the rest of al-'Irāk. When al-Ḥajjāj became ruler of al-'Irāk he chose Zādān Farrūkh ibn-Yabra for secretary, and the latter was assisted by Ṣāliḥ ibn-'Abd-ar-Raḥmān, a freedman of the banu-Ta-mīm, who knew both Arabic and Persian. Ṣāliḥ's father was one of the captives of Sijistān. Through Zādān Farrūkh, Ṣāliḥ was acquainted with al-Ḥajjāj, who found him acceptable. One day Ṣāliḥ said to Zādān, "Thou art the means by which I became acquainted with the governor; and I see that he has found me acceptable. I, therefore, do not wonder if he should promote me over thee, in which case thou wouldst fall." "Never believe that," answered Zādān; "he has more use for me than I for him, because none but myself can be found to keep his books." "By Allah," retorted Ṣāliḥ, "if thou so desire, I could change the accounts into Arabic." "Try a part of it," said Zādān, "and I will see." Ṣāliḥ having done that, Zādān asked him to feign illness, which he did. Al-Ḥajjāj sent his own physician, but found nothing wrong with Ṣāliḥ. Hearing that, Zādān ordered him to appear.

In the days of 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān ibn-Muḥammad ibn-al-Ash'ath al-Kindi, Zādān Farrūkh was killed on his way from some house to his own home, or some other man's home. Thereupon, al-Ḥajjāj made Ṣāliḥ secretary in the

place of Zādān. Ṣāliḥ reported to al-Ḥajjāj the conversation that took place between him and Zādān relative to the change of the language of the register. Al-Ḥajjāj immediately made up his mind to adopt Arabic as the language of the register and charged Ṣāliḥ with the task. Mardānshāh ibn-Zādān Farrūkh asked Ṣāliḥ, "What wouldst thou do with *dahwiyah* and *shashwiyah*?" To this, Ṣāliḥ replied, "I shall use instead '*ushr* [tenth] and *nuṣf'ushr*¹ [half-tenth]."—"And what about *wid*?"—"I shall use *aiḍān*" (*wid* means excess).² Hearing that, Mardānshāh said, "May God efface thy trace from the world as thou hast effaced the trace of the Persian!" Ṣāliḥ was later offered 100,000 *dirhams* in order to show that it was impossible to change the language of the register and to refrain from doing it; but he refused and carried out the plan. 'Abd-al-Ḥamid ibn-Yaḥya, the secretary of Marwān ibn-Muḥammad used to say, "Great is Ṣāliḥ, and great is the favor he has bestowed upon the secretaries!"

'Umar ibn-Shabbah from Sahl ibn-abi-aṣ-Ṣalt:—Al-Ḥajjāj assigned for Ṣāliḥ ibn-'Abd-ar-Raḥmān a certain period in which to change the language of the register.³

¹ These are the Arabic equivalent of the Persian terms *dahwiyah* and *shashwiyah*; *shash* means six.

² *wid* or *waid* is used to-day in Persian in the sense of "little". Ar. *aiḍān* corresponds to *ditto*.

³ Cf. Māwardi, p. 350.

PART X
MEDIA [AL-JIBÂL]

CHAPTER I

ḤULWÂN

Ḥulwân capitulates. After the decisive battle of Jalûlâ' had been won by the Moslems, Hâshim ibn-'Utbah ibn-abi-Wakkaṣ added to the forces of Jarir ibn-'Abdallâh al-Bajali a heavy detachment of cavalry and stationed him at Jalûlâ' between the Moslems and their enemy [the Persians].

Later on, Sa'd sent Jarir about 3,000 Moslems and ordered him to advance with them and his forces to Ḥulwân.¹ No sooner had Jarir approached Ḥulwân than Yazdajird fled away in the direction of Iṣbahân. Ḥulwân capitulated; and Jarir promised to spare the people and guarantee their lives and possessions without interfering with those who preferred to flee the land.

Karmâsîn. Leaving in Ḥulwân a part of his forces [?] with 'Azrah ibn-Ḳais ibn-Ghaziyah-l-Bajali, Jarir pushed towards ad-Dinawar, which he failed to reduce. He, however, reduced Ḳarmâsîn² on the same terms as Ḥulwân. He then returned to Ḥulwân and held its governorship until the arrival of 'Ammâr ibn-Yâsir in al-Kûfah. 'Ammâr wrote to Jarir that 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb wanted him to reinforce abu-Mûsa-l-Ash'ari [in Tustar]. Accordingly, Jarir left 'Azrah ibn-Ḳais over Ḥulwân, and in the year 19 made his way to join abu-Mûsa. 302

Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from 'Ā'ishah, daughter of Sa'd ibn-

¹ Rustah, pp. 164-165.

² Yâkût, vol. iv, p. 68.

abi-Wakkâs:—The latter said, "When Mu'âwiyah put Ḥujr ibn-'Adi-l-Kindi¹ to death, my father made the following remark, 'If Mu'âwiyah had seen the part Ḥujr had taken² in the reduction of Ḥulwân, he would have realized of what great value he was to Islâm'."

According to al-Wâkidi, certain sons of Jarîr ibn-Abdal-lâh settled in Ḥulwân, where their descendants are still living.

¹ *Aghânî*, vol. xvi, pp. 3-4; *Athîr*, vol. iii, pp. 392 *seq.*; *Mas'ûdi*, vol. v, pp. 15 *seq.*

² Text not clear. Cf. *Hajar*, vol. i, p. 645.

CHAPTER II

THE CONQUEST OF NIHÂWAND

An-Nu'mân in chief command. In the year 19, when Yazdajird fled away from Hulwân, the Persians and the people of ar-Rai, Kûmis,¹ Işbahân, Hamadhân and al-Mâhain communicated with one another and, in the year 20, joined Yazdajird. The latter put at their head Mardânsâh dhu-l-Hâjib and they unfurled their flag ad-Dirafshikâbi-yân. These "polytheists" numbered 60,000, and according to other estimates, 100,000. When 'Ammâr ibn-Yâsir communicated this news to 'Umar ibn-al-Khaţţâb, the latter was on the point of leading an expedition in person against them, but desisted lest the Arabs should then prevail over Najd and other places. The advice to let the Syrians lead the attack from Syria and the Yamanites from al-Yaman was also discarded, lest the Greeks should return to their home, and the Abyssinians should subjugate what was next to them. Consequently, he wrote to the people of al-Kûfah ordering that two-thirds of them should set out and one-third should stay for the defense of their homes and country. From the people of al-Baṣrah, he also sent a group of men. He then said, "I shall use over the army someone who shall be the first to expose himself to the spears."² Accordingly, 'Umar wrote to an-Nu'mân ibn-'Amr ibn-Muḳarrin al-Muzanî, who was at that time with as-Sâ'ib ibn-al-

¹ In Ṭabaristân. Yâkût, vol. iv, p. 203; Meynard, pp. 464-465.

² The original is obscure. Cf. Dinawari, p. 142; Caetani, vol. iv, p. 215, n. 1.

Alkra' ath-Thakafi, assigning him to the leadership of the army, saying, "In case thou art killed, Hudhaifah ibn-al-Yamân shall be the leader; if he should be killed, then Jarir 303 ibn-'Abdallâh al-Bajali; if he should be killed, then al-Mughirah ibn-Shu'bah; and if he should be killed, al-Ash'ath ibn-Kais." This an-Nu'mân was at that time the *'âmil* over Kaskar and its territory. Others say he was in al-Madinah, and when he received his appointment over this army from 'Umar by word of mouth, he started from it.

.Shaibân from Ma'kil ibn-Yasâr:—When 'Umar ibn-al-Khattâb sought the advice of al-Hurmuzân, saying, "Shall we begin with Iṣbahân or Adharbaijân [Atrapatakan]?" al-Hurmuzân replied, "Iṣbahân is the head, and Adharbaijân the wings. Cut off the head, and the wings will fall off together with it."¹

Al-Mughirah as envoy. When 'Umar entered the mosque [in al-Madinah], his eyes fell on an-Nu'mân ibn-Mukarrin; so he took a seat by his side. When he was through with his prayer, 'Umar said, "I want thee to be my *'âmil* [lieutenant]". An-Nu'mân replied, "If a collecting-*'âmil*, no; but if an invading-*'âmil*, yes." "An invading one," said 'Umar. Thus 'Umar sent an-Nu'mân and wrote to the people of al-Kûfah to reinforce him, which they did, sending among others al-Mughirah ibn-Shu'bah. An-Nu'mân sent al-Mughirah to dhu-l-Ḥâjibain,² the Persian chief at Nihâwand.³ Al-Mughirah [reaching the Persian camp] drew his sword and began cutting the rugs to pieces until he presented himself before the chief, upon which he took his seat on the throne. By dhu-l-Ḥâjib's

¹ Cf. Ṭabari, vol. i, pp. 2600-2601; Mas'ûdi, vol. iv, p. 230.

² He is also called dhu-l-Ḥâjib Mardânshâh.

³ or Nahâwand. Müller, vol. i, p. 245; Meynard, pp. 573-576; Yâkût, vol. iv, pp. 406, 827.

order, al-Mughirah was dragged out. So he exclaimed: " [Remember that] I am an envoy! "

The battle fought. When the Moslems met the "polytheists", they found them fastened in chains, in tens and fives, so that they might not flee. Before the fight started they shot their arrows and wounded some of the Moslems. Then an-Nu'mân said, "I noticed that when the Prophet did not carry on the fight in the morning, he would wait until the sun set and the wind blew; then the victory would be assured."¹ An-Nu'mân added, "I shall now shake the standard I carry three times. After the first shake, let each perform the ablutions and satisfy his natural wants. After the second shake, let each turn to his sword (he may have said sandal-thong) and get ready, putting everything in order. When the third shake is, by Allah's will, made, then rush and let none of you heed the other." Saying this, an-Nu'mân shook the standard and they did as he had ordered them. His coat of mail was too heavy for him; but he fought and his men fought; and he was the first Moslem to be killed. 304

The Persian [dhu-l-Hâjib] fell from his mule and his belly was cut open.

Ma'kil ibn-Yasâr [the narrator of this tradition] adds, "Coming to an-Nu'mân and finding that life had not yet fully departed from him, I washed his face with some water I carried in a vessel; upon which he asked, 'Who art thou?'—'Ma'kil.'—'How did the Moslems fare?'—'I have glad tidings; Allah has given us conquest and victory!'—'Praise be to Allah! Write and tell 'Umar about it.' "

The news carried to 'Umar. Shaibân from abu-'Uthmân an-Nahdi:—The latter said, "I myself carried the glad news to 'Umar who asked, 'And what about an-Nu'-

¹ Cf. Tabari, vol. i, p. 2603.

mân?" 'He was killed,' said I. 'We are Allah's,' remarked 'Umar, 'and to Allah we return.' Saying this, he began to cry. I then said, 'By Allah, he was killed with others whom I know not.' 'But whom Allah knows,' said he."

Aḥmad ibn-Ibrâhîm from abu-'Uthmân an-Nahdi:—The latter said, "When 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb received the news of the death of an-Nu'mân ibn-Muḥarrin, he covered his face with his hands and began to cry."

The version of as-Sâ'ib. Al-Kâsim ibn-Sallâm from as-Sâ'ib ibn-al-Akra':—The latter said, "An army, the similar to which was never seen before, marched against the Moslems." He then cited the tradition regarding 'Umar's intention to lead the expedition in person, his appointment of an-Nu'mân ibn-Muḥarrin, the forwarding with as-Sâ'ib (whom 'Umar put in charge of the booty) of the appointment in which these words occur: "Bring no false case to my attention, and never hold justice from anyone."¹ The tradition then gives an account of the battle and mentions that an-Nu'mân was the first to be killed in the battle of Nihâwand, upon which Hudhaifah carried the standard and Allah gave them [the Arabs] victory. As-Sâ'ib adds, "I gathered the booty and divided it. After that there came to me a spy,² saying, 'The treasure of an-Nakhirkhân³ is in the castle.' When I climbed up there, I found two chests containing pearls, the similar to which I never saw before. I then made my way to 'Umar who, having not yet received the news, was roaming in the streets [of al-Madinah] and making inquiries. Seeing me, 'Umar exclaimed, 'Oh! what news?' I gave him an account of the battle and the death

305

¹ Cf. Tabari, vol. i, p. 2597.

² Cf. Dinawari, p. 145.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 145: "Nukhârijân".

of an-Nu'mân and mentioned the case of the two chests. 'Umar said 'Go and sell the chests and divide the price among the Moslems.' Accordingly, I took them to al-Kûfah, where I met a young man of the Kuraish, 'Amr ibn-Huraith, by name, who paid their price from the stipends of [his own] family and the warriors of its members. One chest he took to al-Hirah, where he sold it for the same price he had paid me for both; and the other he kept. This was the first part of the fortune 'Amr amassed."

Other versions. A certain biographer reports that the battle of Nihâwand was fought on Wednesday and Thursday and, after a short cessation, fighting was continued on Friday. He reports in describing the battle a similar tradition to that reported by Hammâd ibn-Salamah.

Ibn-al-Kalbi from abu-Mikhnaḥ:—An-Nu'mân camped at al-Isbidhahâr¹ with al-Ash'ath ibn-Kais commanding his right wing and al-Mughirah ibn-Shu'bah, the left wing. In the fight that ensued, an-Nu'mân was killed. At last the Moslems won the victory; and that conquest was termed "the victory of victories." The conquest of Nihâwand took place on Wednesday, year 19, and according to others, 20.

Ar-Rifâ'i from al-Ḥasan and Muḥammad:—The battle of Nihâwand took place in the year 21. A similar tradition was communicated to me by ar-Rifâ'i on the authority of Muḥammad ibn-Ka'b.²

Dinâr makes terms for the city. Others report that after the defeat of the Persian army and the victory of the Moslems, Ḥudhaifah, who was at that time the leader, laid siege to Nihâwand, whose inhabitants made sorties but were de-

¹ Hamadhâni, pp. 211, 259, and Dinawari, p. 143: "al-Isfidhahân"; Yâkût, vol. i, p. 239: "Isbidhahân".

² Cf. Weil, vol. i, pp. 88-94; Muir, *Annals*, pp. 255-258; Muir, *Caliphate*, pp. 178-180; Wellhausen, *Skizzen*, vol. vi, p. 97.

feated. One day Simâk ibn-'Uбайд al-'Absi chased a Persian who was accompanied by 8 horsemen. Simâk killed all eight, as each of them in turn turned against him. Seeing that he was left alone, the man chased yielded and laid down his arms. Simâk took him as prisoner; but as he spoke Persian, Simâk called someone who understood him and translated what he said, which was, "I shall go to your leader that I may make terms with him on this land, pay him poll-tax, and give thee for taking me as prisoner whatever thou requestest. To thee I owe a great deal because thou didst spare my life." Simâk asked, "What is thy name?" and he replied, "Dinâr". Simâk led him to Ḥudhaifah who made terms with him, stipulating that the *kharāj* and poll-tax be paid, and that the safety of the possessions, walls and dwellings of the inhabitants of his city, Nihâwand, be guaranteed. Nihâwand was thereafter called Mâh Dinâr. Dinâr often came after that to Simâk, offering him presents and showing his loyalty. 306

Mâh al-Baṣrah and Mâh al-Kûfah. Abu-Mas'ūd al-Kûfi from al-Mubâarak ibn-Sa'd's father:—Nihâwand was one of the places conquered by the people of al-Kûfah, whereas ad-Dinawar was one of those conquered by the people of al-Baṣrah. The increase of the Moslems at al-Kûfah made it necessary that the lands the *kharāj* of which was divided among them be increased. Consequently, [the district of] ad-Dinawar was given them, in exchange for which the people of al-Baṣrah were given [the district of] Nihâwand which formed a part of [the province of] Iṣbahân. The excess of the *kharāj* of ad-Dinawar over that of Nihâwand was therefore a gain for the people of al-Kûfah.¹ Nihâwand was thereafter called Mâh al-Baṣrah; and ad-Dinawar, Mâh al-Kûfah. All this took place during the caliphate of Mu'âwiyah.

¹ Cf. Caetani, vol. iv, p. 502.

The meaning of "al-Yamân". I have been informed by certain men of learning that Ḥudhaifah ibn-al-Yamân was the son of Ḥusail [Ḥisī] ibn-Jâbir al-'Absi. He was an ally of the banu-'Abd-al-Ashhal of *al-Anṣâr*; and his mother was ar-Rabâb, daughter of Ka'b ibn-'Adi of the 'Abd-al-Ashhal tribe. His father was killed in the battle of Uḥud by 'Abdallâh ibn-Mas'ûd al-Hudhali, who killed him by mistake, taking him for an "unbeliever". In accordance with the Prophet's order, the blood money was paid; but Ḥudhaifah distributed it among the Moslems. According to al-Wâkidi, Ḥusail was nicknamed al-Yamân because he had commercial interests in al-Yaman; and whenever he arrived in al-Madinah, people would say, "Here comes al-Yamâni [of which al-Yamân is a shortened form]." According to al-Kalbi, however, Ḥudhaifah was the son of Ḥusail ibn-Jâbir ibn-Rabi'ah ibn-'Amr ibn-Jurwah, Jurwah being the one nicknamed al-Yamâni after whom Ḥudhaifah was so called, although between the two many generations intervened. Jurwah, in pre-Islamic times, killed someone and fled to al-Madinah, where he became an ally of the banu-'Abd-al-Ashhal. His people called him al-Yamâni because he made an alliance with the Yamanites. 307

CHAPTER III

AD-DĪNAWAR, MĀSABADHĀN AND MIHRJĀNĀDHAF

Ad-Dīnawar makes terms. Abu-Mūsa-l-Ash'ari left Nihāwand, to which he had come with the army of al-Baṣrah for the reinforcement of an-Nu'mān ibn-Muḥarrin. On his way, he passed by ad-Dīnawar where he camped for five days, in which he was offered resistance for only one day. The people of ad-Dīnawar then agreed to pay tax and *kharāj*, and sought safety for their lives, possessions and children. Abu-Mūsa granted their request and left over the city his 'āmīl, together with some horsemen, and proceeded to Māsabadhān, whose people offered no resistance.¹

As-Sirawān makes terms. The people of as-Sirawān made terms similar to those of ad-Dīnawar, agreeing to pay poll-tax and *kharāj*; and abu-Mūsa sent detachments and conquered all the lands of ad-Dīnawar. Others assert that abu-Mūsa conquered Māsabadhān before the battle of Nihāwand.

Aṣ-Ṣaimarah capitulates. Abu-Mūsa 'Abdallāh ibn-Ḳais al-Ash'ari sent as-Sā'ib ibn-al-Aḳra' ath-Thaḳafi—who was his son-in-law through his daughter umm-Muḥammad ibn-as-Sā'ib—to aṣ-Ṣaimarah the chief city of Mihrijān-ḳadhaf. The city capitulated; and it was agreed that the lives of the inhabitants be spared, that no captives be taken, and that no pieces of gold or silver be carried away, pro-

¹ Cf. Athir, vol. ii, p. 409; Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2477; Yāḳūt, vol. iv, p. 393.

vided the inhabitants paid poll-tax and *kharāj* on the land. As-Sâ'ib reduced all the districts of Mihrijānkādhaf. The more reliable report is that abu-Mûsa dispatched as-Sâ'ib from al-Ahwâz; and the latter reduced Mihrijānkādhaf.

Sinn Sumairah. Muḥammad ibn-'Uqbah ibn-Muṣṣrim¹ aḍ-Ḍabbi from certain *sheikhs* of al-Kūfah:—When the Moslems invaded al-Jibāl, they passed by the eastern summit called Sinn Sumairah, Sumairah being a woman of the Ḍabbah [a branch] of the banu-Mu'āwiyah ibn-Ka'b ibn-Tha'labah ibn-Sa'd ibn-Ḍabbah and one of the Emigrants. Sumairah had a tooth [*sinn* protruding beyond the 308 others];² hence the name of the peak Sinn Sumairah.

Ḳanāṭir an-Nu'mân. Ḳanāṭir [arches] an-Nu'mân, according to ibn-Hishâm al-Kalbi, were named after an-Nu'mân ibn-'Amr ibn-Muḳarrin al-Muzani, who camped by these Ḳanāṭir, which had been standing from ancient time.

Kathir ibn-Shihâb. Al-'Abbâs ibn-Hishâm al-Kalbi from 'Awānah:—Kathir ibn-Shihâb ibn-al-Ḥuṣain ibn-dhi-l-Ghuṣṣah-l-Ḥârithi belonged to the 'Uthmân party and often spoke evil of 'Ali ibn-abi-Ṭâlib, and dissuaded men from following al-Ḥusain. He died either before or at the beginning of the rebellion of al-Mukhtâr ibn-abi-'Ubaid. Al-Mukhtâr ibn-abi-'Ubaid referred to him when he said: "By the Lord of heavens, the severe in punishment, the revealer of the Book, I shall surely dig the grave of Kathir ibn-Shihâb, the transgressor, the liar." Mu'āwiyah gave him for some time the governorship of ar-Rai and Dastaba, which he held on behalf of Mu'āwiyah and his two *'amils*, Ziyâd and al-Mughîrah ibn-Shu'bah. After that, he incurred Mu'āwiyah's anger and was flogged and imprisoned by him in

¹ Cf. Maḥâsin, vol. i, p. 700, and Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2458: "Uqbah ibn-Mukram".

² Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2648.

Damascus. Shuraih ibn-Hâni' al-Muradi interceded in favor of Kathîr; and he was released. Yazîd ibn-Mu'âwiyah, for selfish reasons, approved of following Kathîr and siding with him, and wrote to 'Ubadallâh ibn-Ziyâd, asking him to appoint Kathîr over Mâsabadhân, Mihrijânkadhaf, Hulwân and al-Mâhain [the two Mâhs], which he did, giving Kathîr many villages of the crown-domains in al-Jabal¹ as fief. Here Kathîr built the castle which bears his name and which lies in ad-Dînawar. Zuhrah ibn-al-Ḥârith ibn-Manşûr ibn-Ḳais ibn-Kathîr Ḳn-Shihâb had secured many crown-villages at Mâsabadhân.

Al-Khashârimah. I learned from a descendant of Khashram ibn-Mâlik ibn-Hubairah-l-Asadi that the Khashârimah came first to Mâsabadhân towards the end of the Umayyad dynasty, their grandfather being an emigrant from al-Kûfah.

Kathîr made governor. Al-'Umari from al-Haitham ibn-'Adi:—Ziyâd was one day on a trip when the belt of his robe became loose. Kathîr ibn-Shihâb immediately drew a needle, that was stuck in his cap, and a thread and mended the belt. Seeing that, Ziyâd said, "Thou art a man of discretion; and such a one should never go without an office." Saying this, he appointed him governor over a part of al-Jabal.

¹or al-Jibâl = Persian 'Irâk or Media. Meynard, p. 151; Ḳazwini, p. 228; Hamadhâni, p. 209; Rustah, p. 106.

CHAPTER IV

THE CONQUEST OF HAMADHÂN

309

Jarir reduces Hamadhân. In the year 23 A. H., al-Mughirah ibn-Shu'bah who, after the dismissal of 'Ammâr ibn-Yâsir, was the *'âmil* of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb over al-Kûfah, dispatched Jarir ibn-'Abdallâh al-Bajali to Hamadhân.¹ The inhabitants of Hamadhân offered resistance and repelled his attacks, in the course of which Jarir received an arrow in his eye; and he remarked, "I give up my eye, seeking recompense from Allah who decorated with it my face and provided me by means of it with light, so long as he willed, and then deprived me of it as I was in his cause!" After that he reduced Hamadhân, which made terms similar to those of Nihâwand. This took place toward the close of the year 23. Its inhabitants, having later rebelled, drove Jarir back; but he finally took their land by force.²

Other versions. According to al-Wâḳidi, Jarir reduced Nihâwand in the year 24, six months after the death of 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb.

It is reported by others that al-Mughirah ibn-Shu'bah, with Jarir leading the vanguard, marched against Hamadhân and, after reducing it, put it in charge of Kathir ibn-Shihâb al-Ḥârithi.

The terms with al-'Alâ. 'Abbâs ibn-Hishâm from his grandfather and 'Awânah ibn-al-Ḥakam:—When Sa'd ibn-

¹ Ecbatana. See Meynard, pp. 597-608.

² Cf. Yâḳût, vol. iv, p. 981; Athîr, vol. iii, p. 16.

abi-Waqqās ruled over al-Kūfah in behalf of 'Uthmān ibn-'Affān, he assigned over Māh and Hamadhān al-'Alā' ibn-Wahb ibn-'Abd ibn-Wahbān of the banu-'Āmir ibn-Lu'ai. The people of Hamadhān acted treacherously and violated the covenant, on account of which al-'Alā' fought against them until they surrendered. The terms he made with them stipulated that, on the one hand, they should pay *kharāj* on their land and tax on their person and deliver to him 100,000 *dirhams* for the Moslems; and that, on the other hand, he should not interfere with their possessions, inviolable rights and children.

Mādhārān. According to ibn-al-Kalbi, the castle known by the name of Mādhārān was so called after as-Sari ibn-Nusair¹ ibn-Thaur al-'Ijli, who camped around it until he reduced it.

Sisar. Ziyād ibn-'Abd-ar-Rahmān al-Balkhi from certain *sheikhs* of Sisar:—Sisar was so called because it lay in a depression surrounded by thirty hills. Hence its other name "Thalāthūn Ra's" [thirty summits]. It was also called Sisar Ṣadkhāniyah which means thirty summits and a hundred springs, because it has as many as one hundred springs. 310

Sisar and the adjoining region were pasture-lands for the Kurds and others. It also had meadows for the beasts of burden and the cattle of caliph al-Mahdi, and was entrusted to a freedman of his called Sulaimān ibn-Ḳirāṭ—whose name Saḥrā' Ḳirāṭ in Madīnat as-Salām bears—and to a partner of his, Sallām aṭ-Ṭaifūri, Ṭaifūr having been a freedman of abu-Ja'far al-Manṣūr and having been given by him as present to al-Mahdi. When in the caliphate of al-Mahdi the destitute [*ṣa'ālik*] and villain became numerous and spread over al-Jabal, they chose this region for their refuge and

¹ Cf. *Marāṣid*, vol. iii, p. 27.

stronghold, to which they resorted after acting as highway-men, and from which they could not be called back, because it was a boundary line between Hamadhân, ad-Dinawar and Adharbaijân. Sulaimân and his colleague wrote to al-Mahdi, reporting the case of those who interfered with their beasts and cattle. Thereupon, al-Mahdi directed against them a great army and wrote to Sulaimân and Salâm, ordering them to build a city and occupy it with their associates and shepherds and use it as a refuge for their beasts and cattle against those who threatened them. Accordingly, they built the city of Sisar, fortified it, and made people settle in it. The district [*rustâḥ*] of Mâyānharaj¹ in ad-Dinawar, and that of al-Jûdhamah in Adharbaijân which is a part of the province of Barzah, together with Rustuf² and Khâbanjar were added to Sisar; and the whole was made into one district that was put under one 'amil to whom its *kharāj* was paid.³

Later, in the caliphate of ar-Rashid, this band of destitute multiplied and badly damaged Sisar. Ar-Rashid ordered that it be repaired and fortified, stationing in it 1,000 of the men of Khâkân al-Khâdim as-Sughdi, whose descendants are still in it. Towards the end of his caliphate, ar-Rashid appointed Murrah ibn-abi-Murrah ar-Rudaini-l-'Ijli over Sisar. 'Uthmân al-Audi attempted to wrest it from his hands, but failed, succeeding⁴ only in wresting all or most of what Murrah already held at Adharbaijân. Until the time of the insurrection, Murrah ibn-ar-Rudaini did not cease in the days of Muḥammad ibn-ar-Rashid to pay the fixed *kharāj* of Sisar which he had

¹ Khurdādhbih, p. 120. Hamadhâni, p. 240: "Mâyānmaraj".

² ? perhaps *rustâḥ*; cf. Yâkût, vol. iii, p. 216. "

³ Hamadhâni, pp. 239-240.

⁴ According to Hamadhâni, p. 240, he failed in that, too.

agreed to pay annually.¹ In the caliphate of al-Ma'mûn, Sisar was taken from the hand of 'Āṣim ibn-Murrah and once more added to the crown-domains [*diyyā' al-khilāfah*].

Al-Mafâzah. I was told by certain *sheikhs* from al-Mafâzah, which is situated near Sisar, that when al-Jurashi² ruled over al-Jabal the inhabitants of al-Mafâzah evacuated their town. Al-Jurashi had a general, Hammâm ibn-Hâni' al-'Abdi, to whom most of the people of al-Mafâzah yielded their villages and held them as tenants in order to enjoy his protection. Hammâm appropriated the villages to himself and used to pay the treasury what was due on them until he died. His sons were too weak to hold them. After the death of Muḥammad ibn-Zubaidah, when al-Ma'mûn was on his way from Khurâsân to Madinat as-Salâm, he was met by certain sons of Hammâm and a man from al-Mafâzah named Muḥammad ibn-al-'Abbâs, who told him the story of the place and informed him of the desire of all the people to give up their lands to him and act as his tenants in it provided they be protected and strengthened against the destitute bands and others. Al-Ma'mûn accepted their offer and ordered that they be reinforced and strengthened in order to cultivate the lands and repair them. Thus these lands were added to the crown-domains.

Laila-l-Akhyaliyah. According to a tradition communicated to me by al-Madâ'ini, Laila-l-Akhyaliyah paid a visit to al-Ḥajjāj. He gave her a present, and she requested him to write and recommend her to his *'amīl* at ar-Rai. On her way back, Laila died at Sâwah, where she was buried.

¹ Ar. *muḥâṭa'ah*; M. V. Berchem, *La Propriété Territoriale et l'Impôt Foncier sous les Premiers Califes*, p. 45.

² Cf. "al-Ḥarashi" in Ya'qûbi, p. 253.

CHAPTER V

KUMM, KĀSHĀN AND IŞBAHĀN

312

Kumm and Kāshān reduced. Leaving Nihāwand, abu-Mūsa 'Abdallāh ibn-Ḳais al-Ash'ari came to al-Ahwāz, and after passing through it, stopped at Kumm which he reduced after a few days' fight. He then directed al-Aḥnaf ibn-Ḳais, whose name was aḍ-Ḍaḥḥāk ibn-Ḳais at-Tamimi to Kāshān, which he took by force. Abu-Mūsa then overtook him.¹

Jai and al-Yahūdiyyah capitulate. In the year 23, 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭāb directed 'Abdallāh ibn-Budail ibn-Warkā' al-Khuzā'i to Işbahān. Others assert that 'Umar wrote to abu-Mūsa-l-Ash'ari ordering him to direct 'Abdallāh at the head of an army to Işbahān, which abu-Mūsa did. 'Abdallāh ibn-Budail conquered Jai,² which capitulated after a fight, agreeing to pay *kharāj* and poll-tax, provided the population be guaranteed the safety of their lives and all possessions with the exception of the arms in their hands.

'Abdallāh ibn-Budail then directed al-Aḥnaf ibn-Ḳais, who was in his army, to al-Yahūdiyyah,³ whose inhabitants made terms similar to those of Jai.

Thus ibn-Budail effected the conquest of the territory of Işbahān with its districts over which he acted as *'āmīl* to

¹ Cf. Yāqūt, vol. iv, pp. 15, 175.

² A part of Işbahān. Iṣṭakhri, p. 108, note 2; Ḥauḳal, p. 261; Yāqūt, vol. ii, p. 181; Meynard, pp. 188-189.

³ Another suburb of Işbahān. Yāqūt, vol. iv, p. 1045.

the end of the first year of 'Uthmân's caliphate, at which time 'Uthmân appointed as-Sâ'ib ibn-al-Akrâ'.

Bashîr's version. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd, a freedman of the banu-Hâshim, from Bashîr ibn-abî-Umaiyyah:—Al-Ash'ari camped at Iṣbahân and proposed to the people the idea of Islâm, which they refused. He then proposed that they pay tax, upon which they made terms agreeing to pay it. The very next morning they rebelled; and he fought against them and, by Allah's help, defeated them. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd, however, adds, "In my view this refers to the inhabitants of Kumm."

The satrap of Iṣbahân. Muḥammad ibn-Sa'd from Muḥammad ibn-Ishâk:—"Umar sent ibn-Budail al-Khuzâ'i to Iṣbahân, whose satrap [*marzubân*] was an aged man called al-Fâdûsafân.¹ Ibn-Budail besieged the city and wrote to the people inciting them to forsake him. Seeing the lukewarmness of his men, al-Fâdûsafân chose thirty archers, in whose courage and obedience he confided, and fled away from the city towards Karmân with a view to joining Yazdajird. As soon as 'Abdallâh knew of it, he sent after him a heavy detachment of cavalry. As the Persian reached a high place, he looked behind and said to 'Abdallâh, "Take heed for thyself, no arrow of ours misses its mark. If thou charge, we shoot; and if thou fight a duel, we will fight!" A duel followed in the course of which the Persian gave 'Abdallâh² a blow [with the sword] which, falling on the pommel of his saddle, broke it and cut the breast-girth [of the horse]. The Persian then said to 'Abdallâh, "I hate to kill thee because I see thou art wise and brave. Wouldst thou let me go back with thee that I may arrange terms with thee and pay tax for my towns-

313

¹ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2639: "al-Fâdhûsafân".

² Caetani, vol. v, p. 10, takes 'Abdallâh to be the one who delivered the blow. Cf. Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2639.

men, of whom those who stay will be considered *dhimmis*, and those who flee will not be interfered with? The city I will turn over to thee." Ibn-Budail returned with him and took Jai; and the Persian fulfilled his promise, saying, "I saw that ye, people of Iṣbahân, are mean and disunited. Ye, therefore, deserve what I did with you."

The territory of Iṣbahân pays kharâj. Ibn-Budail then passed through the plains and mountains of the territory of Iṣbahân, all of which he conquered, treating them as regards *kharâj* as he had treated the people of al-Ahwâz. *

Some say that the conquest of Iṣbahân and its territory was effected partly in the year 23 and partly in the year 24.

Other versions. It is reported by others that 'Umar ibn-al-Khaṭṭâb sent at the head of an army 'Abdallâh ibn-Budail, who met abu-Mûsa, after the latter had conquered Ḳumm and Ḳâshân. They both now led the attack against Iṣbahân with al-Aḥnaf ibn-Ḳais commanding the van of abu-Mûsa's army. Thus they subjugated all al-Yahûdiyyah as described above. Ibn-Budail, after that, reduced Jai; and they both marched through the territory of Iṣbahân and reduced it. The most reliable account, however, is that Ḳumm and Ḳâshân were conquered by abu-Mûsa; whereas Jai and al-Yahûdiyyah, by 'Abdallâh ibn-Budail.

Abu-Ḥassân az-Ziyâdi from a Thaḳîf man:—In Iṣbahân stands the sanctuary ¹ of 'Uthmân ibn-abi-l-'Âsi ath-Thaḳafi.

Persian nobility embrace Islâm. Muḥammad ibn-Yahya at-Tamimi from his *sheikhs*:—To the nobility of Iṣbahân belonged various strongholds in Jafrabâd in the district of 314 ath-Thaimarah ²-l-Kubra, in Bihjâwarsân ³ and in the fort

¹ Ar. *mashhad*—a place where a martyr died or is buried.

² Ya'qûbi, p. 275: "at-Taimara"; cf. Rustah, p. 154, b; Yâqût, vol. i, p. 908.

³ or Ḳahjâwarsân, Pers. Gah Gâwarsân. Yâqût, vol. ii, p. 11.

of Mârabîn.¹ When Jai was reduced, these nobles offered homage, agreeing to pay the *kharâj*; and because they disdained to pay poll-tax, they became Moslems.

Al-'Anbari in Iṣbahân. It is stated by al-Kalbi and abu-l-Yaḳẓân that after al-Hudhail ibn-Ḳais al-'Anbari was appointed governor of Iṣbahân in the time of Marwân, the 'Anbari clan moved there.

Idris ibn-Ma'kil imprisoned. The grandfather of abu-Dulaf (abu-Dulaf being al-Ḳâsim ibn-'Isa ibn-Idris ibn-Ma'kil al-'Ijli), whose occupation consisted in preparing perfumes and trading in sheep, came to al-Jabal with a number of his relatives and occupied a village at Hama-dhân called Mass. They became wealthy and came to own many [crown] villages. One day Idris ibn-Ma'kil attacked a merchant who owed him money and choked him. Others say he choked him and took his money. Therefore, he was carried away to al-Kûfah, where he was imprisoned. This took place when Yûsuf ibn-'Umar ath-Thaḳafi ruled over al-'Irâḳ in the days of Hishâm ibn-Abd-al-Malik.

Al-Karaj rebuilt. After that, 'Isa ibn-Idris came to al-Karaj,² which he reduced and whose fort, which was dilapidated, he rebuilt. Abu-Dulaf al-Ḳâsim ibn-'Isa strengthened his position and rose into eminence in the eyes of the *sultân*. He enlarged that fort and built the city of al-Karaj which was for that reason called after him Karaj abi-Dulaf. Al-Karaj to-day forms a district by itself.

Kumm's rebellion suppressed. The inhabitants of Ḳumm threw off their allegiance and withheld the *kharâj*. Al-Ma'mûn directed against them 'Ali ibn-Hishâm al-Marwazi, recruiting him with troops³ and ordering him to wage war

¹ Cf. Muḳaddasi, p. 492: "Sârimin"; Ya'ḳûbi, p. 275: "Mirabin"; Yâḳût, vol. iv, p. 382: "Mârabânân"; Hamadhâni, p. 263.

² Meynard, pp. 478-479.

³ Ṭabari, vol. iii, p. 1093.

against them. 'Ali did so, killed their chief, Yahya ibn-'Imrân, razed the city wall to the ground and collected over 7,000,000 *dirhams* as tax, although previous to this they used to complain that 2,000,000 were too much for them to pay.

In the caliphate of abu-'Abdallâh al-Mu'tazz-Billâh ibn-al-Mutawakkil-'Alallâh, they once more threw off their allegiance, upon which al-Mu'tazz directed against them Mûsa ibn-Bugha, his *'âmil* over al-Jabal, who was conducting the war against the Tâlibites who appeared in Tâharistân. Kumm was reduced by force and a large number of its inhabitants was slaughtered. Al-Mu'tazz wrote that a group of its leading men should be deported.

CHAPTER VI

THE DEATH OF YAZDAJIRD IBN-SHAHRIYÂR IBN-KISRA 315
ABARWIZ IBN-HURMUZ IBN-ANÛSHIRWÂN

The flight of Yazdajird. Yazdajird fled from al-Madâ'in to Hulwân and thence to Işbahân. When the Moslems were done with Nihâwand, he fled from Işbahân to Iştakhr, where he was pursued, after the conquest of Işbahân, by 'Abdallâh ibn-Budail ibn-Warqâ', but to no avail. Abu-Mûsa-l-Ash'ari came to Iştakhr and attempted its conquest, but did not succeed, and likewise did 'Uthmân ibn-abi-l-'Âsi ath-Thakafi try it and fail.

In the year 29 when all Persia with the exception of Iştakhr and Jûr¹ was already reduced, 'Abdallâh ibn-'Âmir ibn-Kuraiz proceeded to al-Başrah. Yazdajird was on the point of leaving for Ṭabaristân, whose satrap had invited him, when Yazdajird was still in Işbahân, to come to Ṭabaristân which he told him was well fortified. It then occurred to Yazdajird to flee to Karmân, to which ibn-'Âmir sent after him Mujâshi' ibn-Mas'ûd as-Sulami and Harim ibn-Ḥaiyân al-'Abdi. Mujâshi' came and stopped at Biyamand in Karmân, where his army was caught by a snow storm and nearly annihilated, few only surviving. The castle in which he resided was called after him *Qaşr Mujâshi'*. Mujâshi' then took his way back to ibn-'Âmir.

As Yazdajird was one day sitting in Karmân, its *marzubân* came in; but, Yazdajird felt too haughty to speak to

¹ Ṭabari, vol. i, p. 2863: "which is Ardashir Khurrah". Cf. Meynard, p. 23.

him, and the *marzubân* ordered that he be driven out, saying, "Not only art thou unworthy of a kingdom but even of a governorship of a village; and if 'Allah had seen any good in thee, he would not have put thee in such condition!"

Yazdajird left for Sijistân¹ whose king showed regard for him and exalted him. After a few days Yazdajird asked about the *khardj* which made the king change his attitude towards him.

Seeing that, Yazdajird left for Khurâsân. When he reached the boundary line of Maru he was met by its satrap [*marzubân*] Mâhawaih² with great honor and pomp. Here he was also met by Nizak Tarkhân who offered him something to ride upon, gave him presents and entertained him bountifully. Nizak spent one month with Yazdajird, after which he left him. He then wrote Yazdajird asking for the hand of his daughter. This aroused the anger of Yazdajird, who said, "Write and tell him 'Thou art nothing but one of my slaves; how darest thou then ask for my daughter's hand?'" Yazdajird also ordered that Mâhawaih, the satrap of Maru, give an account and be asked about the money he had collected. Mâhawaih wrote to Nizak, instigating him against Yazdajird and saying, "This is the one who came here as a runaway fugitive. Thou hast helped him in order to have his kingdom restored to him; but see what he wrote to thee!" They both then agreed to put him to death. 316

Yazdajird slain. Nizak led the Turks to al-Junâbidh³ where he met the enemy. At first the Turks retreated, but then the tide turned against Yazdajird, his followers

¹ Cf. Michel le Syrien, *Chronique*, vol. ii, p. 424 (ed. Chabot).

² Tha'âlibi, p. 743: "Mâhawait".

³ Yunâbidh, Yunâwid or Kunâbidh. Iṣṭakhri, p. 273; Ḥaukal, p. 324; Muḥaddasī, p. 321.

were killed, his camp was plundered, and he fled to the city of Maru. The city refused to open its gates; so he had to dismount at a miller's house standing on the bank of al-Mirghâb.¹ Some say that having heard of that, Mâhawaih sent his messenger who killed him in the miller's house. Others assert that Mâhawaih incited the miller and, by his orders, the miller killed Yazdajird, after which Mâhawaih said, "No slayer of a king should be kept alive", and he ordered that the miller himself be put to death. Still others claim that the miller offered Yazdajird food, which he ate, and drink, which intoxicated him. In the evening, Yazdajird took out his crown and put it on his head. Seeing that, the miller coveted the possession of the crown, and raising a mill-stone dropped it on Yazdajird. After killing him, he took his crown and clothes and threw the body into the water. When the news came to Mâhawaih, he put the miller and his family to death and took the crown and clothes. According to another story, Yazdajird was warned against the messengers of Mâhawaih and fled away, jumping into the water. When the miller was asked about him, he said, "The man has left my house." They found Yazdajird in the water, and he said, "If ye spare me I will give you my belt, ring and crown." He asked them for some money with which he could buy bread, and one of them gave him 4 *dirhams*. Seeing that, Yazdajird laughingly said, "I was told that I will some day feel the need of 4 *dirhams*!" Later he was attacked by certain men sent after him by Mâhawaih, and he said, "Kill me not; rather carry me to the king of the Arabs, and I will make terms with him on your and my behalf, and thus ye will be safe." They refused and choked him by means of a bow-string.

¹ or Marghâb or Murghâb, also called Nahr Maru. Ṭabarī, vol. i, p. 2872; Haukal, p. 315.

His clothes they carried away in a pouch; and his body they threw away into the water.¹

Fairûz taken away by the Turks. It is claimed that Fairûz ibn-Yazdajird fell into the hands of the Turks, who gave him one of their women in marriage; and he settled among them.

¹ Cf. Tha'âlibi, pp. 746-747; Tabari, vol. i, pp. 2879-2881.

INDEX*

- Abân b. Sa'îd, 124, 162, 174
 Abân b. 'Uthmân, 82
 Abân b. al-Walid, 294
 Abân b. Yahya, 184
 Abânain, 147
 Abarwiz, 160, 277, 390, 441, 453, 455
 'Abbâs b. al-Walid, 263, 294
 abu-l-'Abbâs as-Saffâh, 104, 233, 256, 282, 300, 328, 361, 368, 445, 446
 al-'Abbâs b. 'Abd-al-Muttalib, 20, 49, 63, 69, 86, 124, 409
 al-'Abbâs b. Jaz', 226
 al-'Abbâs b. Muḥammad, 288
 al-'Abbâs b. Zufar, 225
 al-'Abbâsiyah, 371
 al-'Abbâsiyah (built by Hizâr-mard), 369
 'Abd-al-'Aziz b. Haiyân, 258
 'Abd-al-'Aziz b. Hâtîm, 321
 'Abd-al-'Aziz b. Marwân, 360, 362
 'Abd-al-Ḥamid b. Yahya, 368, 466
 'Abd b. al-Julanda, 116, 118
 'Abd-al-Ḳais, 120, 130
 'Abd-al-Malik b. Marwân, 54, 59, 75, 82, 83, 135, 180, 192, 195, 202, 219, 220, 221, 226, 238, 247, 248, 249, 250, 255, 282, 283, 294, 301, 321, 322, 341, 360, 383-385, 449, 450
 'Abd-al-Malik b. Muslim, 324
 'Abd-al-Malik b. Ṣâlih, 203, 238, 262, 289
 'Abd-al-Malik b. Shabîb, 21
 'Abd-al-Masîḥ b. 'Amr, 390
 'Abd-al-Masîḥ b. Buḳailah, 435
 'Abd-al-Muttalib, 60, 77
 'Abd-ar-Rahmân b. 'Auf, 34, 424
 'Abd-ar-Rahmân b. abi-Bakr, 135, 356
 'Abd-ar-Rahmân b. Ghanm, 224
 'Abd-ar-Rahmân b. Ḥabîb, 367, 368
 'Abd-ar-Rahmân b. Ishâk, 446
 'Abd-ar-Rahmân b. Muḥammad, 104, 455, 465
 'Abd-ar-Rahmân b. Zaid, 356
 'Abd-aṣ-Ṣamad b. 'Alî, 25
 'Abd-al-Wahhâb b. Ibrâhîm, 291-292, 293
 'Abd-al-Wâhid b. al-Ḥârith, 283
 banu-'Abd-ad-Dâr, 78, 81
 'Abdallâh b. 'Abbâs, 30
 'Abdallâh b. 'Abd-al-A'la, 396
 'Abdallâh b. 'Abd-al-Malik, 255, 289
 'Abdallâh b. 'Abdallâh, 129, 139
 'Abdallâh b. 'Alî, 193, 233, 300, 455
 'Abdallâh b. 'Âmir, 490
 'Abdallâh b. 'Amr, 216, 217, 338, 352, 356, 358
 'Abdallâh b. Bishr, 237
 'Abdallâh b. Budail, 485-487, 490
 'Abdallâh b. Darrâj, 450, 454
 'Abdallâh b. abi-Farwah, 397
 'Abdallâh b. al-Ḥabḥâb, 367
 'Abdallâh b. Ḥadhaf, 127
 'Abdallâh b. al-Ḥârith b. Ḳais, 139
 'Abdallâh b. al-Ḥârith b. Naufal, 82
 'Abdallâh b. Hasan, 446
 'Abdallâh b. Hâtîm, 321
 'Abdallâh b. Ḥudhâfah, 341, 347, 453
 'Abdallâh b. Ḳais, 375

- 'Abdallāh b. Khālīd, 74
 'Abdallāh b. Mas'ūd, 133, 143, 427,
 431-432, 477
 'Abdallāh b. Mūsā, 366
 'Abdallāh b. ar-Rabī', 105
 'Abdallāh b. Rawāḥah, 44, 47, 48
 'Abdallāh b. Sa'd, 337, 340, 350-
 351, 356-359, 379-380
 'Abdallāh b. Sibā', 80
 'Abdallāh b. Sufyān, 83
 'Abdallāh b. Suhail, 129
 'Abdallāh b. Ṭāhir, 256, 283, 289
 'Abdallāh b. 'Umar, see b. 'Umar
 'Abdallāh b. Wahb, 140
 'Abdallāh b. Zaid b. 'Abdallāh, 120
 'Abdallāh b. Zaid b. 'Asim, 135, 140
 'Abdallāh b. Zaid b. Tha'labah, 135
 'Abdallāh b. az-Zubair b. al-
 'Auwām, 74, 75, 76, 82, 219, 220,
 247, 289, 322, 337, 356, 360
 'Abdallāh b. az-Zubair b. 'Abd-al-
 Muṭṭalib, 174
 umm-'Abdallāh, 311
 'Ābidīn, 232
 al-'Abnā', 160-162
 Abyssinia (al-Ḥabashah), 49, 118
 Acre ['Akka], 179, 180, 181, 220
 'Adan, 107
 Adhanah, 260
 Adharbaijān, 319, 321, 324, 328,
 472, 483
 Adhramah, 281
 Adhri'āt, 105, 193, 214-215
 Adhruḥ, 92-94, 105
 'Adi b. 'Adī, 322
 'Adi b. Arṭāt, 118
 'Adi b. Ḥātim, 141, 432
 'Adi b. Zaid, 446
 Aflāḥ b. 'Abd-al-Wahhāb, 371
 al-Aghlab b. Sālim, 369-370, 375
 Aḥmad b. Muḥammad, 375
 al-Aḥnaf b. Ḳais, 485, 487
 al-Ahwāz, 139, 449, 455, 479, 487
 al-Ahwāz, 283, 485
 Ailah, 92-94, 105, 166
 'Ain al-Jamal, 461, 462
 'Ain ar-Rāḥbah, 463
 'Ain ar-Rūmiyah, 281-282
 'Ain as-Said, 461, 462-463
 'Ain as-Sallaur, 228
 'Ain Shams, 341
 'Ain at-Tamr, 30, 96, 169, 218, 302,
 392, 394-400, 407
 'Ain al-Wardah, s. v. Ra's al-'Ain
 'Ain Zarbah, 264
 al-'Ain al-Ḥāmiḍah, 275
 'Ā'ishah, daughter of Hishām, 282
 'Ā'ishah ("the Mother of the Be-
 lievers"), 21, 26, 40, 51, 70, 75,
 135, 144
 'Ā'ishah b. Numair, 30
 Aiyūb b. abi-Aiyūb, 184
 abu-Aiyūb Khālīd, 19, 237
 umm-Aiyūb, 447
 Ajamat Burs, 432
 Ajnādīn (Ajnādāin), 174-175, 183,
 208, 215, 216
 Ajyād, 81
 'Aḳabat Baghrās, 258
 'Aḳabat an-Nisā', 258-259
 al-'Aḳīḳ, 20, 27, 28, 39
 'Akk, 31, 32
 b. al-'Akki, 370
 'Aḳūbah, 357
 al-'Alā' b. 'Abdallāh, 120, 121, 122,
 • 123, 124, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131,
 137
 al-'Alā' b. Aḥmad, 331
 al-'Alā' b. Wahb, 481-482
 Aleppo [Ḥalab], 207, 224-226, 229
 Alexandretta [Iskandarūnah], 249,
 253
 Alexandria [al-Iskandariyah], 228,
 338, 340, 344, 346-351, 352
 'Ali b. Hishām, 488-489
 'Ali b. al-Ḥusain, 344
 'Ali b. Sulaimān, 280, 296, 297

- 'Ali b. abi-Tâlib, 29, 52, 54, 62, 67,
 94, 101, 103, 285, 321, 322, 358,
 409, 423, 428, 432, 463, 479
 'Ali b. Yahya, 263
 'Alqamah b. 'Ulâthah, 197
 Alûsah, 279
 Alyûnah, 336, 338, 339, 347
 'Amawâs [Emmaus], 213, 215, 270
 Âmid, 275, 278, 288
 'Âmir b. Fuhairah, 26
 'Âmir b. abi-Wakḳâs, 176, 208
 abu-'Âmir al-Ash'ari, 85
 abu-'Âmir ar-Râhib, 16, 17
 banu-'Âmir b. Şa'sa'ah, 147
 'Amḳ Mar'ash, 294, 295, 296
 'Amḳ Tizin, 249, 250
 'Ammâr b. Yâsir, 279, 425, 427, 431,
 440, 469, 471, 481
 'Ammûriyah, 225, 254, 258, 299
 'Amr b. 'Abdallâh, 118, 119
 'Amr b. al-'Âṣi, 116, 117, 118, 140,
 147, 165-167, 178, 179, 186, 201,
 213, 215, 216, 217, 219, 335-345,
 346-351, 352-353, 355, 358, 379,
 380
 'Amr b. Ḥazm, 107, 108
 'Amr b. Ḥuraith, 436, 476
 'Amr b. al-Jârûd, 133
 'Amr b. Ma'dikarib, 183, 185, 412,
 413, 415, 420, 439
 'Amr b. Mu'âwiyah, 321
 'Amr b. Muḏâḏ, 81
 'Amr b. Sa'id al-Ashdaq, 184
 'Amr b. Sa'id b. al-'Âṣi, 58, 174,
 247
 'Amr b. Sâlim, 60, 61
 'Amr b. Umayyah, 34
 'Amr b. 'Utbah, 421
 'Amr b. az-Zubair, 29
 banu-'Amr b. 'Auf, 16
 banu-'Amr b. Lu'ai, 135
 banu-'Amr b. Mu'âwiyah, 153, 156-
 157
 abu-'Amrah, 396
 Anas b. Mâlik, 48, 396
 Anas b. Sirin, 396
 'Anât, 279, 284
 al-Anbâr, 32, 279, 394-395, 432, 433,
 434, 445, 449, 488
 'Anbasah b. Sa'id, 184, 442
 al-Andalus [Andalusia], 355, 365-
 372
 b. al-Andarz'azz, 402
 'Ans, 159
 Anṭâbulus, 342, 352
 Anṭartûs, 205
 Antioch [Anṭâkiyah], 175, 176,
 180, 189, 202, 207, 209, 211, 213,
 226-231, 246, 248, 249, 250, 253,
 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 263,
 336
 Anûshirwân, 306-308, 324-325, 403,
 453, 454
 al-'Arabah, 168
 al-'Arabâya, 460
 Arabia, 13, 103
 'Arafah, 61, 62, 77
 'Arâjin, 231
 Arakah (Arak), 171
 'Arandal, 193
 Arâshah, of the Bali, 362, 397
 'Arbassûs, 241, 242
 Ardabil, 323, 328
 al-Arḥaḏiyah, 28
 'Arib b. 'Abd-Kulâl, 109
 al-'Arim, s. v. Sudd
 al-'Arish, 335
 Arjil al-Kubra, 329
 Arjil aş-Şughra, 329
 Arjish, 305, 313
 Armaniyâkus, 305, 309, 310
 Armenia, 207, 231, 275, 309, 305-332
 Arrân, 305, 306, 311, 318, 319, 332
 al-'Arşah, 30
 Arṭahâl, 318
 Arwa, daughter of 'Abd-al-Muṭṭa-
 lib, 174
 abu-Arwa ad-Dausi, 166

- Arwād, 376
 Arzan, 275
 Asad b. 'Abdallāh, 445
 abu-l-Asad, 455, 456
 banu-Asad b. Khuzaimah, 145, 148, 278
 al-Asbadhi, 120
 Asbānbur, 434
 Asbina, 431, 432
 al-Ash'ath b. Kais b. Ma'dikarib, 153-158, 208, 211, 321, 412, 422, 432, 472, 475
 b. al-Ash'ath, 104
 al-Ashbān [Spaniards], 365
 Ashnās, 460
 Ashūsh, 314
 Ashūt b. Ḥamzah, 331
 Asia Minor [Bilād ar-Rūm, Byzantine Empire], 195, 207, 209, 232, 239, 253, 254, 260, 261, 263, 284, 285, 289, 290, 294, 296, 298, 299, 310, 384
 Asid b. Zāfir, 325
 'Aṣim b. Murrah, 484
 'Aṣim b. 'Umar, 356
 'Askalān, 219, 221-222
 al-Aswad al-'Ansi, 156, 159-162
 'Attāb b. Asid, 66, 87
 al-Aus, 33
 Auṭās, 85
 'Auwām b. 'Abd-Shams, 415
 al-Auzā'i, 71, 114, 190, 214, 240, 242, 243, 286
 al-'Awāṣim, 202-203, 223-234, 253, 301
 Azādbih, 390
 al-Azd, 31, 32, 33, 116, 117, 390, 405, 442
 Azdisāt, 314
 'Azrah b. Kais, 469
 Bāb Bāriqah, 306-307^c
 Bāb al-Fil, 446-447
 Bāb al-Lāl, 318
 Bāb al-Lān, 306, 307, 325, 328
 Bāb Samsakhi, 307
 Bāb ash-Shām, 282, 447
 al-Bāb wa-l-Abwāb, 306, 319, 324, 325, 327, 328
 al-Bāb ash-Shar'ī, 186, 187, 189, 190
 Bābil, 422, 432
 Bādhām, 161
 Bāqī', 414
 Badlis, 275, 331
 Badr, 129
 Bādūraiya, 408, 458
 Baghdād (Baghdādh, or Madinat as-Salām), 262, 263, 280, 282, 288, 395, 445, 446, 447, 457-464, 482, 484
 Baghrās, 228, 258
 Baghrawand, 305
 al-Bahrain, 120-131, 140
 Bahrām Jūr, 446
 Bahurasir, 417, 428, 434
 al-Bailakān, 306, 318, 321, 322, 323, 328, 329
 Baisān, 179
 Bait 'Ainūn, 197
 Bait Jabrin, 213
 Bait Lihya, 200
 Bait Māma, 245
 Bait Rās, 179
 Bājarma, 422
 Bājarwān, 328
 Bajilah, 405, 407, 424-425
 Bājuddah, 272
 Bājunaīs, 305, 313
 al-Bāk, 331
 Bakkār b. Muslim, 329
 Bakr b. Wā'il, 120, 388, 395
 abu-Bakr b. Muḥammad, 71
 abu-Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddiq, 20, 26, 28, 34, 38, 39, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 61, 73, 84, 96, 101, 107, 112, 117, 124, 127, 128, 129, 130, 134, 136, 137, 141, 143-150, 153-155, 160, 162,

- 165-167, 169, 175, 213, 218, 375,
387, 389, 393, 397, 398
banu-Bakr, 61
abu-Bakrah b. Masrûh, 85
Ba'labakk, 171, 180, 198, 201, 228,
236, 245, 247, 251
al-Balanjar, 319, 320, 415
al-Balāsajân, 319
Baldah, 204
Bâlis, 231-233
al-Balkâ', 173, 193, 197
Bana, 342
al-Bandanijain, 421
Bânîkiya, 392-394, 403, 404
Barâ' b. Mâlik, 130, 131
al-Baradân, 399
Bârah, 371
Bardha'ah, 305, 318, 319, 320, 321,
322, 324, 325, 329
Bâriq, 184
Barqah (in Africa), 352-354, 360,
371
Barr b. Kais, 353
al-Barriyah, 281
al-Barshaliyah, 307
Bârûsma, 402
Barzah, 186
abu-Barzah-l-Aslami, 66
al-Basharûdât, 342
Bashir b. al-Auda, 158
Bashir b. Sa'd, 392, 398
al-Başrah, 82, 114, 116, 117, 118,
124, 139, 151, 180, 228, 264, 300,
375, 388, 396, 405, 410, 411, 436,
437, 441, 449, 455, 471, 476, 490
al-Baṭā'ih, 264, 452, 453-456
al-Bathaniyah, 193
Baṭihân, Baṭhân or Buṭhân, 22, 25,
Wâdi—26
Baṭn Marr, 32
al-Baṭriq b. an-Naka, 220
al-Ba'ūḍah, 149
Bawâzîj al-Anbâr, 395
Bawâzîj al-Mulk, 422
Bâzabda, 275
Bâzalîṭ, 318
al-Bazzâk, 451
Beirût, 194
Berbers, 123, 253-254, 360, 361, 366,
368, 369
Bihjâwarsân, 487
al-Bihkubâdhât, 428
Biḡrât b. Ashûṭ, 289
Bilâl, 26
Bilhit, 340
al-Bima, 351
Bishr b. Maimûn, 282, 459
Bishr b. Safwân, 366, 367
Bisṭâm, 416
Bisṭâm b. Narsi, 422
Biyamand, 490
Bugha (a freedman of al-Mu'ta-
ṣim), 319
Bugha-l-Kabir, 331-332
al-Bujah, 381, 382
Bûka, 229, 246, 250, 259
Buḡailah, 392
Bukh, 309
Buḡrât b. Ashûṭ, 331
Bulunyâs, 205
Bûrân, 406
Burs, 410, 416
Buṣbuhra b. Ṣalûba, 392-393, 421
al-Busfurrajân, 305, 307, 313, 315,
331
Bushair b. Yasâr, 45, 46, 47
Bûṣîr, 342
Busr b. abi-Arṭât, 172, 356, 357, 358
Buṣra, 171, 172, 173, 193, 234
al-Buṭâh, 149
Buṭnân Ḥabib, 220
al-Buwaib, 406
Buwailis, 232
al-Buwairah, 36
Buzâkhah, 144, 145, 147
Byzantine Empire, s. v. Asia Minor

- Constantine [Kustantin b. Alyûn], 287, 290-291, 293, 299
 Constantine, son of Heraclius, 347
 Constantinople, 179, 207, 209, 347, 376
 Copts, 339, 340, 342, 343, 344, 346, 347, 383
 Cordova [Kurtubah], 365
 Crete [Ikritish], 376
 Cyprus [Kubrus], 180, 235-243
- Dabba, 117
 benu-Dabbah, 397
 Dâbiḳ, 264, 295
 Dabil, 305, 312, 314-315, 321, 330
 Dâdhawaih, 161, 162
 aḍ-Ḍaḥḥâk b. Ẓais, s. v. al-Aḥnaf
 aḍ-Ḍaḥḥâk al-Khâriji, 328
 Dailam, 441
 ad-Dailam, 441
 Dair al-A'war, 406, 443
 Dair Hind, 406, 443
 Dair al-Jamâjim, 431, 443
 Dair Ka'b, 417, 443
 Dair Khâlid, 186, 198
 Dakûka, 422
 Ḍamâlu, 263-264
 Damascus [Dimashḳ], 167, 172, 173, 176, 178, 182, 183, 186-199, 200, 201, 202, 216, 217, 219, 301, 320, 366, 480
 Damirah, 342
 Dâr al-'Ajalah, 80-81
 Dâr al-Ḳawârîr, 78, 80-81
 Dâr an-Nadwah, 80-81
 Dâra, 275
 Darauliyah, 255
 Darb al-Ḥadath, 295, 296, 298
 ad-Darb (Darb Baghrâs), 210, 254
 abu-ad-Dardâ' 'Uwaimir, 186, 216, 217
 Dârin, 129, 130
 Dârûsât, 450
 Dasht al-Warak, 313
- ad-Daskarah, 421
 Dastaba, 479
 Dastumaisân, 454
 Dâthin, 167
 Dâ'ûd b. 'Alî, 456
 ad-Daukarah, 450
 abu-Dharr al-Ghifârî, 237
 abu-Dhu'aib Khuwailid, 356
 Dhufâfah b. 'Umar, 324
 Didûna, 317
 Dijlah (district), 259
 Dijlah, see Tigris
 Dijlat al-Baṣrah, 388, 453
 Diḳahlah, 342
 Dimyât, 342
 Dinâr, 475-476
 Dinâr b. Dinâr, 294
 ad-Dinawar, 305, 469, 476, 478-480, 483
 Ḍirâr b. al-Azwar, 149, 393, 394, 415
 Diyâr Muḍar, 278
 Diyâr Rabi'ah, 278, 281
 ad-Dubbiyah (ad-Dâbiyah), 168
 banu-Dûdân, 306
 ad-Dûdâniyah, 306, 318, 328
 abu-Dujânah Simâk, 35, 36, 37, 135, 139
 abu-Dulaf al-Ḳâsim, 488
 Dulûk, 202, 231, 297
 Dûmat al-Ḥirah, 96, 97, 400
 Dûmat al-Jandal, 95-97, 171
 Duraid b. aṣ-Ṣimmah, 85
 ad-Durdhûkiyah, 306
 Durna, 389, 401
 ad-Dustân, 244
- Egypt (Miṣr), 20, 180, 191, 215, 216, 335-345, 351, 352, 353, 356, 358, 359, 360, 371, 372, 379, 381, 383
 Euphrates [al-Furât], 232, 279, 284, 285, 293, 311, 403, 406, 410, 428, 432, 443, 445, 451, 453, 456

- Fadak, 37, 50-56, 58
 Faḍālāh b. 'Ubaid, 237
 al-Fadhandūn, 460
 al-Faḍl b. al-'Abbās, 215
 al-Faḍl b. Kārin, 206
 al-Faḍl b. Rauḥ, 369
 al-Faḍl b. Yaḥya, 330
 al-Fādūsafān, 486
 Fa'id, 389, 405
 Fairūz (*dihkān*), 422
 Fairūz b. ad-Dailami, 160-162
 Fairūz b. Jushaish, 129
 Fairūz b. Yazdajird, 493
 al-Faiyūm, 341
 Fakh, 79
 Fākhitah, daughter of 'Amir, 129
 Fākhitah, daughter of Ḳarāzah,
 235
 al-Falālij, 394, 421
 al-Fallūjatain, 407
 Fāmiyah, 201-202
 al-Farāfiṣah-l-Kalbiyah, 29
 Faraj b. Sulaim, s. v. abu-Sulaim
 Faranjah [France], 366
 al-Farazdaq, 450
 al-Farmā', 335
 Farrukhbundādh, 392
 Farwah b. Iyās, 390
 Farwah b. Musaik, 160
 abu-Farwah 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān, 397
 umm-Farwah, 155
 al-Fasilah, 229
 Fātimah, 52, 53, 54, 55, 61, 99
 al-Fauwārah, 175
 abu-l-Fawāris, 262
 banu-Fazārah, 146
 Fiḥl, 176-177, 216
 Filān, 309, 324, 327
 al-Fujā'ah, 149, 158
 Fuḳair, 29
 Furāt b. Haiyān, 141
 al-Furu', 28, 29
 al-Fustāt, 335, 336, 341, 347, 350
 al-Ghābah, 24
 al-Ghābah (the city of), 130
 Ghābat b. Hubairah, 282
 umm-Ghaḍbān, 128
 al-Ghamr, 147-148
 al-Ghamr b. Yazid, 282
 banu-Ghanm b. 'Auf, 17
 Ghassān, 32, 83, 96, 172, 209, 254,
 442
 Ghaṭafān, 144, 148
 Ghazzah, 168, 213
 Ghūmik, 323
 Ghurābah, 141
 Ghūrah, 141
 Habbār b. Sufyān, 174
 Ḥabib b. 'Abd-ar-Raḥmān, 368
 Ḥabib b. Maslamah, 208, 227, 229,
 231, 241, 246, 273, 275, 287, 289,
 296, 298, 309, 311-318, 320-321
 Ḥabib b. Zaid, 135, 150
 umm-Ḥabib as-Ṣahbā', 169
 banu-Ḥabibah, 93, 94
 umm-Ḥabibah, 208
 Ḥabtar, 128
 al-Hādi, s. v. Mūsa
 al-Ḥadikah, 135, 141
 Ḥāḍir Ḥalab, 224-225
 Ḥāḍir Ḳinnasrin, 223
 Ḥāḍir Ṭaiyi', 224-225
 al-Ḥadithah, 280
 Ḥadithat al-Mausil, 288, 311
 al-Ḥaḍrah, 381
 Ḥaḍramaut, 107, 112, 153, 156, 157
 Ḥafṣ b. abi-l-'Āsi, 125
 abu-Ḥafṣ 'Umar b. 'Isa, 376
 Ḥaidar b. Kāwus, 330
 al-Ḥā'ir, 460
 abu-l-Haitham Mālik, 50
 abu-l-Haiyāj al-Asadi, 435
 Hajar, 110, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124
 Ḥajar, 151
 al-Ḥajjāj b. 'Atik, 437
 al-Ḥajjāj b. al-Ḥarith, 175

- al-Ḥajjāj, b. Yūsuf, 75, 76, 104,
 110, 112, 250, 255, 266, 428, 431,
 433, 440-450, 452, 454, 455, 456,
 465, 466, 484
 Ḥakam b. Sa'd al-'Ashirah, 32
 al-Ḥakam b. Mas'ūd, 404
 umm-Ḥakim, 182
 Ḥalab as-Sājūr, 231
 Hamadhān, 410, 471, 481-484, 488
 Ḥamāh, 201-202
 Hamdān, 109, 160, 444
 Ḥammād al-Barbari, 78, 81
 al-Ḥammārin, 82
 Ḥamrā' Dailam, 441
 Ḥamzah b. 'Abd-al-Muṭṭalib, 80,
 135
 Ḥamzah b. Mālik, 297
 Ḥamzah b. an-Nu'mān, 58
 Ḥamzin, 323, 326
 Hānī' b. Qaḥṣah, 390
 al-Hanī wa-l-Mari, 280-281
 umm-Hānī', 52
 banu-Ḥanifah, 133, 134, 135, 136
 Ḥanḏalah, b. ar-Rabi', 394
 Ḥanḏalah, b. Saḫwān, 367
 banu-Ḥanḏalah, 149, 150
 al-Ḥarajah, 112
 al-Harak, 313
 al-Ḥaram, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77,
 82, 84
 umm-Ḥarām, 235, 237
 Harim b. Ḥaiyān, 490
 Ḥarish, 369-370
 al-Ḥārith b. 'Abd-Kulāl, 109
 al-Ḥārith b. 'Amr, 322
 al-Ḥārith b. al-Ḥakam, 356
 al-Ḥārith b. Hānī', 443
 al-Ḥārith b. al-Ḥārith, 175
 al-Ḥārith b. Hishām, 175, 215
 al-Ḥārith b. Khālid, 83
 al-Ḥārith b. abi-Shimr, 209
 Ḥārithah b. Tha'labah, 33
 banu-Ḥārithah, 24
 al-Ḥarnāniyah, 272
 al-Ḥarrah, 21, 22, 27, 30, 396
 Ḥarrān, 272-274, 282, 291
 Harthamah b. A'yan, 221, 261, 262,
 370
 Ḥārūn ar-Rashid, 78, 81, 83, 105,
 117, 202, 221, 224, 233, 238, 244,
 252, 257, 260, 261, 263, 264, 280,
 282, 283, 293, 297-298, 299, 300,
 370, 376, 459, 460, 483
 abu-Ḥārūn as-Sulami, 280
 al-Ḥārūniyah, 264
 Ḥasan b. Ḥasan b. 'Alī, 463
 al-Ḥasan b. 'Alī, 49, 99, 155
 al-Ḥasan b. 'Alī-l-Bādhaghisi, 330
 al-Ḥasan b. Qaḥṭabah, 261, 288,
 292, 295, 296, 329
 al-Ḥasan b. 'Umar, 281
 Ḥāshim b. Ṣubābah, 67
 Ḥāshim b. 'Utbah, 208, 420-422,
 469
 al-Ḥāshimiyah, 300, 445-446
 Ḥasmadān, 322
 Ḥassān b. Māhawaih, 258
 Ḥassān b. Mālik, 190
 Ḥassān an-Nabaṭi, 454, 455
 Ḥassān b. an-Nu'mān, 360
 Ḥassān b. Thābit, 36, 188, 218
 Ḥātim b. an-Nu'mān, 321, 322
 abu-Ḥātim as-Saddarāti, 369
 Haudhah b. 'Alī, 132, 133
 abu-l-Haul, 184
 Ḥaurān, 173, 193, 197
 Ḥawārīh, 317
 Hawāzin, 85
 Heraclius [Hirakl], 174, 175, 176,
 177, 179, 182, 189, 200, 207, 210,
 211, 253, 254, 344
 Ḥibāl b. Khuwailid, 145
 Ḥibra, 197
 al-Ḥijāz, 31, 50, 57, 59, 112, 114,
 157, 165, 168, 261, 286, 353, 381,
 389
 Ḥilāl b. 'Akkah, 398
 Ḥilāl b. Daigham, 260

- Hilāl b. 'Ullafah, 415
 Hima an-Nakī', 23
 Hima ar-Rabadhah, 23
 al-Ḥimār, 210, 379
 Ḥimṣ [Emesa], 174, 175, 180, 198,
 200-206, 211, 212, 216, 217, 223,
 228, 270, 275, 294, 295, 301, 320
 Ḥimyar, 108, 109
 Hind, daughter of 'Utbah, 207
 Hind, daughter of Yāmin, 155
 al-Ḥirah, 32, 96, 97, 169, 388, 389,
 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 398, 400,
 403, 404, 407, 410, 421, 437, 442,
 444, 447, 462, 475
 Hishām b. 'Abd-al-Malik, 83, 181,
 238, 256, 258, 280, 282, 290, 323,
 324, 325, 350, 360, 366, 367, 451,
 454, 488
 Hishām b. al-'Āṣi, 147, 175
 Ḥiṣn al-Ḥadath, 260, 282, 296-297
 Ḥiṣn Qalūdhīyah, 291, 293
 Ḥiṣn Kamkh, 287-288, 291
 Ḥiṣn Malīkiya, 408
 Ḥiṣn Manṣūr, 299-300
 Ḥiṣn Māridīn, 275
 Ḥiṣn Salīmān, 230
 al-Ḥiṣn b. Ma'bad, 407
 Hit, 279, 280, 463
 Ḥiyār bani-l-Ḳa'kā', 225-226
 Ḥubābah, 155
 al-Ḥubal, 141
 Ḥubāsh b. Ḳais, 210
 al-Ḥudaiḃīyah, 45, 49, 60
 Ḥudhaifah b. Miḥṣan, 117, 399-400
 Ḥudhaifah b. al-Yamān, 320, 427,
 430, 449, 472, 474, 475, 476, 477
 abu-Ḥudhaifah b. al-Mughirah, 74
 abu-Ḥudhaifah b. 'Utbah, 138
 al-Hudhail b. Ḳais, 488
 Hujair, 138
 Ḥujr b. 'Adi, 420, 470
 abu-l-Ḥukaiḳ, 43, 47
 Ḥukaim b. Sa'd, 443
 Hulwān, 420, 421, 469-470, 471,
 480, 490
 Ḥumaid b. Ma'yūf, 238, 376
 Ḥumrān b. Abān, 396
 Ḥunain, 66, 85, 86
 abu-Hurairah (ad-Dausi), 22, 30,
 63, 64, 124, 125, 126
 Ḥuraith b. 'Abd-al-Malik, 96
 Ḥurḳūṣ b. an-Nu'mān, 170
 Hurmuz (village), 431
 al-Hurmuz, 314
 b. Hurmuz al-A'raj, 350
 al-Hurmuzān, 472
 Hurmuzjarad, 389
 al-Ḥuṣaid, 169
 Ḥusail [Ḥisil] b. Jābir, 477
 Ḥusain b. Muslim, 263
 al-Ḥusain b. 'Alī, 49, 99, 344, 393,
 479
 al-Ḥusain al-Khādīm, 283
 al-Ḥusain b. Muḥammad, 112
 al-Ḥusain b. Numair, 74, 75
 al-Ḥuṭam, 127, 128
 al-Ḥuwairith b. Nuḳaidh, 67
 Ḥūwārīn, 171
 Ḥuyai b. Akhtab, 41, 43, 44
 Ibrāhīm (son of the Prophet), 35,
 * 344
 Ibrāhīm b. 'Abdallāh, 446, 455, 457
 Ibrāhīm b. al-Aghlab, 370, 371
 Ibrāhīm b. al-Mahdī, 228
 Ibrāhīm b. Sa'id, 228
 Ibrāhīm b. Salamah, 446
 Idris b. Ma'kil, 488
 Ifrikiyah, 337, 352, 355, 356-361,
 362, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370
 Ikhmīm, 340-341
 'Ikrimah b. abi-Jahl, 117, 155, 174
 Ilyās b. Ḥabīb, 368
 'Imrān b. Mujālid, 371
 al-'Irāq, 29, 79, 96, 102, 104, 129,
 146, 155, 158, 167, 230, 231, 247,
 261, 286, 387, 389, 391, 393, 401,
 405, 406, 409, 415, 432, 433, 454,
 465, 488
 'Irḳah, 194

- 'Isa b. 'Ali, 295, 452, 463
 'Isa b. Idris, 488
 'Isa b. Ja'far, 117
 Išbahān, 365, 469, 471, 472, 485, 489,
 490
 al-Isbidhahār, 475
 Ishāk b. Ibrāhīm, 462
 Ishāk b. Ismā'il, 330, 332
 Ishāk b. Muslim, 323, 328
 Ismā'il b. 'Abdallāh, 366
 Ištakh, 490
 Iyād, 169, 254, 443
 'Iyād b. Ghanm, 215, 216, 226, 227,
 229, 230, 231, 269-278, 289, 296,
 313
 Iyās b. Qabiṣah, 390

 al-Jabal, *s. v.* al-Jibāl
 Jabal al-Ahwāz, 437
 Jabal al-Qabāq, 309
 Jabalah, 204, 205
 Jabalah b. al-Aiham, 207-210, 254
 Jābān, 389-390, 394, 401
 al-Jābiyah, 172, 186, 187, 188, 189,
 190, 198, 214, 233
 Jābr b. abi-'Ubaid, 404
 Jābril b. Yahya, 257
 Jābrin, 230
 Jadhimah, 150
 Ja'far, 38
 Ja'far b. Sulaimān, 21, 76, 233
 abu-Ja'far, *s. v.* al-Manṣūr
 umm-Ja'far Zubaidah, *s. v.* Zu-
 baidah
 Jafrabād, 487
 Jai, 485, 487, 488
 Jaifar, b. al-Julanda, 116, 118
 Jaiḥān, 256, 293, 295
 al-Jālinūs, 401, 414, 416
 Jalūlā', 419, 420-433, 469
 Jamil b. Buṣbuḥra, 421
 al-Janad, 107
 al-Janb, 454
 al-Jār, 341

 al-Jarājimah, 246-252, 258
 Jarash, 179
 al-Jarbā', 92-94
 al-Jardamān, 307, 318
 Jarir b. 'Abdallāh, 159, 160, 389,
 392, 393, 395, 405-407, 421, 424,
 425, 432, 469, 470, 472, 481
 Jarjarāya, 398
 al-Jarrāḥ b. 'Abdallāh, 317, 322-
 323
 Jarshān, 309, 324
 Jau Qurākir, 148
 al-Jawlān, 179
 Ja'wanah b. al-Ḥārith, 290, 323
 al-Jazirah, *s. v.* Mesopotamia
 Jerusalem [Bait al-Muqaddas,
 'Iliya'], 15, 30, 182, 213-214, 217,
 227, 300, 369
 al-Jibāl or al-Jabal, 319, 324, 325,
 393, 420, 449, 480, 482, 484, 488,
 489
 Jidh', 32
 al-Jifshish al-Kindi, 154
 Jisr Manbij, 232, 275
 Jisr al-Walid, 259-260
 al-Jisr, 399, 403-404, 406. *Cf.* Quss
 an-Nāṭif
 Jordan [al-Urdunn], 167, 176, 178-
 181, 193, 201, 202, 216, 217, 244,
 301
 Jubail, 194
 Judhām, 92, 207, 218
 al-Juhāf w-al-Jurāf, 82
 Juhainah, 184, 441
 al-Junābidh, 491
 Junādah b. abi-Umayyah, 375-376
 Jurash, 91
 al-Jurf, 28, 39, 114, 165, 218
 Jurhum, 31, 32, 74
 al-Jurjūmah, 247, 249, 250
 Jurna, 314
 Jurwah al-Yamāmi, 477
 Jurzān, 305, 306, 315, 316, 317, 330,
 332

Juwāthā, 127, 128, 129, 140

Ka'b al-Habr, 237

Ḳabalāh, 306, 319

Ḳadas, 179

al-Ḳādisiyah, 277, 404, 408, 409-416, 417-418, 424, 434, 439, 440, 441, 462

Kafarbaiya, 256, 257

Kafarjadda, 282

Kafarmara, 397

Kafartīs, 349

Kafartūtha, 281

al-Kāhinah, 360

Ḳainukā', 33

al-Ḳairawān, 357, 358, 361, 362, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371

Ḳais b. Hubairah, 160-162, 411

Ḳais b. Makhramah, 396

Ḳais b. Makshūh, 208, 414, 415

Ḳais b. Sa'd, 358

Ḳais b. Sakan, 116

Ḳaisāriyah, 216-220, 335

banu-l-Ḳa'kā', 225-226

Ḳalarjit, 318

Kalb, 170, 391, 395

Ḳālīkālā, 289, 305, 309-310, 312-313, 320

Kalthūm b. Hidm, 15

Kalwādha, 408

al-Ḳamibarān, 306, 319

Ḳanāṭir an-Nu'mān, 479

Kanīsat aṣ-Ṣulḥ, 263

al-Kanīsat as-Saudā', 264

dhu-Ḳār, 462

al-Karaj, 488

Ḳarda, 275

Karkh Fairūz, 460, 461

Ḳarkisiya, 171, 274, 275, 279, 281

Karmān, 463, 486, 490

Ḳarmāsin, 469

Karrāz an-Nukri, 130, 131

Ḳaryat abi-Ṣalābah, 443

al-Ḳaryatain, 171

Ḳāshān, 485-489

al-Ḳāsim b. Rabi'ah, 321

Ḳāsirin, 231-232

Kaskār, 259, 389, 402, 407, 453, 454, 472

Ḳaṣr al-'Adasiyin, 391, 444

al-Ḳaṣr al-Abyaḍ, 371, 391

al-Ḳaṣṣah, 144, 145

Kastasji, 318

Ḳaṭarghāsh, 258

Kathir b. Shihāb, 416, 479, 480, 481

al-Katibah, 45, 46, 49

al-Ḳaṭif, 124, 129

Ḳaṭrabbul (or Ḳuṭrabbul), 400, 458

Ḳāṭūl Kisra, 461

al-Ḳāṭūl, 460

Ḳāṭūlah, 460

Ḳazwin, 441

Khābanjar, 483

Khābbāb b. al-Aratt, 431, 432

al-Khābūr, 279

Khaffān, 387, 390, 399

Khaibar, 37, 41, 42-49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 337

al-Khais, 340

Khāizān, 319, 320, 323, 324

al-Khaizurān, 433

Khākān, 308, 319

Khākān al-Khādīm, 483

Khākhīt, 318, 325

Khalfūn al-Barbari, 372

Khālid b. 'Abdallāh, 437, 445, 450-451

Khālid b. Mālik, 159

Khālid b. Sa'id, 106, 107, 156, 160, 165, 166, 182, 183

Khālid b. Thābit, 214

Khālid b. 'Umair, 324

Khālid b. 'Urfuṭah, 413, 416, 419, 432

Khālid b. al-Walid, 63, 64, 65, 95, 96, 97, 118, 128, 129, 134, 136, 137, 145, 147-150, 158, 167-168,

- 169-172, 173, 174, 176, 178, 179,
 186-191, 193, 198, 200, 223, 270,
 277-278, 293, 387-400, 405
 Khâlid b. Yazîd b. Mazyad, 330
 Khâlid b. Yazîd b. Mu'âwiyah, 383
 Khalîj Banât Nâ'ilah, 29
 Khânîjâr, 422
 Khânîkîn, 420, 421, 430
 Khârijah b. Hîşn, 144, 145, 148
 Khârijah b. Hudhâfah, 336, 341,
 346
 al-Khashârimah, 480
 Khashram b. Mâlik, 480
 Khashram as-Sulami, 327
 b. Khaṭal al-Adrami, 66, 67
 al-Khaṭṭ, 124, 129
 Khaulân, 152, 157
 Khauwât b. Jubair, 27
 al-Khawarnaq, 446
 al-Khazar, 305, 306, 309, 310, 319,
 323, 324-327, 329
 al-Khazraj, 19, 33
 al-Khiḍrimah, 141
 Khilât, 275, 289, 305, 313, 322, 331
 Khufâsh, 112
 Khûkhiṭ, 318
 Khumm, 77, 78
 Khunân, 317
 Khunâşîr b. 'Amr, 229
 Khunâşîrah, 229
 al-Khuraibah, 388
 Khuraim b. Aus, 392
 Khurâsân, 151, 205, 261, 262, 280,
 292, 293, 297, 328, 368, 369, 446,
 457, 459, 460, 484, 491
 Khurrazâd, 420
 Khurzâd b. Mâhibundâdh, 399
 al-Khuṣûs, 256
 Khuṭarniyah, 422
 Khuzâ'ah, 33, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 240
 Khuzaimah b. Khâzim, 330
 dhu-l-Kilâ', 263
 al-Kilâb, 307, 324
 banu-Kilâb, 34
 Kinânah, 60, 61
 Kindah, 107, 153, 154, 156, 157,
 169, 211, 369
 Kinnasrin, 202, 211, 213, 214, 217,
 223-234, 254, 259, 270, 294, 296,
 297, 301
 al-Kiryau, 346, 349
 Kisâl, 317, 325
 Kisra, 124, 129, 160, 390, 405, 406,
 419, 430, 431, 432
 Ku'aiki'an, 81
 Kubâ', 15, 16, 17, 18
 Kubâdh b. Fairûz, 305-306, 453
 Kubâkib, 292
 Kubbash, 197
 Kudâmah b. Maẓ'un, 125
 al-Kûfah, 97, 102, 103, 104, 105,
 133, 155, 169, 180, 211, 212, 228,
 279, 300, 310, 320, 388, 396, 405,
 411, 415, 427, 434-448, 449, 450,
 455, 457, 464, 469, 471, 472, 475,
 476, 479, 480, 481, 482, 488
 Kuḥuwit, 317
 Kulthûm b. 'Iyâd, 360, 367
 al-Ḳulzum, 358, 381
 Kûmis, 471
 Kumm, 485-489
 Kura 'Arabiyah, 53, 143
 Kuraish, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68,
 74, 75, 77, 80, 86, 105, 112, 133,
 475
 banu-Kuraizah, 25, 40-41
 Kurâkir, 169, 170
 Kurdbandâdh, 434
 Kurds, 319, 482
 al-Kurr, 319, 323
 Kurrah b. Hubairah, 147
 Kurt b. Jammâh, 407, 415
 Kurtubah, see Cordova
 Kûrus, 202, 230
 Kurz b. 'Alkamah, 84
 umm-Kurz, 424
 Kuṣai b. Kilâb, 77, 80
 Kuṣam, 171

- Kūsān al-Armani, 312
 al-Kūshān, 244
 Kuss an-Nāṭif, 403-404
 Kūthā, 408, 418, 422, 428
 Kūtham b. Ja'far, 54
 al-Ḳuṭḡuṭānah, 461
 Kuwaifah, 434, 437
- Labbah, 16
 al-Lādhikiyah, 203-205
 Laila (daughter of al-Jūdi), 96-97
 Laila-l-Akhyaliyah, 484
 b. abi-Laila, 71, 73, 89, 90, 113, 114, 286
 al-Laith b. Sa'd, 238
 Lakhm, 92, 207, 362, 443
 Laḡiṭ b. Mālik, 117
 al-Lakz, 309, 322, 326, 327
 Lirān, 309, 324
 Ludd [Lydda], 213, 220
 dhāt-al-Lujum, 314-315
 Luwātah, 353-354
- Ma'āb, 173
 Ma'arrat Miṣrin, 229
 Ma'arrat an-Nu'mān, 202
 Ma'bad b. al-'Abbās, 356, 359
 al-Madā'in, 262, 416, 417-419, 420, 421, 430, 434, 435, 437, 441-442, 446, 449, 462, 490
 al-Madhār, 389, 405
 Mādhārān, 482
 Madhḥij, 160, 183, 323
 Madh'ūr b. 'Adi, 387
 al-Ma'dīn, 381
 al-Madinah, 15, 27, 30, 33, 54, 57, 61, 80, 81, 84, 117, 124, 127, 129, 136, 144, 146, 155, 158, 162, 165, 184, 208, 214, 270, 341, 350, 356, 387, 391, 410, 411, 440, 451, 462, 472, 477
 Madinat as-Salām, s. v. Baghdād
 al-Mafārah, 484
 al-Maghrib, 256, 335-345, 349, 352, 353, 356, 358, 359, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 396
 Magjānā, 110, 118, 120, 121, 123, 130, 314, 424, 441
 Māh al-Baṣrah [Nihāwand], 476, 482
 Māh Dinār, 476
 Māh al-Kūfah [ad-Dinawar], 476
 al-Māhain, 471, 480
 Māhawaih, 491, 492
 al-Mahdi, 21, 76, 184, 223, 252, 257, 260, 261, 263, 264, 280, 295, 296, 297, 300, 381, 429, 433, 451, 457, 459, 482, 483
 al-Mahdiyah, 297
 Mahrūbah, 226
 Mahrūdh, 421
 al-Māhūzah, 461
 Maimadh, 324
 Maimūn (village), 451
 Maimūn b. Ḥamzah, 282
 Maimūn al-Jurjumāni, 248
 al-Maimūn (canal), 451
 Maisarah b. Masrūk, 254, 270
 Maiyāfāriḳin, 275
 Majāz al-Andalus, 365
 Ma'kil b. Yasār, 472, 473
 Makkah, 15, 16, 19, 21, 27, 32, 33, 47, 60-76, 77-81, 82-83, 86, 87, 88, 129, 146, 165, 184, 240, 451, 457, 459
 Makna, 92-94
 al-Makṣalāt, 188, 190
 Malatyah, 287, 288, 289-293, 297, 312
 Mālik b. 'Abdallāh, 298
 Mālik b. Anas, 238
 Mālik al-Ashtar, 254, 358
 Mālik b. 'Auf, 85, 101
 Mālik b. Murārah, 107, 108
 Mālik b. Nuwairah, 149-150
 al-Ma'mūn, 54, 56, 83, 141, 229, 233, 256, 257, 281, 289, 299, 330, 376, 446, 460, 484, 488

- Manbij, 202, 203, 231, 293, 298
 Mandal al-'Anazi, 261, 296
 Manjalis, 316, 317
 Maṣṣūr b. Ja'wanah, 299-300
 Maṣṣūr b. al-Mahdi, 228
 al-Maṣṣūr, 76, 78, 238, 251, 256,
 257, 259, 260, 280, 288, 291, 292,
 295, 299, 300, 312-313, 328, 329,
 341, 360, 368, 369, 397, 429, 433,
 445, 446, 448, 455, 457-459, 482
 Manuwil, 347-348
 Maṣṣūr b. Zabbān, 144
 Maṣṣabin, 488
 Maraḥiyah, 205
 Mar'ash, 231, 293-295
 Mardānshāh, 403, 410, 471, 472, 473
 Mardānshāh b. Zādān, 466
 Ma'rib, 111
 Marj 'Abd-al-Wāḥid, 282-283, 298
 Marj Dabil, 314
 Marj al-Ḥaṣa, 312
 Marj Ḥusain, 263
 Marj Rāhiṭ, 172
 Marj aṣ-Ṣuffar, 174, 182-185, 186,
 216
 Marj Ṭarsūs, 261
 Martaḥwān, 229
 Maru, 491, 492
 Maru ar-Rūdh, 369
 al-Marwah, 71
 dhu-l-Marwah, 29, 166
 al-Marwahah, 403
 Marwān b. al-Ḥakam, 20, 54, 79,
 84, 184, 294, 356, 360
 Marwān b. Muḥammad, 193, 205,
 231, 256, 259, 294-295, 296, 299,
 314, 325-328, 368, 445, 466, 488
 al-Marzubānah, Bādham's wife,
 160
 Māsabadhān, 459, 478-480
 banu-Mashja'ah, 171
 Mashra'at (or Furḍat) al-Fil, 452
 Maṣṣat, 306, 309, 319, 324
 Maskin, 400
 Maslamah b. 'Abd-al-Malik, 228-
 229, 232, 233, 248, 249, 258, 288,
 323-325, 456
 Maslamah b. Mukhallad, 359
 Mass, 488
 al-Maṣṣisah, 254, 255-259, 260, 264
 al-Mauriyān ar-Rūmi, 312
 al-Mauṣil, 261, 277, 400, 458
 Māyanharaj, 483
 Māyazdiyār b. Ḳārīn, 206
 al-Māziḥin, 278
 Mesopotamia [al-Jazirah], 176,
 191, 202, 207, 251, 254, 269-283,
 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 294, 296,
 297, 299, 300, 309, 312, 313, 314,
 320, 328
 Mid'am, 57
 Midlāj b. 'Amr, 279-280
 abu-Mihjan b. Ḥabīb, 404, 414
 Mihrān, 393, 405-408
 Mihrijānkhadhaf, 478-480
 Mikhā'il, 295, 296
 Miḳyas b. Ṣubābah, 67
 Mi'lak b. Ṣaffār, 322
 Milhān b. Zaiyār, 200
 Mirbāla, 313
 al-Miṣrain, 83, 449
 Mt. Lebanon, 248, 250-251
 Mt. al-Lukām [Amanus], 246, 247
 Mu'ādh b. Jabal, 107, 108, 109, 110,
 111, 215, 233-234, 242, 375
 Mu'āwiyah b. Ḥudaij, 347, 357,
 358, 359, 375, 380
 Mu'āwiyah b. abi-Sufyān, 54, 59,
 64, 79, 84, 86, 103, 135, 151, 155,
 179, 180, 183, 184, 191, 194-197,
 204, 205, 213, 216-219, 227, 228,
 235-238, 250, 255, 269, 271, 278-
 279, 287, 289, 293, 309, 310, 311,
 320, 321, 341, 342, 344, 357, 358,
 359, 375, 376, 441, 450, 454, 463,
 464, 470, 476, 479
 Mu'āwiyah b. Yazid, 359
 al-Mubarak aṭ-Ṭabari, 55, 56

- Mudhainib, 25, 26
 al-Muffarraj b. Sallām, 372
 al-Mughirah b. abi-l-'Āṣi, 125
 al-Mughirah b. Shu'bah, 101, 321,
 410-412, 427, 436, 440, 441, 447,
 450, 463, 464, 472, 473, 475, 479,
 481
 Muḥaiyiṣah b. Mas'ūd, 50, 51
 abu-l-Muhājir, 359
 al-Muhājir b. abi-Umayyah, 106,
 107, 154-157, 160, 162
 Muḥakkim [Muḥakkam] al-Yamā-
 mah, 134-136
 Muḥammad b. al-'Abbās, 484
 Muḥammad b. 'Abdallāh b. 'Abd-
 ar-Raḥmān, 288-289
 Muḥammad b. 'Abdallāh b. Ḥasan,
 446, 457
 Muḥammad b. 'Abdallāh b. al-
 Ḥasan b. 'Ali, 55, 56
 Muḥammad b. 'Abdallāh al-
 Kūmmi, 381-382
 Muḥammad b. 'Abdallāh b. Sa'īd,
 184
 Muḥammad b. al-Aghlab, 371
 Muḥammad b. al-Ash'ath, 155, 288,
 361, 368
 Muḥammad b. abi-Bakr, 358
 Muḥammad b. abi-Ḥudhaifah, 357,
 358
 Muḥammad b. Ibrāhīm, 293, 297,
 298, 299
 Muḥammad b. Ishāk, 396
 Muḥammad b. al-Kāsim, 250, 259,
 452
 Muḥammad b. Marwān, 202, 294,
 314, 321, 322, 399
 Muḥammad b. Maslamah, 51, 344-
 345, 392, 438
 Muḥammad b. al-Murtāfi, 30
 Muḥammad b. Sa'īd, 184
 Muḥammad b. Yahya, 55
 Muḥammad b. Yazid, 330
 Muḥammad b. Yūsuf ath-Thakafi,
 112
 al-Muḥammadiyah, 296
 Mujaḥid b. Jabr, 376
 Mujāshi' b. Mas'ūd, 490
 Mujjā'ah b. Murārah, 132, 134,
 136-137, 141
 al-Muka'bar al-Fārisi, 129, 130, 131
 al-Muḥaukis, 339, 340, 343, 346-348
 al-Mukhabbil, 83
 Mukhairik, 35
 Mukharrim b. Hazn, 399
 al-Mukhtār b. abi-'Ubaid, 439, 479
 Muks, 313
 Mulūk at-Tawā'if, 309
 al-Mundhir b. Ḥassān, 407
 al-Mundhir b. Mā' as-Samā', 225
 al-Mundhir b. an-Nu'mān, 127, 128
 al-Mundhir b. Sāwa, 120, 123, 127
 al-Muntaṣir, 372
 Mūrah, 258
 Murrah b. abi-Murrah, 483
 Mūsa b. Bugha, 206, 489
 Mūsa-l-Hādi, 184, 185, 297, 369,
 459
 Mūsa b. Nuṣair, 358, 362, 365-366,
 396, 397
 abu-Mūsa-l-Ash'ari, 79, 85, 107,
 267, 410, 411, 469, 478, 479, 485,
 487, 490
 al-Muṣ'ab b. az-Zubair, 247
 al-Musafir al-Ḳaṣṣāb, 328
 Musailimah al-Kadhdhāb, 128, 132-
 140, 151, 159
 al-Musaiyab b. Zuhair, 293, 297
 Mūshā'il al-Armāni, 329
 Muslim b. 'Abdallāh, 180, 228
 al-Musta'in, 372
 Mu'tah, 138, 195
 Mu'tamir b. Sulaimān, 261, 296
 Mutammam b. Nuwairah, 149-150
 al-Mu'taṣim, 206, 221, 225, 256, 257,
 258, 259, 264, 299, 312-313, 446,
 460, 461

- al-Mutawakkil, 21, 56, 76, 81, 225,
 229, 245, 249-250, 252, 263, 265,
 287, 331, 372, 375, 381-382, 460,
 461
 al-Mutawakkiliyah, 319, 461
 al-Mu'tazz, 489
 al-Muthanna b. Hārithah, 169, 387-
 388, 390, 394, 395, 399, 400, 401-
 402, 404, 409-410, 413
 Muzaiḳiya, 31

 Nabateans, 247, 248, 250, 289, 417
 Nāḥulus, 213, 245
 banu-an-Naḍir, 33, 34-39, 43, 51
 Nafis b. Muḥammad, 30, 396
 Nahr al-Amir, 452
 Nahr ad-Damm, 390
 Nahr Durḳit, 428
 Nahr Maḥdūd, 433
 Nahr al-Malik, 408, 422, 428
 Nahr al-Mar'ah, 389
 Nahr Maslamah, 232
 Nahr Sa'd, 432
 Nahr Sa'id, 280
 Nahr Shaila, 433
 Nahr aṣ-Ṣilah, 451
 Nahr aṣ-Ṣin, 450
 an-Nahrain, 407, 421, 431
 umm-Naḥshal, 82
 Najd, 134, 165, 462
 Najrān, 29, 32, 76, 98-105, 107,
 157, 240
 an-Najrāniyah, 102, 103
 an-Nakhirkhān, 417, 474
 an-Namir b. Ḳāṣit, 398
 an-Nashāstaj, 431, 432
 an-Nashawa, 307, 315, 321, 330
 Naṣibin, 274-275, 278-279
 Naṣr b. Mālik, 293
 Naṣr b. Sa'd, 293
 an-Naṭāt, 45, 46
 Nihāwand, 146, 471-477, 478, 481,
 485, 490
 Niḳābulus, 230

 an-Nil, 450
 Nizak Ṭarkhān, 491
 Nizār, 435, 436
 Nu'aim b. 'Abd-Kulāl, 109
 Nu'aim b. Aus, 197
 Nubia, 379-382
 an-Nujair, 154, 155, 157, 158
 an-Nukhailah, 393, 405-408, 410
 an-Nu'mān Ḳail dhi-Ru'ain, 109
 an-Nu'mān b. al-Mundhir, 127,
 390, 394-395
 an-Nu'mān b. Zur'ah, 284
 Nuṣair abu-Mūsa, 396, 397
 an-Nusair b. Daisam, 398-400

 Orontes [al-Urunṭ or al-Urund],
 200, 227

 Palestine [Filastīn], 167, 168, 178,
 193, 201, 202, 207, 213-222, 227,
 232, 244, 301, 329, 353
 Persians (Furs), 45, 63, 120, 123,
 180, 306, 387, 389, 390, 391, 396,
 401, 403, 407, 408, 409, 413, 414,
 415, 416, 418, 419, 420, 421, 440,
 441, 451, 453, 454, 455, 462, 471

 Rabaḍ Ḥarrān, 282
 Ra'bān, 202, 231, 297
 Rabi'ah, 127, 128, 229, 372, 392,
 399, 407
 Rabi'ah b. Bujair, 169, 170
 Rafah, 213
 'ar-Rāfiḳah, 280, 459
 ar-Raḥbah, 281
 'ar-Rahwat Mālik, 298
 ar-Rai, 410, 457, 471, 479, 484
 ar-Raiya, 141, 142
 ar-Rajjāl [Raḥḥāl] b. 'Unfuwah,
 132, 133, 134
 ar-Raḳḳah, 270-272, 274, 275, 278,
 280, 281, 282, 290, 300, 322
 ar-Ramlah, 220-221
 Rammān, 147

Ra's al-'Ain, 275-277, 279
 Râskifa, 274, 282
 ar-Rasa, 306, 319, 323
 Rauḥ b. Ḥatīm, 297, 330, 369
 "ar-Rawādif," 247, 250
 Rhodes [Rûdis], 375-376
 ar-Ribâb, 151, 446
 ar-Ruha, 269, 272-275, 278, 282,
 287, 300
 ar-Rûmiyah, 419, 434
 ar-Ruṣâfah, 446, 457
 Ruṣâfat Hishâm, 280, 290
 Rustam, 410-415, 420, 440, 441

Sabastīyah, 213
 Sâbât, 417, 419
 as-Sâbûn, 129
 Sâbûr, 433, 461
 Sa'd b. 'Amr, 169, 279, 280, 432-433
 Sa'd b. Khaithamah, 15, 16
 Sa'd b. Mâlik, 431, 432
 Sa'd b. Mu'adh, 40, 41
 Sa'd b. abi-Wakkâs, 23, 24, 176,
 230, 409-414, 416, 417, 418, 419,
 420, 421, 422, 425, 431, 432, 434,
 435, 437-442, 449, 469, 481-482
 aṣ-Ṣadif, 107, 156
 aṣ-Ṣafa, 65, 71
 Safiyah, 43-44
 aṣ-Ṣa'fûkah, 142
 Ṣafwân b. al-Mu'aṭṭal, 270, 273,
 287, 288
 Sahl b. Ḥunaiḥ, 36, 37
 Sahl b. Sanbât, 330
 as-Sâ'ib b. al-Aḳra', 471-472, 474,
 478, 479, 486
 as-Sâ'ib b. al-'Auwâm, 136, 138
 Sa'id b. 'Amir, 270, 275, 278
 Sa'id b. 'Amr b. Aswad, 323-325,
 484
 Sa'id b. 'Amr b. Sa'id, 184
 Sa'id b. al-'Âsi, 184, 310, 440
 Sa'id al-Khair b. 'Abd-al-Malik,
 280

Sa'id b. Sa'd, 81
 Sa'id b. Sâlim, 329, 330
 as-Sailahin, 394, 410
 as-Ṣaimarah, 478
 Sajâh, 151
 as-Sakûn, 153, 406
 Salamyah, 205
 Sala'ûs, 282
 Ṣâliḥ b. 'Abd-ar-Raḥmân, 465, 466
 Ṣâliḥ b. 'Ali, 205, 221, 251, 257,
 260, 291, 295
 Saliḥ b. Qais, 132, 401, 403, 405
 Sallâm at-Taifûri, 482, 483
 Salma, 413, 414
 Salmân b. Rabi'ah, 230-231, 310-
 312, 318-320, 415
 Samaritans, 217, 244-245
 aṣ-Ṣamsâmah sword, 183-185
 as-Samûr, 323, 326
 Ṣan'â, 106-107, 112, 156, 160, 162
 aṣ-Ṣanâriyah, 318, 329
 aṣ-Ṣarâh (canal), 396, 416, 446, 458
 as-Sarât, 32, 405
 as-Sarir, 326
 Sarjûn [Sergius], 301
 Sarûj, 274, 282
 aṣ-Sawâd, 114, 387-400, 421, 422-
 431, 449, 461, 462, 463, 465
 as-Sâwardiyah, 319, 443
 as-Sayâbijah, 250
 Sa'yah b. 'Amr, 43
 Seleucia [Salûkiyah], 228
 Shabath b. Rib'i, 151, 444
 ash-Shâbirân, 306, 319, 326
 Shaila, 433
 Shaizar, 201
 abu-Shajarah 'Amr, 148
 Shakkan, 319
 abu-Shâkir, 83
 ash-Shamâkhiyah, 329
 Shamkûr, 319
 ash-Sharât, 193-194
 Sharwân, 306, 309, 319, 324, 327,
 329

- ash-Shiḥk, 45, 46
 Shimshāt, 287, 289, 294, 297, 305, 319
 Shirawaih, 406
 Shurahbil b. Ḥasanah, 165-167, 177, 178, 179, 186, 190, 201, 215
 Shurahbil b. as-Simt, 211-212, 406
 Shuraih b. 'Amir, 388-389
 Shurāt, 118, 328
 Sicily [Siḳilliyah], 375
 Sidon [Ṣaidā'], 194
 Siffin, 232, 415
 Sijistān, 465, 491
 Simāk b. Kharashah, *s. v.* abu-Dujānah
 Simāk b. 'Ubaid, 476
 as-Simt b. al-Aswad, 200-201, 211, 212, 224
 Sinān, 255
 as-Sind, 250, 252
 Sinjār, 274, 276
 Sinn Sumairah, 479
 Sirāj Ṭair, 305, 314
 as-Sirawān, 478
 Sirin abu-Muḥammad, 396, 398
 as-Sisajān, 305, 307, 315, 322, 328, 331, 332
 Sisar, 482-484
 Sisiyah (Sis), 262
 as-Siyāsijūn, 306, 307, 309
 Slavs [Ṣakālibah], 231, 325
 St. John's Cathedral, 191-192
 as-Sudd al-'Arim, 30, 31
 Sufyān b. 'Abdallāh, 89
 Sufyān b. 'Auf, 294
 Sufyān b. Muḥib, 194, 195
 Sufyān b. 'Uyainah, 238, 240
 abu-Sufyān b. Ḥarb, 61, 62, 63, 66, 87, 91, 101, 107, 157, 197, 208
 Sughdabil, 306
 Suhail b. 'Amr, 129, 215
 Suhaim b. al-Muhājir, 248
 abu-Sulaim Faraj al-Khādim, 260, 262
 banu-Sulaim, 148, 291
 Sulaimān b. 'Abd-al-Malik, 54, 198, 220, 222, 366
 Sulaimān b. Qirāt, 482, 483
 Sulaimān b. Sa'd, 301
 Sulālim, 45, 46
 Sulṭais, 340, 349
 Sumaisāt, 273-274, 297
 Sūrān, 372
 Surra-man-ra'a, 330, 332, 372, 382, 460-461
 as-Sūs al-Adna, 359, 362
 as-Sūs al-Akṣa, 362
 Suwa, 169-170
 Suwaid b. Qutbah, 388, 389
 Syria (ash-Shām), 16, 17, 20, 32, 46, 50, 61, 75, 92, 96, 102, 103, 111, 146, 155, 158, 162, 165-168, 169, 173, 175, 176, 177, 180, 190, 191, 194, 198, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 223, 230, 231, 232, 234, 238, 241, 246, 247, 249, 250, 251, 254, 261, 269, 278, 279, 283, 287, 289, 292, 297, 299, 309, 310, 320, 338, 397, 400, 405, 409, 415, 471
 Tabālah, 91
 Ṭabaristān, 489, 490
 Ṭabarsarān, 309, 324, 327
 Ṭabūk, 92-94, 105, 167
 Tadmur, 171
 Ṭafis, 241, 305, 316-317, 325
 banu-Taghlib, 114, 115, 151, 169, 170, 284-286, 398, 399
 aṭ-Ṭā'if, 28, 61, 62, 85-90, 165, 208
 Taimā', 31, 57-59
 Ṭaiyi', 224, 419
 Ṭākāt Bishr, 282, 447, 459
 Takrit, 225, 399, 400
 Ṭalhah b. 'Ubaidallāh, 144, 431, 432
 Tall 'Afrā', 282
 Tall A'zāz [or 'Azāz], 230
 Tall Jubair, 263

- Tall Madhāba, 282
 Tall Mauzin, 275
 Tamim b. Aus, 197
 banu-Tamim, 120, 129, 149, 151,
 278, 394
 Tanjah [Tangiers], 357, 359, 362
 Tanūkh, 223, 224, 254
 Ṭarīk b. Ziyād, 362, 365
 Ṭarsūs, 253, 254, 260-262, 263, 296,
 460
 Thābit b. Kais, 139, 145
 Thābit b. Nu'aim, 328
 ath-Thabjā' al-Ḥaḍramiyah, 155
 Thakīf, 85, 86, 87, 248, 487
 Tha'labah b. 'Amr, 32, 33
 ath-Tha'labiyah, 389, 405, 409
 Thaniyat al-'Ukāb, 172, 200
 Thāt b. dhi-l-Hirrah, 161
 ath-Thughūr al-Jazariyah [Meso-
 potamian Frontier Fortifica-
 tions], 287-300
 ath-Thughūr ash-Shāmiyah [Fron-
 tier Fortresses of Syria], 253-
 265
 Thumāmah b. al-Walid, 295
 Tiberias [Tabaraiyah], 178-179
 Tigris, 417, 418, 421, 427, 430, 446,
 451, 453
 aṭ-Ṭirrikh, 313-314
 Ṭizānābādh, 410, 432, 443
 Tizin, 202, 229
 Tripoli [Aṭrābulus], 194-196
 Tripoli (Aṭrābulus) in Africa, 353,
 357, 369
 Ṭulaiḥah b. Khuwailid, 145, 146,
 147, 414, 415, 420
 Ṭulaiṭulah [Toledo], 365
 Tūmān, 326
 Tūnis, 360, 369
 Ṭuraifāh b. Ḥājizah, 149
 Ṭurandah, 289-290
 Turks, 307, 491, 493
 Tustar, 394, 401
 Tyre [Ṣūr], 179, 180, 181, 220
 'Ubādah b. al-Ḥārith, 133
 'Ubādah b. aṣ-Ṣāmit, 201, 203-208,
 209, 216, 217, 235, 237
 Ubai b. Ka'b, 18, 69, 135
 'Ubaid b. Murrah, 30, 396
 abu-'Ubaid b. Mas'ūd, 401-402,
 403-404, 405, 406
 'Ubaidah b. 'Abd-ar-Rahmān, 367
 abu-'Ubaidah b. al-Jarrāh, 65, 165-
 166, 172, 173, 176, 177, 178, 179,
 186-190, 193, 198, 200, 203, 205,
 208, 211, 213-216, 223-224, 226-
 232, 234, 244, 245, 254, 269, 270,
 293, 411
 'Ubaidallāh b. al-Mahdi, 330
 'Ubaidallāh b. Ziyād, 151, 480
 al-Ubullah, 388
 al-'Udhaib, 391, 401, 405, 409, 410,
 413, 414, 463
 Uḥud, 22, 28, 30, 35, 80, 140, 477
 Ukaidīr b. 'Abd-al-Malik, 95-97
 'Ukbah b. 'Āmir, 342, 343
 'Ukbah b. Nāfī, 353, 357, 358, 359,
 361, 367, 379
 'Ukbarā, 399
 'Ukkāshah b. Miḥsan, 145, 146
 Ullais, 389-390, 393, 404, 405
 'Umair b. al-Ḥubāb, 288
 'Umair b. Sa'd, 209-210, 237, 241,
 254, 272, 276-277, 279, 284-285,
 287
 'Umair b. Wahb, 336, 342
 banu-Umaiya, 52, 53, 135, 193,
 221, 233, 251, 258, 296, 330, 368,
 396, 397, 443, 455, 456
 abu-Umāmah As'ad, 19, 218
 abu-Umāmah aṣ-Ṣudai, 168, 230,
 415
 'Umān, 32, 116-119, 124, 140, 147,
 155
 'Umar b. 'Abd-al-'Aziz, 20, 21, 28,
 49, 52, 53, 54, 58, 70, 88, 92, 103,
 104, 105, 112, 118, 190, 192, 204,

- 220, 238, 255, 258, 280, 290, 322,
342, 349, 354, 366, 428, 442
'Umar b. Ḥaṣṣ Hizārmard, 361,
368-369
'Umar b. Hubairah, 282, 445
'Umar b. al-Khaṭṭāb, 20, 22, 23, 24,
27, 29, 34, 37, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49,
50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 61, 62, 69,
70, 73, 74, 76, 81, 82, 87, 88, 89,
102, 103, 111, 123, 124, 125, 126,
130, 131, 138, 139, 141, 146, 147,
148, 150, 151, 152, 158, 162, 166,
173, 176, 179, 188, 190, 191, 194,
196, 197, 198, 208, 209, 210, 212,
214-219, 222, 227, 233-234, 235,
240, 241, 242, 253, 269, 270, 272,
273, 275, 276, 277-278, 279, 284-
286, 296, 310, 320, 335, 336, 337,
338, 339, 340, 341, 343, 344, 345,
346, 347, 351, 353, 355, 375, 379,
393, 395, 399, 401-402, 404, 405,
406, 409-412, 414, 416, 422-428,
430, 431, 434, 435, 438, 439, 440,
446, 448, 464, 469, 471-475, 481,
485, 487
b. 'Umar, 18, 23, 36, 43, 47, 49, 79
73, 88, 356
al-Urdunn, *s. v.* Jordan
'Urwah b. Zaid, 402-404
'Urwah b. az-Zubair, 29, 51, 107,
122, 343
'Utbah b. Ghazwān, 125, 410-411
'Utbah b. Rabī'ah, 81
'Uthmān b. 'Affān, 20, 25, 29, 51,
54, 67, 74, 76, 102, 104, 123, 141,
184, 194, 196, 222, 227, 232, 235,
253, 278, 279, 286, 287, 309, 310,
311, 318, 320, 321, 340, 350, 351,
356, 357, 358, 359, 396, 397, 431,
432, 440, 482, 486
'Uthmān b. abi-l-'Āṣi, 90, 124, 125,
487, 490
'Uthmān al-Audi, 483
'Uthmān b. Ḥunāif, 102, 423, 426,
427, 428, 430
'Uyainah b. Ḥiṣn, 145, 146
'Uyūn al-'Irāq, 463
'Uyūn al-'Aṭṭāf, 461-463
Wādī-l-Ḳura, 29, 31, 37-39, 321
Wādī Mahzūr, 24, 25, 26
Wahshi b. Ḥarb, 80, 135
Waiṣ, 307, 315
banu-Walī'ah, 153-158
al-Walid b. 'Abd-al-Malik, 20, 54,
76, 192, 193, 195, 220, 249, 250,
259, 260, 280, 362, 366, 376, 423,
454, 456
al-Walid b. 'Uqbah, 102, 282, 311,
440, 447
al-Walid b. Yazid, 104, 238, 241,
298, 328, 367
Wardān, 342, 350
Warthān, 323, 324, 328
Wāsiṭ, 264, 449-452
Wāsiṭ ar-Raḳḳah, 281
al-Wāthik, 185, 249, 451, 460
al-Waṭīh, 45, 46
Yāfa [Jaffa], 213
al-Yahūdīyah, 485, 487
Yaḥya b. 'Imrān, 489
Yaḥya b. Sa'īd, 50, 184
al-Yāḳūṣah, 175
Ya'la b. Munyah, 152, 157
al-Yamāmah, 21, 76, 129, 132-142,
389, 394, 415
al-Yaman, 31, 61, 86, 98, 99, 102,
103, 106-115, 152, 156, 159-162,
165, 183, 226, 261, 435, 471, 477
al-Yarmūk, 175, 188, 207-211, 216,
223, 335
Yathrib (al-Madinah), 31, 33, 34,
44, 86
Yazdajird b. Shahriyār, 406, 416,
417, 418, 420, 421, 469, 471, 486,
490-493

- Yazid b. 'Abd-al-Malik, 112, 190,
 204, 322, 366, 442
 Yazid b. Ḥātim, 369
 Yazid b. al-Ḥurr, 254
 Yazid b. Makhlad, 262
 Yazid b. Mu'āwiyah, 59, 75, 76, 96,
 103, 202, 236, 244, 245, 294, 359,
 376, 480
 Yazid b. al-Muhallab, 259, 366
 Yazid b. abi-Muslim, 366
 Yazid b. abi-Sufyān, 58, 166-168,
 173, 178, 179, 186, 189, 190, 193,
 194, 196, 201, 208, 215-217, 219,
 269, 335, 341
 Yazid b. 'Umar, 445
 Yazid b. Usaid, 319, 328-329
 Yazid b. al-Walid, 238, 241, 368
 Yuhanna b. Ru'bah, 92
 Yūsha' b. Nūn al-Yahūdī, 50
 Yūsuf b. Muḥammad, 330-331
 Yūsuf b. 'Umar, 104, 105, 442, 488
 az-Zāb, 370
 Zabid, 107
 Zādān Farrūkh, 465-466
 Zaid b. al-Khaṭṭāb, 138, 139, 150
 abu-Zaid al-Anṣārī, 116, 117, 118,
 404
 Zamzam, 77
 Zandaward, 389, 402, 450
 az-Zārah, 129, 130, 131
 az-Zāwazān, 275
 Zawilah, 352-354
 b. az-Ziba'ra as-Sahmi, 68
 Zibaṭrah, 282, 298-299
 Zirikirān, 309, 326
 Ziyād b. Abihi, 436, 437, 441, 447,
 464, 479
 Ziyād b. Labid, 107, 153-157, 160
 abu-Zubaid aṭ-Ṭā'i, 282, 404
 Zubaidah, daughter of abu-l-Faḍl,
 81, 281, 451
 az-Zubair b. al-'Auwām, 27, 28, 38,
 39, 43, 49, 63, 65, 138, 336-338,
 343, 431
 Zuhair b. Kais, 360
 Zuhair b. Sulaim, 417
 Zuhrah b. Ḥawiyah, 413, 416, 440-
 441
 banu-Zuhrah, 80, 413
 Zur'ah b. dhi-Yazan, 107
 Zuraib, 24
 Zurārah, 432, 442
 az-Zuṭṭ, 250, 251, 259, 264

ERRATA

Page	17, line	4,	for "is",	read "it".
25,	21,		"Ju'dubah",	"ibn-Ju'dubah".
25,	28,		"Umri",	"Umari".
29,	7,		"Warwah",	"Marwah".
31,	3,		"Taima'",	"Taimā'".
33,	11,		"al-Arḳam",	"al-Arḳam ibn-'Amr".
36,	14 and 26,		"Buwhirah",	"al-Buwairah".
45,	11,		"Ḥudaibiyah",	"al-Ḥudaibiyah".
49,	6,		"al-Ḥassān",	"al-Ḥasan".
55,	17,		"al-Mubarik",	"al-Mubarak".
56,	2,		"al-Mubarik",	"al-Mubarak".
71,	2,		"Sa'id",	"Sa'id".
78,	1,		"Ḥaḍram",	"Ḥadrami".
78,	9,		"Khadijah",	"Khadijah daughter of Khuwailid".
78,	11,		"Shufiyah",	"Shufaiyah".
80,	8,		"Mus'ab",	"Muṣ'ab".
83,	29,		"Ma'mūm",	"Ma'mūn".
113,	17,		"al-'Abbās",	"'Abbās".
115,	4,		"Zinad",	"Zinād".
117,	11,		"al-Makhzūmī",	"and 'Ikrimah ibn-abi-Jahl al-Makhzūmī".
142,	7,		"Sa'fūk",	"Sa'fūk".
150,	15,		"Muttamam",	"Mutammam".
151,	23,		"'Abdallāh",	"'Ubaidallāh".
153,	4,		"Bayāḍi",	"Bayāḍi".
153,	11, 12, 22, 24,		"Labid",	"ibn-Labid".
155,	32,		"Yamin",	"Yāmin".
160,	8,		"Bayāḍi",	"Bayāḍi".
166,	13,		"Arwa'",	"abu-Arwa".
175,	24,		"Yākūṣah",	"al-Yākūṣah".
186,	18,		"Abu-ad-Dardā' appointed",	"Yazid appointed abu-ad-Dardā'".
194,	4,		"Bierūt",	"Beirūt".
197,	12,		"Ḥuṭai'ah",	"Ḥuṭai'ah".
204,	5,		"'Abd-al-'Aziz",	"'Umar ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz".
206,	8,		"Mayaḍḍiyār",	"Māyazdiyār".

Page 220, line 29,		for "Baṭriḳ",	read "Baṭriḳ".
221	8,	"Abbās",	"'Abbās".
227,	28,	"abu-",	"ibn-".
250,	20,	"Ḥafs",	"Ḥafṣ".
260,	32,	"Ḥadath",	"Ḥadath".
276,	15,	"Amr",	"'Amr".
277,	26,	"'Umar ibn-",	"'Umair ibn-".
282,	22,	"'Afra",	"'Afrā".
282,	33,	"Mawardi",	"Māwardi".
287,	13,	"Armenia",	"Armenia IV".
305,	11,	"Bajunais",	"Bâjunais".
306,	20,	"Durdhūkiyah",	"Durdhūkiyah".
328,	9,	"ash-Shufat",	"ash-Shurât".
361,	15,	"Khuzâ'fi",	"Khuzâ'i".
375,	19,	"Mu'adh",	"Mu'âdh".
376,	21,	"Ma'yûḳ",	"Ma'yûf".
392,	32,	"Mawardi",	"Māwardi".
401,	1,	"Khattâb",	"Khattâb".
421,	30,	"Buṣbuhra",	"Jamil ibn-Buṣbuhra".
428,	23,	"Mus'ab",	"Muṣ'ab".
432,	8,	"Zurârah's",	"Zurârah".

Columbia University in the City of New York

The University includes the following:

Columbia College, founded in 1754, and **Barnard College**, founded in 1889, offering to men and women, respectively, programmes of study which may be begun either in September or February and which lead normally in from three to four years to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. The programme of study in Columbia College makes it possible for a well qualified student to satisfy the requirements for both the bachelor's degree in arts or science and a professional degree in law, medicine, technology or education in six, five and a half, or five years as the case may be.

The Faculties of **Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science**, offering advanced programmes of study and investigation leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

The professional schools of

Law, established in 1858, offering courses of three years leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Medicine. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, established in 1807, offering four-year courses leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Mines, founded in 1863, offering courses of three years leading to degrees in Mining, Engineering and in Metallurgy.

Chemistry and Engineering, set apart from School of Mines in 1896, offering three-year courses leading to degrees in Chemistry and in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Chemical Engineering.

Teachers College, founded in 1888, offering in its School of Education courses in the history and philosophy of education and the theory and practice of teaching, leading to appropriate diplomas and the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education; and in its School of Practical Arts founded in 1912, courses in household and industrial arts, fine arts, music, and physical training leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Practical Arts. All the courses in Teachers College are open to men and women.

Architecture, offering a programme of indeterminate length leading to a certificate or a degree in Architecture.

Journalism, founded in 1912, offering a four-year course in Journalism leading to the degree of Bachelor of Literature.

Pharmacy. The New York College of Pharmacy, founded in 1831, offering courses of two and three years leading to appropriate certificates and degrees.

In the **Summer Session** the University offers courses giving both general and professional training which may be taken either with or without regard to an academic degree or diploma.

Through its system of **Extension Teaching** the University offers many courses of study to persons unable otherwise to receive academic training.

The **Institute of Arts and Sciences** provides lectures, concerts, readings and recitals—approximately two hundred and fifty in number—in a single season.

There are three **Residence Halls** providing accommodations for 820 men. There are also residence halls for women.

The price of the University Catalogue is twenty-five cents postpaid. Detailed information regarding the work in any department will be furnished without charge upon application to the *Secretary of Columbia University*, New York, N. Y.

Early Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Mexico

By WILLIAM R. MANNING, Ph.D.

Adjunct Professor of Latin-American History in the University of Texas

418 pages. Cloth, \$2.25

This volume is based on a series of lectures delivered at the Johns Hopkins University in 1913 on the Albert Shaw Foundation. It deals with a period in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico, which has hitherto been largely ignored by historians, whose attention has for the most part been centered on the Texas revolution, the admission of Texas into the Union, and the war between the United States and Mexico. The present volume deals with the beginnings of Mexican diplomacy, and is occupied mainly with the mission of Joel R. Poinsett, the first American minister to Mexico. It is based very largely on information derived from unpublished manuscripts in the archives of the Department of State in Washington and of the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Mexico.

The writer shows in an interesting way how the British took advantage of our delay in establishing a permanent representative at the Mexican capital to promote British influence over the Mexican government, and how Poinsett's efforts to recover prestige for his government involved him in difficulties and in charges of intermeddling in the internal affairs of the country. The suspicions thus aroused, together with Poinsett's connection with the York Masons, thwarted his efforts to bring to a successful conclusion the treaty negotiations with which he was charged. Professor Manning shows that in the misunderstandings and differences that arose during the years 1825-1829 are to be found the origin and explanation of the irreconcilable differences which developed during the next two decades and which finally resulted in war between the United States and Mexico. The volume thus constitutes a fitting introduction to Reeves's *Diplomatic Relations of the United States under Tyler and Polk* and Adams's *British Interests and Activities in Texas, 1838-1846*, which were originally delivered as lectures on the Albert Shaw Foundation and are likewise published in this collection of works dealing with the different phases of American diplomacy.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS
Baltimore, Maryland

Columbia University Press Publications

- SOCIAL EVOLUTION AND POLITICAL THEORY.** By LEONARD T. HOBBHOUSE. Professor of Sociology in the University of London. Pp. ix + 218.
- CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.** By WOODROW WILSON, LL.D., late President of Princeton University. Pp. vii + 236.
- THE BUSINESS OF CONGRESS.** By SAMUEL W. MCCALL, late Member of Congress from Massachusetts. Pp. vii + 215.
- THE COST OF OUR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.** A Study in Political Pathology. By HENRY JONES FORD, Professor of Politics in Princeton University. Pp. xv + 147.
- POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT.** By ALBERT SHAW, LL.D., Editor of the *Review of Reviews*. Pp. vii + 268.
- THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITICS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.** By JEREMIAH W. JENKS, LL.D., Professor of Government and Public Administration in New York University. Pp. xviii + 187.
- WORLD ORGANIZATION AS AFFECTED BY THE NATURE OF THE MODERN STATE.** By DAVID JAYNE HILL, LL.D., late American Ambassador to Germany. Pp. ix + 214.
- THE NATURE AND SOURCES OF THE LAW.** By JOHN CHIPMAN GRAY, LL.D., Royall Professor of Law in Harvard University. Pp. xii + 332.
- THE GENIUS OF THE COMMON LAW.** By the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law; Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Pp. vii + 141.
- THOMAS JEFFERSON.** His Permanent Influence on American Institutions. By JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, United States Senator from Mississippi. Pp. ix + 330.
- THE MECHANICS OF LAW MAKING.** By COURTENAY LEBERT, G. C. D., Clerk of the House of Commons.

Uniformly bound, 12mo, cloth. Each, \$1.50 net.

- STUDIES IN SOUTHERN HISTORY AND POLITICS.** Inscribed to William Archibald Dunning, Lieber Professor of History and Political Philosophy in Columbia University by his former pupils, the authors. A collection of fifteen essays. 8vo, cloth, pp. viii + 294. \$2.50 net.
- COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY.** An illustrated magazine which, in addition to its record of all official University action, and to its historical and biographical articles of interest to Columbia men, aims to represent that wide variety of literary, philosophic, and scientific activity which focuses at Columbia and through which the University contributes to the thought and work of the world. Above all else, it is intended that this magazine shall be a means of maintaining close relations between the alumni and the University. The Quarterly is issued in December, March, June and September, each volume beginning with the December number. Annual subscription, one dollar; single number, thirty cents. 500 pages per volume.

Managing Editor, Professor CHARLES S. BALDWIN

Longmans, Green, & Co.'s Publications

WORKS by W. J. ASHLEY, M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Berlin)

Professor of Commerce in the University of Birmingham;
formerly Professor at Harvard University

BRITISH DOMINIONS

Their Present Commercial and Industrial Condition..

A Series of General Reviews for Business Men and Students.

Edited by W. J. ASHLEY. Crown 8vo. \$1.80, net.

THE BRITISH DOMINIONS By the Right Hon Alfred Lyttleton, M P ,
K C , late Secretary of State for the Colonies

AUSTRALIA. By the Right Hon Sir George Reid, K C M G , High Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia

AUSTRALIA By Sir Albert Spicer, Bart, M P , Chairman of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Sydney, 1909

NEW ZEALAND By the Hon. William Pember Reeves, Director of the London School of Economics, late High Commissioner of New Zealand

SOUTH AFRICA. By the Hon Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G ,
Late Governor of Cape Colony, formerly Governor of Natal

SOUTH AFRICA By Henry Birchenough, C M G , Director of the British South Africa Company, late Board of Trade Commissioner to South Africa.

THE WEST INDIES By Sir Daniel Morris, K C M G , D Sc., late Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies.

CANADA By W L Griffith, Secretary to the High Commissioner of the Dominion of Canada

*The Lectures contained in this book were delivered
before the University of Birmingham in 1910-11.*

THE ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES. A Study on the Coal and Iron Industries of Great Britain and the United States. With Four Maps. 8vo , \$4.00, net.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES. A Series of General Reviews for Business Men and Students. By various authors Edited by W. J. ASHLEY. Crown 8vo , \$1 80, net.

THE SCOTTISH STAPLE AT VEERE. A Study in the Economic History of Scotland. By JOHN DAVIDSON, M.A., D Phil. (Edin.), and ALEXANDER GRAY, M.A. With 13 Illustrations. \$4.50, net.

THE TRUST MOVEMENT IN BRITISH INDUSTRY. A Study of Business Organisation. By HENRY W MACROSTY, B.A. 8vo. \$2.50, net.

THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By ERNEST LUDLOW BOGART, Ph.D , Associate Professor of Economics in the University of Illinois. With 26 Maps and 95 Illustrations. Crown 8vo , \$1 75.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., Publishers,

Fourth Avenue and 30th Street, New York.

Longmans, Green, & Co.'s Publications

Day—A History of Commerce. By CLIVE DAY, Ph.D., Professor of Economic History in Yale University. With 34 Maps. 639 pages. \$2.00.

This book contains the essentials of commercial progress; and development with special attention to the relative proportion of subjects. During the nineteenth century, the apportionment of space in the different countries has been regulated by their respective commercial importance. The first two chapters on the United States are designed to serve both as a summary of colonial history and as an introduction to the commercial development of the national period. Later chapters aim to include the essentials of our commercial progress.

Follett—The Speaker of the House of Representatives. By M. P. FOLLETT. With an Introduction by ALBERT BUSH-
NELL HART, LL.D. Crown 8vo, with Appendices and Index. \$1.75.

"In few recent works belonging to the field of politics and history do we find so much evidence of the conditions which are essential to the making of a good book—a well-chosen theme, grasp of subject, mastery of material, patient, long-continued, wisely directed labor, good sense and good taste. . . the wonder is that in a region so new the author should have succeeded in exploring so far and so well. The work has placed every student of politics and political history under heavy obligations."—*Political Science Quarterly*.

Cadbury—Experiments in Industrial Organization.
By EDWARD CADBURY, part author of "Women's Work and Wages" and "Sweating." With a Preface by W. J. ASHLEY, M. A., Professor of Commerce in the University of Birmingham. Crown 8vo. \$1.60 net.

Ripley—Railroads. In two volumes. By WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph.D., Nathaniel Ropes Professor of Economics in Harvard University, author of "Railway Problems," etc. Vol. I, Rates and Regulation, with 41 maps and Diagrams. 8vo, pp. xviii + 659, \$3.00 net. Vol. II, Finance and organization, with 29 maps and diagrams in the text. 8vo, pp. xx + 638, \$3.00 net.

Rowe—United States and Porto Rico. With Special Reference to the Problems arising out of our contact with the Spanish American Civilization. By LEO S. ROWE, Ph.D., Professor of Political Science in the University of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Porto Rican Commission (1901-1902), etc. Crown 8vo. 580 pages \$1.30 net; by mail, \$1.40

Willoughby—Political Theories of the Ancient World.
By WESTEL W. WILLOUGHBY, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Political Science in the Johns Hopkins University. Author of "The Nature of the State," "Social Justice," "The Rights and Duties of American Citizenship," etc. Crown, 8vo. 308 pages. \$2.00.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., Publishers,
Fourth Avenue and 33rd Street, New York.

Noteworthy New Books

Priest: Germany since 1740

By GEORGE MADISON PRIEST, Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature in Princeton University 12mo, xvi+199 pages, \$1.25

A brilliant historical account of the genesis of modern Germany. The chronicle includes one of the most interesting periods of German history, from the time of the accessions of Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great down to William II and the beginning of the present war.

The book is fully equipped with maps, a chronological table, genealogies of leading ruling houses, bibliography, and index.

Gettell: Problems in Political Evolution

By RAYMOND GETTELL, Professor of Social and Political Science, Amherst College 8vo, 400 pages, \$2.00.

An attempt to trace the formation and evolution of modern government. Among the many problems considered are—the leading factors in political development, the origin of the state, relations of the state to the family, the church, industrial organizations and military organizations, the functions and purpose of the state, and the present tendencies in political evolution.

Thallon: Readings in Greek History

By IDA CARLTON THALLON, Assistant Professor of History in Vassar College 8vo, xxix+638 pages, \$2.00.

This book comprises extracts translated from the Greek of the original sources, ranging from the time of Homer through the Battle of Chaeronea. Students of history unacquainted with Greek can read in this volume not merely passages from the historians but translations of historical inscriptions, selections from the orators, and those passages from the dramatists and poets which throw light on the history of the period to which they belong.

Hayes: British Social Politics

By CARLETON HAYES, Assistant Professor of History in Columbia University 12mo, 580 pages, \$1.75.

This volume deals with the recent work of social reform and working-class legislation in Great Britain. During the past seven years many important workingman's acts have been passed—workmen's compensation, trade dispute, labor exchange, old age pensions, etc., accomplishing collectively a veritable revolution through a comparatively peaceful one. Each of these is treated in a separate chapter and in each case the act itself is given. An invaluable book not merely for historians and economists, but also for social workers and intelligent, earnest citizens.

GINN AND COMPANY

BOSTON

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

LONDON

Studies in History, Economics and Public Law

edited by the

Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University

VOLUME I, 1891-92. 2nd Ed., 1897. 396 pp. Price, cloth, \$3.50.

1. **The Divorce Problem. A Study in Statistics.**
By WALTER F. WILLCOX, Ph.D. Price, 75 cents.
2. **The History of Tariff Administration in the United States, from Colonial Times to the McKinley Administrative Bill.**
By JOHN DEAN GOSS, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
3. **History of Municipal Land Ownership on Manhattan Island.**
By GEORGE ASHTON BLACK, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
4. **Financial History of Massachusetts.**
By CHARLES H. J. DOUGLAS, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.

VOLUME II, 1892-93. (See note on page 4.)

1. **The Economics of the Russian Village.** By ISAAC A. HOUNWICH, Ph.D. (*Out of print.*)
2. **Bankruptcy. A Study in Comparative Legislation.**
By SAMUEL W. DUNSCOMB, JR., Ph.D. (*Not sold separately.*)
3. **Special Assessments: A Study in Municipal Finance.**
By VICTOR ROSEWATER, Ph.D. Second Edition, 1898. Price, \$1.00.

VOLUME III, 1893. 465 pp. (Sold only in Sets.)

1. ***History of Elections in American Colonies.**
By CORTLAND F. BISHOP, Ph.D. Price \$2.00, cloth
2. **The Commercial Policy of England toward the American Colonies.**
By GEORGE L. REEB, A.M. (*Not sold separately.*)

VOLUME IV, 1893-94. 438 pp. (Sold only in Sets.)

1. **Financial History of Virginia.** By WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
2. ***The Inheritance Tax.** By MAX WEST, Ph.D. Second Edition, 1908. Price, \$2.00.
3. **History of Taxation in Vermont.** By FREDERICK A. WOOD, Ph.D. (*Not sold separately.*)

VOLUME V, 1895-96. 498 pp. Price, cloth, \$3.50.

1. **Double Taxation in the United States.** By FRANCIS WALKER, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
2. **The Separation of Governmental Powers.**
By WILLIAM BONDY, LL.B., Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
3. **Municipal Government in Michigan and Ohio.**
By DELOS F. WILCOX, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.

VOLUME VI, 1896. 601 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50; Paper covers, \$4.00.

- History of Proprietary Government in Pennsylvania.**
By WILLIAM ROBERT SHEPHERD, Ph.D.

VOLUME VII, 1896. 512 pp. Price, cloth, \$3.50.

1. **History of the Transition from Provincial to Commonwealth Government in Massachusetts.** By HARRY A. CUSHING, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.
2. ***Speculation on the Stock and Produce Exchanges of the United States.**
By HENRY CROSBY EMERY, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.

VOLUME VIII, 1896-98. 551 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. **The Struggle between President Johnson and Congress over Reconstruction.**
By CHARLES ERNEST CHADSEY, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
2. **Recent Centralizing Tendencies in State Educational Administration.**
By WILLIAM CLARENCE WEBSTER, Ph.D. Price, 75 cents.
3. **The Abolition of Privateering and the Declaration of Paris.**
By FRANCIS R. STARK, LL.B., Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
4. **Public Administration in Massachusetts. The Relation of Central to Local Activity.**
By ROBERT HARVEY WHITTEN, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.

VOLUME IX, 1897-98. 617 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. ***English Local Government of To-day. A Study of the Relations of Central and Local Government.**
By MILO ROY MALTBY, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.
2. **German Wage Theories. A History of their Development.**
By JAMES W. CROOK, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
3. **The Centralization of Administration in New York State.**
By JOHN ARCHIBALD FAIRLIE, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.

VOLUME X, 1898-99. 500 pp. Price, cloth, \$3.50.

1. Sympathetic Strikes and Sympathetic Lockouts.
By FRED S. HALL, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
2. Rhode Island and the Formation of the Union.
By FRANK GREENE BATES, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
3. Centralized Administration of Labor Laws in the American Commonwealths.
By CLEMENT MOORE LACET STILES, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.

VOLUME XI, 1899. 495 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00; paper covers, \$3.50.

The Growth of Cities. By ADNA FERRIN WEBER, Ph.D.

VOLUME XII, 1899-1900. 586 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. History and Functions of Central Labor Unions.
By WILLIAM MAXWELL BURKE, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
2. Colonial Immigration Laws.
By EDWARD EMBERTON PROPER, A.M. Price, 75 cents.
3. History of Military Pension Legislation in the United States.
By WILLIAM HENRY GLASSON, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
4. History of the Theory of Sovereignty since Rousseau.
By CHARLES E. MERRIAM, Jr., Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.

VOLUME XIII, 1901. 570 pages. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. The Legal Property Relations of Married Parties.
By LANDOR LOEB, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
2. Political Nativism in New York State.
By LOUIS DOW SCISCO, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.
3. The Reconstruction of Georgia.
By EDWIN C. WOOLLEY, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.

VOLUME XIV, 1901-1902. 576 pages. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. Loyalism in New York during the American Revolution.
By ALEXANDER CLARENCE FLICK, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.
2. The Economic Theory of Risk and Insurance.
By ALLAN H. WILKETT, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
3. The Eastern Question: A Study in Diplomacy.
By STEPHEN P. H. DUGGAN, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.

VOLUME XV, 1902. 427 pp. Price, cloth, \$3.50; paper covers, \$3.00.

Crime in Its Relations to Social Progress. By ARTHUR CLEVELAND HALL, Ph.D.

VOLUME XVI, 1902-1903. 547 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. The Past and Present of Commerce in Japan.
By YETARO KINOSHITA, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
2. The Employment of Women in the Clothing Trade.
By MARIE HURD WILKETT, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
3. The Centralization of Administration in Ohio.
By SAMUEL P. ORTH, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.

VOLUME XVII, 1903. 635 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. Centralizing Tendencies in the Administration of Indiana.
By WILLIAM A. RAWLES, Ph.D. Price, \$2.50.
2. Principles of Justice in Taxation.
By STEPHEN F. WESTON, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.

VOLUME XVIII, 1903. 753 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

1. The Administration of Iowa.
By HAROLD MARTIN BOWMAN, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
2. Turgot and the Six Edicts.
By ROBERT P. SHEPHERD, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
3. Hanover and Prussia 1785-1808.
By GUY STANTON FORD, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.

VOLUME XIX, 1903-1905. 588 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. Josiah Tucker, Economist.
By WALTER ERNEST CLARK, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
2. History and Criticism of the Labor Theory of Value in English Political Economy.
By ALBERT C. WHITAKER, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
3. Trade Unions and the Law in New York.
By GEORGE GORHAM GROOT, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.

VOLUME XX, 1904. 514 pp. Price, cloth, \$3.50.

1. The Office of the Justice of the Peace in England.
By CHARLES AUSTIN BEARD, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
2. A History of Military Government in Newly Acquired Territory of the United States.
By DAVID Y. THOMAS, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.

VOLUME XXI, 1904. 746 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

1. Treaties, their Making and Enforcement.
By SAMUEL B. CRANDALL, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
2. The Sociology of a New York City Block.
By THOMAS JESSE JONES, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
3. Pre-Malthusian Doctrines of Population.

VOLUME XXII, 1905. 520 pp. Price, cloth, \$3.50; paper covers, \$3.00.
The Historical Development of the Poor Law of Connecticut.
 By EDWARD W. CAPEN, Ph.D.

VOLUME XXIII, 1905. 584 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. The Economics of Land Tenure in Georgia.
 By ENOCH MARVIN BANKS, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
2. Mistake in Contract. A Study in Comparative Jurisprudence.
 By EDWIN C. MCKEAG, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
3. Combination in the Mining Industry.
 By HENRY R. MUSEY, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
4. The English Craft Guilds and the Government.
 By STELLA KRAMER, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.

VOLUME XXIV, 1905. 521 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. The Place of Magic in the Intellectual History of Europe.
 By LYNN THORNDIKE, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
2. The Ecclesiastical Edicts of the Theodosian Code.
 By WILLIAM K. BOYD, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
3. *The International Position of Japan as a Great Power.
 By SEIJI G. HISHIDA, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.

VOLUME XXV, 1906-07. 600 pp. (Sold only in Sets.)

1. *Municipal Control of Public Utilities. By O. L. FORD, Ph.D. (Not sold separately.)
2. The Budget in the American Commonwealths.
 By EUGENE E. AGGER, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
3. The Finances of Cleveland.
 By CHARLES C. WILLIAMSON, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.

VOLUME XXVI, 1907. 559 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. Trade and Currency in Early Oregon.
 By JAMES H. GILBERT, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
2. Luther's Table Talk.
 By PRESERVED SMITH, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
3. The Tobacco Industry in the United States.
 By MEYER JACOBSTEIN, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
4. Social Democracy and Population.
 By ALVAN A. TANNEN, Ph.D. Price, 75 cents.

VOLUME XXVII, 1907. 578 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. The Economic Policy of Robert Walpole. By NORRIS A. BRISCO, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
2. The United States Steel Corporation. By ABRAHAM BERGLUND, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
3. The Taxation of Corporations in Massachusetts.
 By HARRY G. FRIEDMAN, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.

VOLUME XXVIII, 1907. 564 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. DeWitt Clinton and the Origin of the Spoils System in New York.
 By HOWARD LEE MCBAIN, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
2. The Development of the Legislature of Colonial Virginia.
 By ELMER I. MILLER, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
3. The Distribution of Ownership. By JOSEPH HARDING UNDERWOOD, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.

VOLUME XXIX, 1908. 703 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

1. Early New England Towns.
 By ANNE BUSH MACLEAN, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
2. New Hampshire as a Royal Province.
 By WILLIAM H. FAY, Ph.D. Price, \$3.00.

VOLUME XXX, 1908. 712 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50; paper covers, \$4.00.
The Province of New Jersey, 1664-1738.
 By EDWIN P. TANNER, Ph.D.

VOLUME XXXI, 1908. 575 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. Private Freight Cars and American Railroads.
 By L. D. H. WELD, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
2. Ohio before 1850.
 By ROBERT E. CHADDOCK, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
3. Consanguineous Marriages in the American Population.
 By GEORGE F. LOUIS ARMER, Ph.D. Price, 75 cents.
4. Adolphe Quetelet as Statistician.
 By FRANK H. HANKINS, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.

VOLUME XXXII, 1908. 705 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50; paper covers, \$4.00.
The Enforcement of the Statutes of Laborers.
 By BERTHA HAVEN PUTNAM, Ph.D.

VOLUME XXXIII, 1908-1909. 635 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

1. Factory Legislation in Maine.
 By E. STAGG WHITIN, A.B. Price, \$1.00.
2. *Psychological Interpretations of Society.
 By MICHAEL M. DAVIS, JR., Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.
3. *An Introduction to the Sources relating to the Germanic Invasions.

VOLUME XXXIV, 1909. 628 pp. Price, cloth, \$1.50

- [89] Transportation and Industrial Development in the Middle West.
By WILLIAM F. GEPHART, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.
- [90] Social Reform and the Reformation.
By JACOB SALWYN SCHAPIRO, Ph.D. Price, \$1.25.
- [91] Responsibility for Crime.
By PHILIP A. PARSONS, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.

VOLUME XXXV, 1909. 568 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

- [92] The Conflict over the Judicial Powers in the United States to 1870.
By CHARLES GROVE HAINES, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
- [93] A Study of the Population of Manhattanville.
By HOWARD BROWN WOOLSTON, Ph.D. Price, \$1.25.
- [94] *Divorce: A Study in Social Causation.
By JAMES P. LICHTENBERGER, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.

VOLUME XXXVI, 1910. 542 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

- [95] *Reconstruction in Texas. By CHARLES WILLIAM RAMSDRELL, Ph.D. Price, \$2.50.
- [96] *The Transition in Virginia from Colony to Commonwealth.
By CHARLES RAMSDRELL LINGLEY, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.

VOLUME XXXVII, 1910. 606 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

- [97] Standards of Reasonableness in Local Freight Discriminations.
By JOHN MAURICE CLARK, Ph.D. Price, \$1.25.
- [98] Legal Development in Colonial Massachusetts.
By CHARLES J. HILKEY, Ph.D. Price, \$1.25.
- [99] *Social and Mental Traits of the Negro.
By HOWARD W. ODUM, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.

VOLUME XXXVIII, 1910. 463 pp. Price, cloth, \$3.50.

- [100] The Public Domain and Democracy.
By ROBERT TUDOR HILL, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.
- [101] Organismic Theories of the State.
By FRANCIS W. COKER, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.

VOLUME XXXIX, 1910-1911. 651 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

- [102] The Making of the Balkan States.
By WILLIAM SMITH MURRAY, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.
- [103] Political History of New York State during the Period of the Civil War.
By SIDNEY DAVID BRUMMER, Ph.D. Price, \$3.00.

VOLUME XL, 1911. 633 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

- [104] A Survey of Constitutional Development in China.
By HAWKING L. YEN, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
- [105] Ohio Politics during the Civil War Period.
By GEORGE H. PORTER, Ph.D. Price, \$1.75.
- [106] The Territorial Basis of Government under the State Constitutions.
By ALFRED ZANTENBERG REED, Ph.D. Price, \$1.75.

VOLUME XLI, 1911. 514 pp. Price, cloth, \$3.50; paper covers, \$3.00.

- [107] New Jersey as a Royal Province.
By EDGAR JACOB FISHER, Ph.D.

VOLUME XLII, 1911. 400 pp. Price, cloth, \$3.00; paper covers, \$2.50.

- [108] Attitude of American Courts in Labor Cases.
By GEORGE GORHAM GHOAT, Ph.D.

VOLUME XLIII, 1911. 633 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

- [109] *Industrial Causes of Congestion of Population in New York City.
By EDWARD EWING PRATT, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.
- [110] Education and the Mores.
By F. STUART CHAPIN, Ph.D. Price, 75 cents.
- [111] The British Consuls in the Confederacy.
By MILLIDGE L. BONHAM, JR., Ph.D. Price, \$2.00.

VOLUMES XLIV and XLV, 1911. 745 pp.

Price for the two volumes, cloth, \$6.00; paper covers, \$5.00.

- [112 and 113] The Economic Principles of Confucius and his School.
By CYEN HUAN-CHANG, Ph.D.

VOLUME XLVI, 1911-1912. 623 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

- [114] The Ricardian Socialists.
By ESTHER LOWENTHAL, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
- [115] Ibrahim Pasha, Grand Vizier of Suleiman, the Magnificent.
By ILLITIS DONALDSON JENKINS, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00.
- [116] *Syndicalism in France.
By LOUIS LEVINE, Ph.D. Second edition, 1914. Price, \$1.50.
- [117] A Hoosier Village.
By NEWELL LEROY SIMS, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50.

VOLUME XLVII, 1912. 544 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. [118] *The Politics of Michigan, 1865-1878.* By HARRIETTE M. DILLA, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00
2. [119] *The United States Beet Sugar Industry and the Tariff.* By ROY G. BLAKNEY, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00

VOLUME XLVIII, 1912. 493 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. [120] *Isidor of Seville.* By ERNEST BREHAUT, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00
2. [121] *Progress and Uniformity in Child-Labor Legislation.* By WILLIAM FIELDING OGBURN, Ph.D. Price, \$1.75

VOLUME XLIX, 1912. 592 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

1. [122] *British Radicalism 1781-1797.* By WALTER PHELPS HALL. Price, \$2.00
2. [123] *A Comparative Study of the Law of Corporations.* By ARTHUR K. KUNN, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50
3. [124] *"The Negro" at Work in New York City.* By GEORGE E. HAYNES, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50

VOLUME L, 1911. 481 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. [125] *"The Spirit of Chinese Philanthropy.* By YAI YUE TSU, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50
2. [126] *"The Alien in China.* By V. K. VIN WELLINGTON KOO, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00

VOLUME LI, 1912. 4to. Atlas. Price: cloth, \$1.50; paper covers, \$1.00

1. [127] *The Sale of Liquor in the South.* By LEONARD S. BLAKNEY, Ph.D.

VOLUME LII, 1912. 489 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.00.

1. [128] *"Provincial and Local Taxation in Canada.* By SOLON VINEBERG, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50
2. [129] *"The Distribution of Income.* By FRANK HATCH STREIGHTOFF, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50
3. [130] *"The Finances of Vermont.* By FREDERICK A. WOOD, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50

VOLUME LIII, 1913. 789 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50; paper, \$4.00.

1. [131] *The Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida.* By W. W. DAVIS, Ph.D.

VOLUME LIV, 1913. 604 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

1. [132] *"Privileges and Immunities of Citizens of the United States.* By ARNOLD JOHNSON LIEN, Ph.D. Price, 75 cen
2. [133] *The Supreme Court and Unconstitutional Legislation.* By BLAINE FRET MOORE, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50
3. [134] *"Indian Slavery in Colonial Times within the Present Limits of the United States.* By ALMON WHEELER LAURER, Ph.D. Price, \$3.00

VOLUME LV, 1913. 665 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

1. [135] *"A Political History of the State of New York.* By HOMER A. STEERNS, Ph.D. Price, \$4.00
2. [136] *"The Early Persecutions of the Christians.* By LEON H. CANFIELD, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50

VOLUME LVI, 1913. 406 pp. Price, cloth, \$3.50.

1. [137] *Speculation on the New York Stock Exchange, 1904-1907.* By ALGERNON ANTHONY OGBURN. Price, \$1.50
2. [138] *The Policy of the United States toward Industrial Monopoly.* By OSWALD WHITMAN KNAUTH, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00

VOLUME LVII, 1914. 670 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

1. [139] *"The Civil Service of Great Britain.* By ROBERT MOSES, Ph.D. Price, \$2.00
2. [140] *The Financial History of New York State.* By DON C. SOWERS. Price, \$2.50

VOLUME LVIII, 1914. 684 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50; paper, \$4.00.

1. [141] *Reconstruction in North Carolina.* By J. G. DE ROULHAC HAMILTON, Ph.D.

VOLUME LIX, 1914. 625 pp. Price, cloth, \$4.50.

1. [142] *The Development of Modern Turkey by means of its Press.* By AHMED EMIN, Ph.D. Price, \$1.00
2. [143] *The System of Taxation in China, 1814-1911.* By SHAO-KWAN CHEN, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50
3. [144] *The Currency Problem in China.* By WEN PIN WU, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50
4. [145] *Jewish Immigration to the United States.* By SAMUEL JOSEPH, Ph.D. Price, \$1.50

